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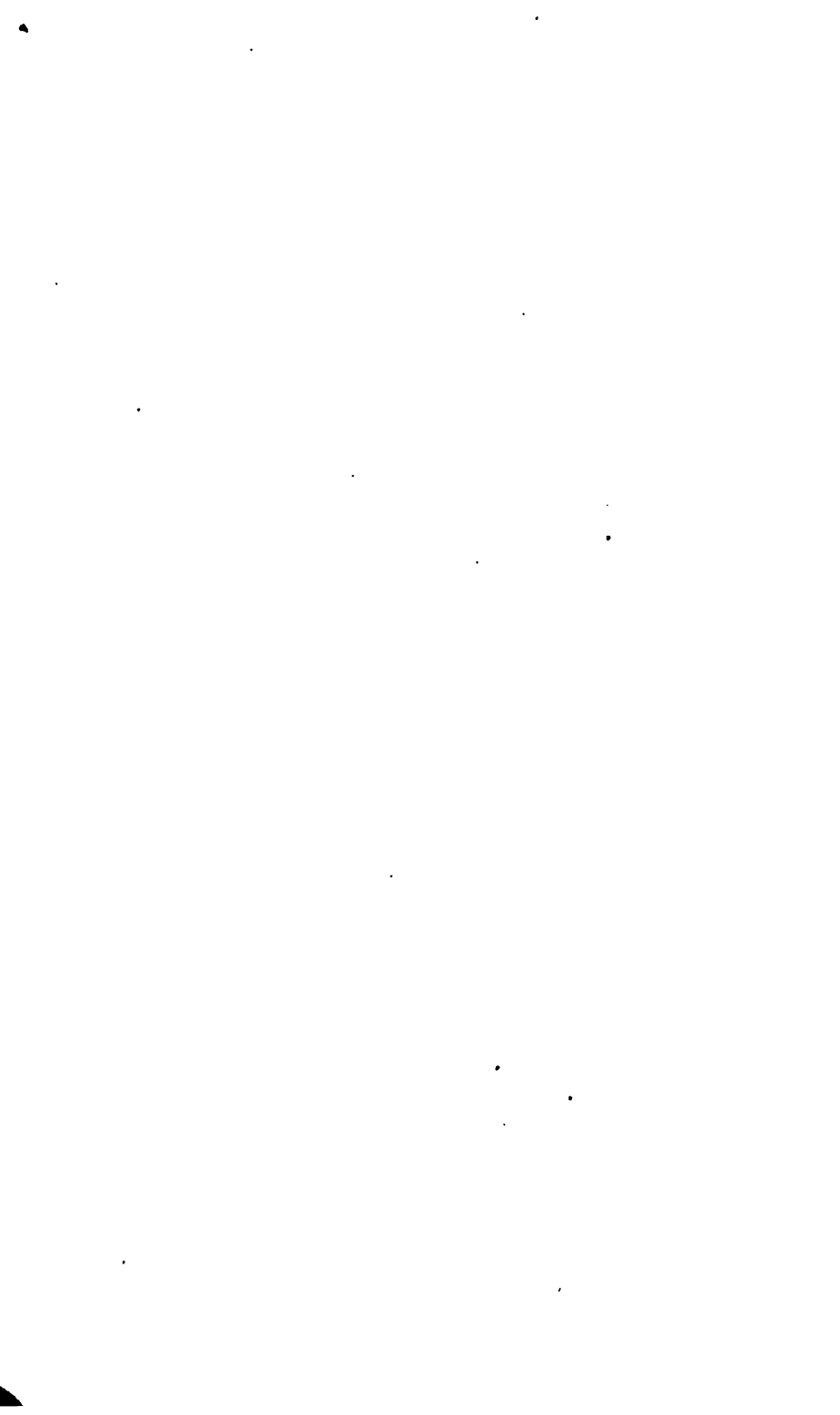
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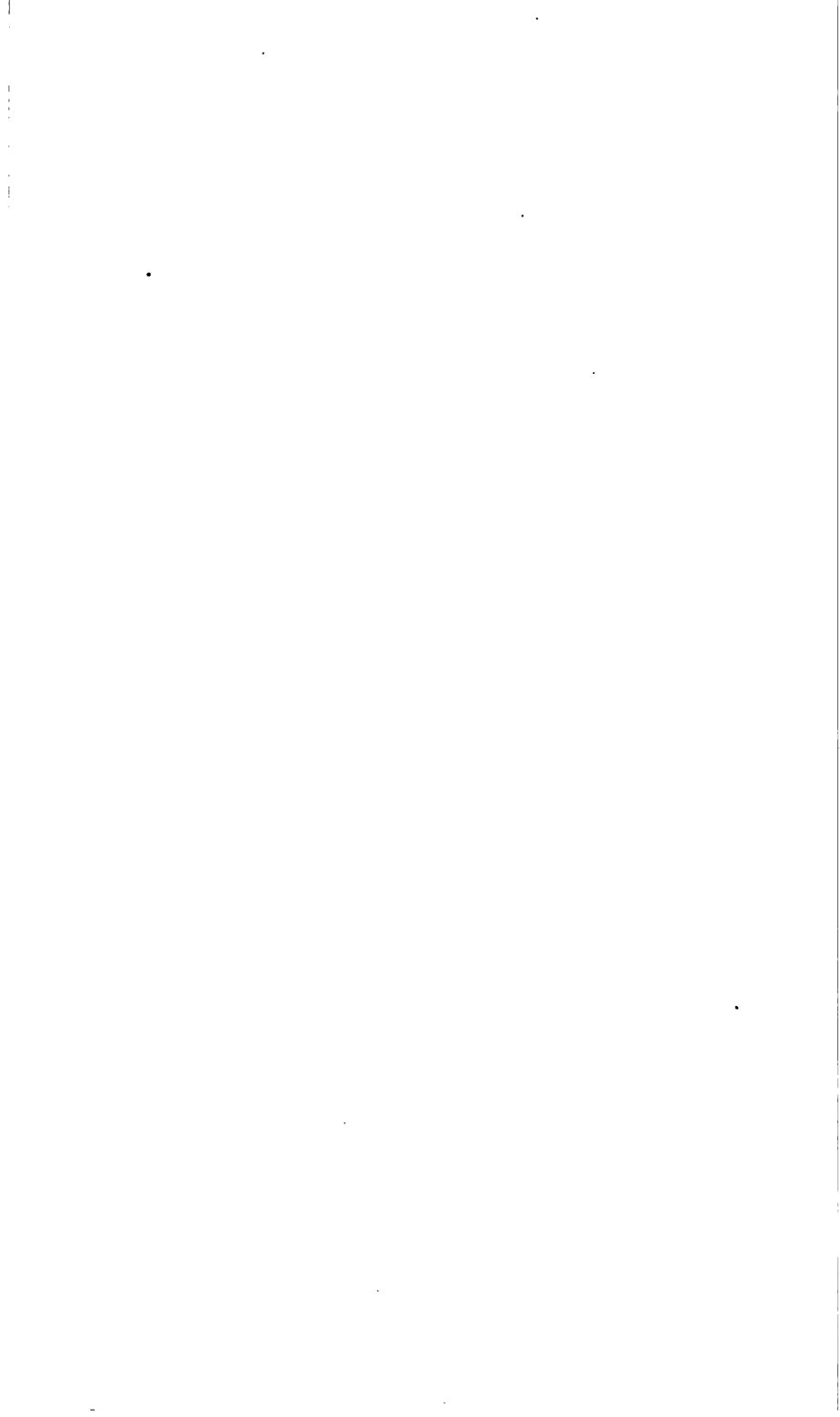


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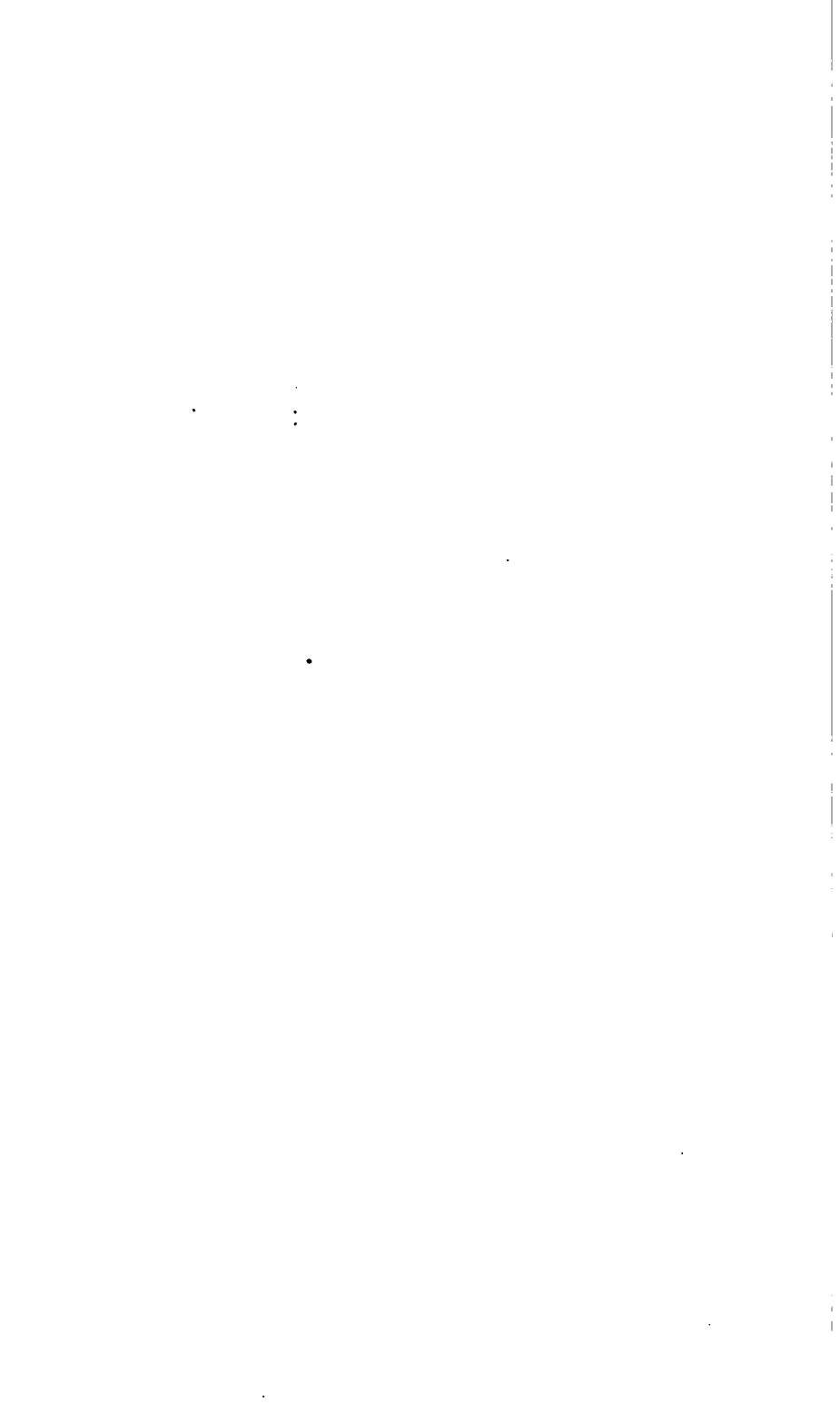
THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
IN
PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND FRANCE,
From 1809 to 1814;
IN 'THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE,
In 1815;
AND
IN FRANCE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
From 1816 to 1818;
COMPILED ALPHABETICALLY FROM THE SEVERAL PRINTED VOLUMES, WHICH WERE
ORIGINALLY ISSUED TO THE GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS AND OFFICERS
COMMANDING REGIMENTS IN THE ABOVE CAMPAIGNS.

By LIEUT. COLONEL GURWOOD.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY W. CLOWES AND SONS, 14, CHARING CROSS.

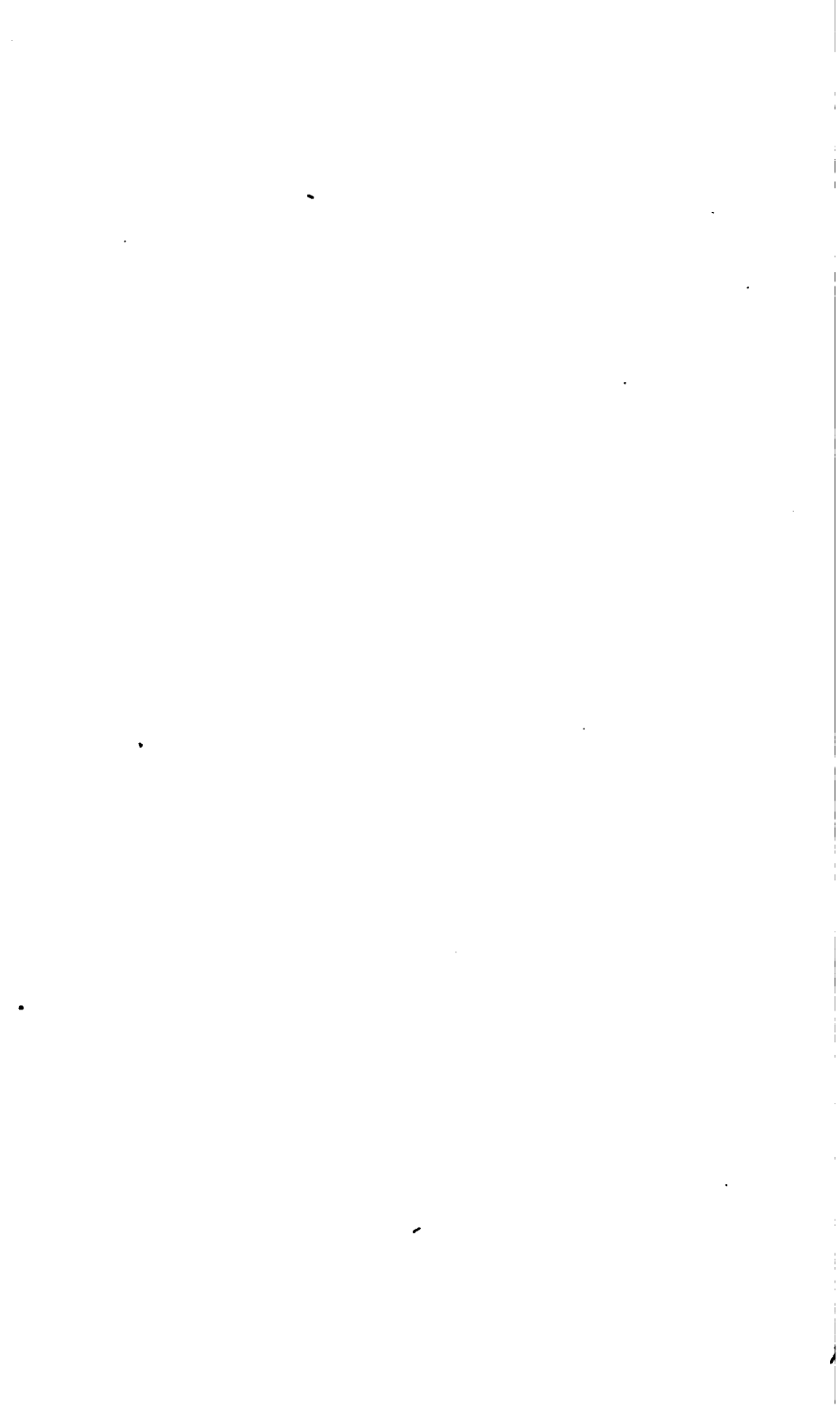


TO
FIELD MARSHAL
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
DUKE OF CIUDAD RODRIGO, DUKE OF VITORIA,
PRINCE OF WATERLOO,
KNIGHT OF THE GARTER, KNIGHT GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH,
AND
KNIGHT OF ALL THE DISTINGUISHED MILITARY ORDERS OF EUROPE,
THIS
COMPILATION OF THE GENERAL ORDERS
ISSUED BY HIS GRACE,
DURING HIS COMMAND OF THE ALLIED ARMIES
IN
THE PENINSULA, LOW COUNTRIES, AND FRANCE,
IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED
BY
HIS FAITHFUL ESQUIRE.



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P R E F A C E.

THE following letter from the Compiler to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, and His Grace's answer, will be the best introduction of this work to the military world.

' Lieut. Governor's Office, Portsmouth, 9th Feb. 1832.

MY LORD Duke,

The orders issued by your Grace when in the command of the Armies in the Peninsula, in the Low Countries, and in France, from 1809 to 1818, occupy seven * volumes, which at this moment are in the possession of but very few of the Officers who had the honor and advantage of serving under your Grace's command. The greater part of these volumes is taken up with appointments, proceedings of Courts Martial, and repetitions of matters of a local or temporary importance only, that make it difficult at once fully to view the line of duties and discipline of a permanent nature, which rendered the system established by your Grace in the command of those armies so pre-eminent in success. I have presumed to compile them alphabetically under different heads : so that, on referring to any particular department, duty, detail, service, &c., all the orders on each subject, necessary either as a precedent or as information to the service Officer, may be seen detailed from the beginning to the end of your Grace's commands of those armies. The whole being condensed, or rather extracted, so as to form one thick octavo volume, I presume to ask your Grace's permission to allow me to have them printed, at some future period, in their condensed state ; for the compilation of such orders would be invaluable to the service and the country, as forming the basis of the education of the service Officer, and as precedents in future wars.

I take the liberty to request that your Grace will signify your pleasure to me, which shall be observed with the same deference,

* New ten.

obedience, and zeal that your Grace's orders have been, and would again be obeyed by me in the field.

I have the honor to be,

Your Grace's

Faithful Servant,

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington,

&c. &c. &c.'

J. GURWOOD.

[Forwarded in another Letter, dated the 22d of February.]

(ANSWER.)

' London, 23d February, 1832.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

I have received this morning your letters of the 9th and 22d inst. I have no objection whatever to what you propose to do.

There is a good deal relating to discipline in the orders about Courts Martial, as well as I recollect.

However, I must observe, that the defect of the original compilation of the orders was, that the press was never corrected. Indeed, I do not believe that the copy of the orders sent from the Adjutant General's Office abroad to the printer in London was ever revised ; or that the original book itself is correct, considering that it was copied by a clerk from my own hand-writing. The correction of the press, therefore, would be very desirable.

Another *desideratum* would be some short abstract of the cause of any particular order, if the orders should not be entered in your compilation, according to dates.

Believe me ever

Your's, most faithfully,

Lieut. Colonel Gurwood,

Portsmouth.'

WELLINGTON.

These injunctions have been obeyed : although the General Orders, as now given, may be faulty in many respects in their classification, they have been arranged to the best of the judgment of the Compiler, who is not insensible of the weight of responsibility attached to the preparation of them for the press. He has carefully

avoided the presumption of changing a single word, excepting where it was evident that there was an error in the manuscript, or in the uncorrected press of the ten volumes from which the Orders are now compiled. Nothing has been omitted but repetitions and local or temporary details, which could convey neither additional instruction nor interest, and would be unnecessary to re-publish.

This volume of authority and reference is therefore now presented to the soldier and to the historical reader, as having formed the basis of the most brilliant period of our military glory—a period which confirmed the everlasting fame of that Chief by whom it was commenced, conducted, and concluded.

The following brief sketch of the arrangement of the General Orders in this compilation, and of the component parts of a British Army, as it then served in the Field, may afford some useful instruction to the Military Officer, as well as information to the general reader.

The General Orders were always issued and signed by the Senior Officer in the Adjutant General's department at Head Quarters*.

* During the several periods of the Campaigns, from 1809 to 1814, the Chiefs of the Adjutant General's department at Head Quarters were—

Major Gen. the Hon. C. Stewart.....Marquis of Londonderry.
 Major Gen. the Hon. E. Pakenham.....killed at New Orleans.
 Colonel Lord Aylmer.....Com. in Chief in Canada.
 Lieut. Col. Waters.....Major Gen. Sir J. Waters, K.C.B.

In the Campaign of 1815.

Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes.....Com. in Chief in India.
 Lieut. Col. Waters.....Major Gen. Sir J. Waters, K.C.B.
 Army of Occupation, during 1816, 1817, 1818.
 Major Gen. Sir E. Barnes.....Com. in Chief in India.

Whenever (*see* —) is placed, it refers to an order on that head of the same date, to save the repetition of it.

On reference to the *Précis* of the campaigns from 1809 to 1815 (*see page* xliii), it will be seen, by comparing with it the dates of the several orders, under what circumstances of the campaigns they were issued, and recollected by those who served in them. It will however be necessary to explain briefly to those who did not.

Orders on Commissariat, Hospital, Clothing, Equipment, economy and discipline, were generally issued when the army was in stationary camps or cantonments, or in winter quarters after arduous service, or when re-organizing for future operations.

Few orders of a permanent nature were issued in active warfare or when the army was advancing.

Not so in retreat; as will be seen by the orders on Plunder, Stragglers, Provost Marshal, Pig shooting, &c.; all showing signs of a relaxation of discipline, arising from the inclemencies of heat, or bad weather, bad roads, privations, &c., but principally, it would seem, from inattention of all ranks of Officers to the strict and energetic performance of their duties (*see* 'CIRCULAR LETTER,' *Freneda*, 28th Nov. 1812): all these produced a consequent disobedience to orders in the soldier in times of difficulty and danger. The same results followed the successful assaults of the fortresses; and discipline received a severe shock in their consequences.

When advancing, and when success attends the operations of an army, many a plausible reputation has been easily attained by Officers and men, who have failed under the trial in difficult circumstances. But on a retreat, in the inclemency of weather, suffering from want

of provisions, and harrassed night and day by an advancing enemy, when the strongest hearts have quailed ; it is then the thorough soldier, who spares neither health nor person, is seen maintaining that spirit, order, and discipline, which often save the reputation of an army. Those who have served in advance and rear guards weigh well the pretensions of Officers, and can justly appreciate individual merit in such services. But it would perhaps be indecorous, at all events invidious, to cite examples in the British army under these opposite circumstances ; and it may be therefore excusable in having recourse to known examples in the superior Officers of the French army.

No one who has ever read any of the various relations of the French campaign in Russia would ever presume to designate Murat as otherwise than a brave enterprising soldier : in success he was always among the foremost. But how transcendant is the character of Marshal Ney in the retreat ! He was always the last of the rear guard, animating by his presence, activity, energy, and example, the drooping spirits of those cast down by privations and disaster !

Under the head of ' THANKS ' after victory, there are many battles and affairs omitted in the seven volumes compilation ; and there are no thanks from the Commander of the Forces published in them for Sorrauren, St. Sebastian, the Nivelle, the Nive, Orthez, Aire, Tarbes, or Toulouse : but there is one General Order of the Duke, dated *Castroveriz*, 11th June, 1813, No. 1, under the head of ' ACTION ' with the enemy, where it is necessarily placed, and supersedes all other thanks. Even the classical compositions of the Speakers of the Houses of

Parliament, in repeatedly conveying thanks to the army, or the Waterloo medal, are not more honorable to the reputation of the soldier, who did his duty under the Duke of Wellington, than these few words so simply and so ingenuously introduced ; although censure rather than praise appears to have been at the moment uppermost in the mind of the Chief.

Under the heads of 'GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL ON OFFICERS' and 'ON PRIVATES,' those only have been inserted upon which the Commander of the Forces has made remarks. The Compiler has taken the liberty to abridge the original matter, and the technicality of the charges has been omitted. The Compiler conceives he is obeying the intentions of the Duke of Wellington in the republication, by also omitting the names of the Officers and soldiers against whom charges were thus preferred ; but he has found it difficult to restrain his presumption in calling attention to the justice and wisdom contained in the Duke's remarks.

There are three instructions or orders of the Duke of Wellington, when afterwards Commander in Chief of the Army, which settle points often questioned in the service in different parts of the world, and which cannot be better placed than with his orders issued in the field. They were received in the West Indies when the Compiler was Deputy Adjutant General there. One is contained in a letter on the relative rank and authority of the Officers of the Civil Departments of the army, when acting with the Officers of the army (*see* 'RANK') ; another is contained in a Minute, detailing the responsibility of General Officers for the Officers of the Staff, serving under the direct orders and superintendence of the supe-

rior Officers for whose assistance they are employed (*see* 'OCTOBER MINUTE'); and the other is contained in a letter on the subject of Barracks and the duties of Barrack Masters. (*See* 'BARRACKS.')

These three instructions or orders are placed at the end, under the date 1827, after the General Orders 1816, 1817, and 1818, 'ARMY OF OCCUPATION,' and before the Appendix.

There are no General Orders to refer to which will precisely specify what were all the component parts of the army, although the nominations and appointments of General and Staff Officers, the posting battalions to brigades, and brigades to divisions, &c., are to be seen throughout the ten volumes, more particularly in that of the seventh, 1815. (*See* General Orders, 1816, 1817, and 1818, 'ARMY OF OCCUPATION.')

The formation of the army by brigades, divisions, and corps, its staff, military, and civil, with all the detail of departments, materiel, &c., necessary to its efficiency, has been gleaned from the General Orders, so that a general explanation may be here given of the whole as a body, beginning with the Head Quarters, Staff Departments, &c. attached to it.

Personal Staff of the Commander of the Forces.

The Military Secretary.

The Commandant at Head Quarters, being an Assistant in the Adjutant General's Department.

The Aides de Camp to the Commander of the Forces.

The Adjutant General's Department.

The Adjutant General.

The Deputy Adjutant General.

Assistant Adjutant Generals.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals.

The Officers of this department were charged with all the detail of duties, returns, correspondence, discipline, &c. Although the organs of the Head Quarters and of the General Officers commanding corps and divisions, to which the Officers of this department were respectively attached, for all orders and communications, the responsibility of the duties they performed rested with the General Officers under whose orders they respectively served, and for whose assistance they are employed. (*See 'OCTOBER MINUTE, 1827.'*)

The Quarter Master General's Department.

The Quarter Master General.

The Deputy Quarter Master General.

Assistant Quarter Master Generals.

Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Generals.

The Officers of this department were charged with the embarkation, disembarkation, equipment, quartering, hutting, encamping, route marching, and the occupation of positions of the different divisions, and of the troops at the stations to which they were respectively attached, under the authority and responsibility of the General or other superior Officer in command of them. (*See 'OCTOBER MINUTE, 1827.'*)

Staff attached to the Head Quarters.

An Assistant in the Quarter Master General's Department, having the superintendence of the billeting, and of the quarters at the Head Quarters, and of the baggage of the army.

A Staff Surgeon.

A Chaplain.

An Assistant Commissary General.

An Assistant Provost Marshal.

An Assistant Baggage Master.

Corps attached to the Head Quarters.

The Officer commanding the Royal Artillery, with the Staff of his corps, having a general superintendence of the artillery and ammunition attached to the corps and divisions, as also of the battering train, reserve artillery, and ammunition.

The Commanding Royal Engineer, with the Staff and other Officers belonging to his corps, having a general superintendence over the Officers of Engineers, the corps of Sappers and Miners, Pontoons, and the Engineers' Park, consisting of materiel for sieges, intrenching tools, &c. belonging to the army.

The Officer commanding the corps of Guides, being an Assistant in the Quarter Master General's department, in charge also of the Post Office and of the general communications of the army.

The Officer commanding the Staff corps of Cavalry, being in charge of the police of the army, and of other duties of a confidential nature.

The Provost Marshal and his Assistants, having charge of all prisoners of war, deserters from the enemy, and all prisoners tried, or to be tried, by a General Court Martial, &c., and having the authority of inflicting summary punishment for all offences whatever committed under their observation. Their duties were defined in the General Orders. (See 'PROVOST MARSHAL,' 1st Nov. 1811.)

Civil Departments attached to the Head Quarters.

The Medical department, consisting of Inspector of Hospitals, Deputy Inspector, Physicians, Staff Surgeons,

Apothecaries, Dispensers, Assistant Staff Surgeons, Hospital Assistants, &c.

The Purveyor's department, consisting of a Purveyor to the Forces, with Deputies and Assistants, in charge of the hospitals, hospital materiel, of the arms, accoutrements, clothing, and necessities of the men in hospital, and of the burial expenses of men who die in hospital.

The Paymaster General's department, consisting of Paymaster General, Assistants, &c.

The Commissariat department, consisting of Commissary General, Deputy Commissary Generals, Assistants, Deputy Assistants, Commissariat Clerks, holding treasury appointments, and other Clerks. This department was divided into two branches, Stores and Accounts.

The Storekeeper General's department, consisting of Storekeeper General and his Assistants, having charge of the field equipments, tents, &c., and the heavy baggage of the army.

The Comptroller of Army Accounts, with Inspectors and Examiners, to whom all Accountants, those of the Commissariat excepted, rendered their accounts in the same manner as previously to the Commissariat of Accounts.

The Post Office, under charge of the Officer commanding the corps of Guides.

The Press, for the greater facility in circulating the General Orders, &c., attached to the Adjutant General's department.

The army in the field was formed into divisions, each commanded by a Lieutenant General or a Major General,

having local rank as such, with a Staff attached, as follows :—

- Two Aides de Camp.
- One Assistant Adjutant General.
- One Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.
- One Assistant Quarter Master General.
- One Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.
- One or two Officers of the Royal Engineers.
- One Staff Surgeon.
- One Chaplain.
- One Assistant Commissary General, with Deputy Assistants, Clerks, &c.
- One Assistant Provost Marshal.
- One Baggage Master, with assistance from the Staff corps of Cavalry.
- One Storekeeper of Ordnance, in charge of the reserve ammunition, under the Officer commanding the artillery attached to the division.

Each division was formed of two or more brigades, each brigade consisting of two, three, or four battalions; the light companies of which were formed, when in presence of the enemy, under the command of a Field Officer or senior Captain of the light companies of each brigade. Each brigade was commanded by a Major or Brigadier General or Colonel on the Staff, with a Staff attached, as follows :—

- One Aide de Camp.
- One Major of Brigade.
- One Deputy Assistant Commissary General, with Clerks and Assistants of that department.

To each division of infantry a brigade of artillery was attached, the Officer commanding which was under the

immediate orders of the General Officer commanding the division, although under the general superintendence of the Commanding Officer of artillery at the Head Quarters of the army.

When two or more divisions were placed under the second in command, or other Officer of high rank, to act as a corps, a similar Staff was attached to the corps to assist him in the command of it. One or more brigades of artillery were in general attached to the corps in addition to the artillery of the divisions; as also a force of cavalry in proportion to the service and duties required of the corps.

The cavalry was also composed of divisions, each division consisting of two or more brigades, and each brigade of two or more regiments of heavy or light cavalry. To each brigade of Hussars or light cavalry, a troop of horse artillery was usually attached, when in the advance of the army or before the enemy, under the immediate orders of the General commanding the brigade. The General Officer commanding the cavalry had a Staff attached to him similar to that of the superior General Officer commanding a corps.

In addition to the foregoing, what is called the materiel was attached to the army, independent of the army in divisions, viz.—

The Battering Train, under the orders of the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery.

The Pontoon Train, under the orders of the Commander of the Royal Engineers.

The Engineer's Park, Materiel for Sieges, &c.

The Waggon Train, under the orders of the Quarter Master General attached to the Hospitals, Commissariat, &c., or to divisions, as circumstances might require.

The Ordnance Stores Train.
The Commissariat Waggon Train, and
The other transport of the Army.

In the principal towns through which the army passed an Hospital Station was usually formed, to which, besides the necessary Medical and Hospital Staff, there was generally a Dépôt Staff, consisting of—

A Captain, as Commandant,
A Subaltern, as Adjutant,
An Assistant Commissary General,
An Assistant Provost Marshal ;

particularly if the station should be a town of consideration and a magazine, on the line of the resources and place of embarkation or disembarkation of the army. These stations were necessarily changed according to the line of operations of the army with its communications and resources.

The port of embarkation or disembarkation and the chief dépôt of the army was generally under the command of a superior Officer, with Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's department attached to him ; exclusive of the Garrison Staff of Town Major, Town Adjutant, Provost Marshal, &c., and of the Commandant of the dépôt of convalescents, drafts, &c., to whom a local Staff of Adjutant, Paymaster, and Quarter Master was attached.

Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, Officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Staff corps, were employed on topographical surveys, reports of roads,

bridges, and resources of the country. In addition to these, Regimental Officers were employed by the Generals commanding divisions as Officers in observation beyond the outposts of their respective divisions, to obtain information with respect to the movements of the enemy in front, and for the purpose of reporting upon the resources, roads, rivers, bridges, and other military features of the country unoccupied between the outposts of the two armies.

Under the heads of 'RETURNS' and 'STATES' the number and nature of those required do not appear: they consisted principally as follow :—

Embarkation Returns.

Disembarkation Returns.

Monthly Returns.

Effective States.

Weekly States.

Daily States.

The mode of making out Returns and States is particularly laid down (*see* 'RETURNS,' *Badajoz*, 24th Sept. 1809).

Returns of Sick, daily, weekly, and monthly, were sent by regiments to the Staff Surgeon or Senior Medical Officer of the brigade, district, or station (*see* 'HOSPITAL,' *Coimbra*, 4th May, 1809, and *Freneda*, 9th Oct. 1811), who forwarded them to the Officer commanding the brigade, &c., and to the Chief of the Medical department of the army. Nominal Lists of Sick Absent were occasionally called for, to correct the General Hospital Returns (*see* 'SICK ABSENT'), as also Weekly Returns of Sick .

in the General Hospital, for the purpose of correcting the Sick Absent Returns in the regiments. (*See 'HOSPITAL,' Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.*)

Returns of the Officers serving in the respective departments were also occasionally called for, to be sent to the Adjutant General's Office. (*See 'STAFF,' Busaco, 24th Sept. 1810.*)



INTRODUCTION *.

THE Duke of Wellington has long been before the public as a warrior and a statesman. He now appears before it as an author; and if the same publicity should ever be given to all that he has written in his capacity of a commander of armies, he would, we have no doubt, prove to have been a very voluminous and a very extraordinary one. Truth and simplicity appear always to have guided his pen; and whether in his General Orders, or in his dispatches, neither has ever for a moment been sacrificed for the purpose of distorting a fact or rounding a period. We trust that the present effort to publish his General Orders may be followed by his other writings, and that our national hero may as proudly vie with Cæsar in literature as he has in war.

The whole of these General Orders were originally written in the Duke's own hand-writing, and were copied and afterwards printed without any subsequent correction—a fact adding unspeakably to the interest of this publication. The ten volumes from which the present one is now compiled were never published. They were issued annually, as soon as printed, to the General, Staff, and Commanding Officers only. At the conclusion of the war the several volumes were recalled by order, and deposited at the Horse Guards. What has become of them it would be difficult to ascertain. We understand, however, that there are various volumes, of different years, still left there; but the avidity, chiefly of officers we presume, to possess themselves of complete sets of the whole of the Orders, has been such that, as we have

* This Introduction was written as a critique at the suggestion of the Editor of a most distinguished periodical review; but, from being too long and too professional for the columns usually destined to literature and politics, it was not inserted.

The original manuscript having been seen by several service Officers, and copies of it having been applied for by them, it was revised and printed for public circulation, and is now inserted as an Introduction to the Second Edition of this work.

heard whispered, recourse has sometimes been had to disreputable means to obtain them; and it is a matter of notoriety that an Officer high in authority at the Horse Guards, who had, with great difficulty and perseverance, completed a set of them, missed them from his room in a very unaccountable manner, and has never since been able to collect others. This compilation, therefore, of the Duke's General Orders, in these memorable campaigns, will not only be a public benefit to those who cannot procure any of the original volumes, but also to those who are so fortunate as to have them in their possession; for without this compilation they would find it difficult to refer to any particular order, not knowing the date; while now it may be immediately found should any part of the subject be recollected. The alphabetical classification under their several heads may diminish their interest to those that assisted in these campaigns, and who probably would have preferred the chronological arrangement; but the object in their present form has been to have a more extended view to the profession and to posterity, as of more ready reference and authority. The necessity of such a work has long been felt in the army: to the soldier it will be an oracle, while to the diligent reader of the history of our military glory it will be almost equally interesting.

The wording of these Orders is stamped with a style quite peculiar to his Grace, clear and not to be misunderstood. To appreciate fully their merit, reference must be made to the circumstances under which they were issued, and also to their consequences. For example, on referring to the celebrated but much abused 'Circular Letter' (*see* page 63), written after the retreat from Burgos, which caused so many comments and rendered, it is said, the Duke for a time unpopular with the superior Officers of his army; it must be recollected that it was written after the retreat from Burgos and Madrid, when, in their Commander's opinion, the Officers had lost, or did not exert themselves to maintain and practically exercise, that proper authority over their men which is necessary under any circumstances of an army in the field, particularly on a retreat; for the most fearful disasters might have ensued had that retreat lasted three days longer. On this occasion we have heard, and can easily believe, that every General or superior Officer endeavoured to excuse himself from his portion of the censure cast upon the whole army. Every good Officer who felt that the censure, as far as he was concerned, did not apply, would be naturally relieved from all

self-reproach; and however he might feel mortified at being classed indiscriminately with those who had flinched from their duty, his feelings and theirs would be very different, not only in degree but in kind; on both the effect would be salutary. At the same time there were few Officers who did not know that the animadversions were just on the army as a body, whatever exceptions there might have been in the individual exertions of many, in endeavouring to support its character and discipline, under the circumstances of a retreat in bad weather. But what were the consequences of that 'Circular Letter?' They are to be seen in the names of the towns from whence the General Orders are dated subsequent to Freneda, 1813, in the matchless efficiency of the army, and its perfection in all the component parts of equipment, movement, and discipline, which, according to the opinions of those who saw it, would have enabled it to have marched from one end of Europe to the other, and which, in fact, enabled it to march from the banks of the Mondego to those of the Garonne, defeating the veteran armies of France, commanded by her most distinguished Marshals, from Vitoria to Toulouse. Indeed, it will not, therefore, be saying too much to assert that this very 'Circular Letter' gave a firmness of purpose that upset Bonaparte, and established the prowess of the British army over the world.

On perusing the remarks of the Duke of Wellington on the General Courts Martial (*see* pages 127 to 150), we are struck with the fearless sense of justice, and the firm resolution to uphold the honor of the army; and it is quite reviving to us, who have not forgotten those stirring times, to read his remarks, so illustrative of a period when the discipline of the army was supported with justice, unalloyed by any other feeling: but, in these halcyon days of reform and charlatanerie, everything that is distinguished and respectable must now take its chance of being dragged through the mire, to flatter the levelling taste of this era of demagogues, and be immolated to popular excitement. We trust, however, there is now appearing a dawn of better days, and that as we have once heard the Duke of Wellington say, when speaking of the British soldier in action—'The fellow may for a moment, in the hour of hot battle, feel half-disposed to go to the rear; yet there is still an innate or an educated feeling which excites him immediately to resume his sense of duty, not only to efface the transitory fault, which is really not in his nature, but to induce him by increased energy, to regain his character with his comrades, and to make greater efforts to retrieve

the errors of his imagination.' We trust that this character of the British soldier is that of the nation generally, and that a like sense of duty will induce the mass of the people, ere long, to return to that path from which the foolish intoxication of the moment has for a time led them astray.

How beautifully the point of honor is appealed to (pages 155, 159, and 164) in the cases of the unfortunate men of the 45th, 57th, 88th, and 1st Hussars, who were condemned to death, but saved from the ignominious punishment that awaited them, on account of the good conduct of these corps in battles which had just occurred. It was strongly impressed on these men, who seldom experienced any other jibes from their comrades than, on the eve of the anniversaries of Busaco, Albuera, and Ciudad Rodrigo, to hear, 'D—— your eyes, Jem, we will all get —— drunk to-morrow, to keep your second birth-day.' Whenever the extreme punishment of the law could be stayed for such reasons, the opportunity was eagerly embraced. It must have been one of the most painful duties of the Duke, as he often expresses it, to direct the extreme punishment of the law to be carried into effect. We must quote a pretty and graceful touch of the great soldier :—

'4. The Commander of the Forces pardons Private ——, upon the recommendation of the General Court Martial. He likewise pardons Private ——, because that soldier told the truth to the General Court Martial, and thereby saved his comrades, who were, by mistake, charged with the offence of which he has been convicted.'—p. 160.

We are prevented making further extracts from the remarks on the confirming of the sentences of General Courts Martial, from the difficulty in selecting them among the many filled with wisdom and justice, so properly referred to by the Compiler in the Preface.

Under the head of 'Paris,' we find a copy of the Convention on the capitulation of that city to the allied army under Wellington and Blücher; as also, the following copy of an extract from the Duke of Wellington's dispatch, conveying it to Earl Bathurst, then Secretary of State, dated 4th July, 1815. (See page 431):— 'This Convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.' This little extract is a sufficient reply to all the vituperating attacks in the case of the brave but unfortunate Ney, who was condemned to be shot for a political crime against the laws of his country. In what possible manner could the Duke of Wellington have inter-

ferred, and have declared to Louis XVIII. that Marshal Ney was included in Article 12 of the Capitulation? The three French Commissioners who signed that capitulation, and who were alone responsible to France and to Frenchmen, did not claim exemption for Marshal Ney; and the Marshal himself, who knew that his treason to his King, previous to the hundred days, could never be included in any military convention with an enemy, consequently fled under false passports. But the conduct of the Duke of Wellington as a soldier and as a statesman, upon this as upon every other occasion, has always been governed by a sense of his duty, and needs nothing for its justification but strict scrutiny into the facts. Of this inflexible adherence to duty he is a glorious example; and he has never swerved from it, either for the momentary attainment of popularity, or even in the indulgence of feelings of humanity incompatible with that duty. Yet the Duke of Wellington has those feelings which ennoble human nature. His expression after the battle of Waterloo to one of his nearest connections, who congratulated him on the victory, marked strongly his sufferings on that occasion:—‘Next to losing a battle, the greatest misfortune to the general is that of gaining a victory.’ When the ties of blood, friendship, and respect, were continually and violently severed around him, although his victorious career was hourly distinguished by the applause of his country, still there was a pang, which in his breast was felt most deeply, when Alexander Gordon, the Camerons, Cadogan, Cocks, Coghlan, De Lancy, Sturgeon—a whole alphabet of heroes!—names the limits of this critique will not permit to enumerate—fell, and left the conqueror with the feelings only of the man!

Under the heads of ‘Smuggling’ and ‘Contraband,’ the commercial laws of the country were strictly enforced and protected; and under the heads of ‘Inhabitants,’ ‘Churches,’ and ‘Freemasonry,’ it will be seen that religious feelings, and even prejudices, were sedulously respected in a Catholic country by an army of heretics; although the Duke never debased himself or his army by the renegade cry of ‘Alla il Alla, and Mahomet is his prophet,’ the petty and profligate clap-trap of Bonaparte in Egypt. We cannot but exult in this national superiority in which these trifling allusions place us, as the character of the nation was identified with that of its army; and no act of the Chief or of his army lowered the reputation of either in the respect due to them from the ally and the conquered.

The head of ‘Thanks’ is one of very high interest, being

almost a recapitulation of his victories, rather of his battles, for the one was always followed by the other. His own addresses to the army, on those occasions, have been thought cold by those who knew neither the Duke nor his army. There is no 'sun of Austerlitz,' no excitement of recollections of days of former deeds, which have been said, by an eloquent historian, to be 'the language of the soldier'—there was none of this;—but there was a silent but firm reliance, arising from discipline, superior to all this palavering nonsense, and the expectation was always realized in victory. In his 'Thanks,' however, on taking leave of his armies, after the Peninsula and Waterloo (*see* pp. 311 and 449), there is something more than this; there is an expression of interest for his followers, which has been verified to an extent unknown to those who have not watched in civil life the acts of the minister. The expectations of many Officers may probably have been disappointed, but to those who have dispassionately appreciated their services, it has been generally seen that the Duke has sometimes recommended for honors and promotion those who, although doubtful before, now appear unworthy of such distinctions; but among the non-commissioned officers and soldiers no opportunity has ever been allowed to escape him in rewarding them for their gallantry and conduct. In the various charges held by the Duke since he quitted the active command of armies, the claim of the old and meritorious soldier has always been preferred; and there are many now, whom peace would have otherwise consigned to penury and want, who, by the Duke's protection, lie nightly down on their pillows in substantial comfort as well as in hard-earned glory. But whilst, as a minister, he was unsparingly, and to an unheard-of extent, diminishing the expenditure of his department, he was increasing the comfort of his followers; and the most striking benefit and example of his having kept his word with the army, in attending to their interest, was the change he made when Master General, in directing the single-bedstead arrangement for the soldiers, who, before this, contrary to all propriety, slept two in a bed; and if the Duke had no other claim upon the gratitude of the army, this will be recollected so long as the British soldier shall exist.

Under the heads of 'Cantonments' and 'Squads,' most of those service orders are applicable to that part of the army now serving in Ireland; and, indeed, must be useful everywhere when troops are engaged in aiding the civil authorities in the preservation of the peace.

Under the heads of 'Beehives,' 'Discipline,' 'Plunder,' and 'Stragglers,' it will be seen what difficulties existed, arising from the non-obedience of orders; and however trifling the robbing a beehive may appear to a civilian, had it not been checked in the decisive manner shown in the orders under that head, it would have been succeeded by the state which the Duke describes under the head of 'Plunder,' 'that the army will very soon be no better than a banditti.' Soon after the first order on 'Beehives' was issued at Jaraicejo, Lord Wellington, in one of his rides, saw a man of the 88th, or Connaught Rangers, posting along as fast as legs could carry him, with a beehive on his head. Lord Wellington, furious at so flagrant a disobedience of orders, which sapped all discipline, called out to him, 'Hillo! Sir, where did you get that beehive?' Pat had enveloped his head and face in his great-coat to prevent the bees stinging him, and thinking more of his prize than the tone of voice addressed to him, answered in pure Milesian, 'Jist over the hill, there; and by Jasus, if ye don't make haste they'd be all gane.' The blind good-nature of Pat stayed the Duke's anger, and it was reported at dinner as a good joke; it was no joke afterwards, however, to the 4th division, as will be seen in the orders of the month following, when they got the name of the 'honeysuckers.' But they soon won for themselves another name in the field, and gained something sweeter than honey, in a reputation which would have buried their former name in oblivion, had not this book brought it again to memory. Various attempts were made for the purpose of preventing crime; some may have succeeded; but punishments generally ensued, and many of them ended disgracefully in the sentences of the General Courts Martial, some equally so by the prerogative of the Commander of the Forces and the authority of the Provost Marshal. The attention of the Officers is so frequently called on these occasions that one is surprised, with the power the Duke possessed, he did not make more early and frequent examples in reporting them to the royal notice; it was not, however, until nearly the close of the war, in the year 1814, that he did make a representation of three who failed in the discharge of their duties. Their cases will be seen under the head of 'Colonels dismissed the service.'

Under the head of 'Women' we find some orders that we know not how to analyze; we must therefore leave this subject to the ladies, who, no doubt, will be shocked at the Duke's severity, and exclaim, 'What! not allow the poor women to buy

bread, nor to quit the camp without a certificate of virtue, nor to repose their weary limbs on the clothing carts; and oh! the monster, like *Æneas*, enjoining his faithless followers to abandon their French, Spanish, and Portuguese *Didos* on the banks of the *Garonne*, to seek other protectors! and assuming a despotic authority, without either *Alexander*, or *Cæsar*, or even *Bona-parte* as a precedent, presumes to interfere with the sacred rites of matrimony, the high attributes of the high priest of *Gretna*, and dictates to his Amazonian followers how they shall marry and be given in marriage! But, advertng seriously to this class of appendages to an army, it requires no small nerve to enforce, in a campaign, all the necessary orders relative to them. The most stern discipline must sometimes give way to humanity; and to those who, in the retreat to *Coruña*, have seen the starving babe still striving at the breast of its frozen mother, and other similar horrors that accompany the various fortunes into which an army in the field is thrown, it cannot be a matter of indifference to the Officer to ascertain every defined precedent relating to the women of an army, to guide them, and those interested in their safety and comfort.

But it would be needless to follow through this extraordinary book the analysis of every order. There is no material circumstance incidental to an army in the field which has not some apposite order for conduct, either in the Officer or the man; and with this compilation in his hand, the General may commence his career with the advantage of the condensed experience of seven years' campaigns and victories of the most successful warrior of whom our country can boast.

The soldier who knows how the chain of responsibility of an army is linked together in the squad, company, battalion, brigade, and division, will easily comprehend, from the preface, how an army is formed for field operations; but there are many who will be at a loss to know how this complicated machine is actually put in motion. All this is admirably described in the orders of the late General *Robert Craufurd*, who commanded the light division of *Lord Wellington's* army in the Peninsula, and who received his death-wound in the assault of *Ciudad Rodrigo*: without them, it is useless to attempt the description. These orders were the perfection of theory reduced to practice; and *Lord Hill*, although the General of a division, and afterwards commanding a corps of the same army, with great good taste, soon after he became the General Commanding in Chief at the

Horse Guards, strongly recommended, in a circular letter from the Adjutant General, that every Officer should be provided with a copy.

As it will help the uninitiated reader to understand many parts of the Duke of Wellington's orders, we shall run hastily over the measures which were adopted on putting the English army in motion.

The orders for movement from the Commander of the Forces were communicated by the Quarter Master General to the General Officers commanding divisions, who detailed them, through their Assistant Quarter Master Generals, to the Generals of brigades, who gave them out immediately to the battalions of their brigades through the Brigade Majors. The drum, the bugle, and the trumpet sounded the preparation for the march at a certain hour, generally one hour and a half before daylight, in order that the several battalions might be assembled on the brigade alarm-posts, so as to be ready to march off from the ground precisely at daylight. It must be observed that the alarm-post is the place of assembly in the event of alarm; it was generally, and should always be, the place of parade.

It is singular to refer to these orders to see how a division of 6000 men, and so on in any proportion, rolled up in their blankets 'in the arms of Murphy,' were all dressed, with blankets rolled, packed, equipped, squadded, paraded in companies, told off in subdivisions, sections, and sections of threes, marched by companies to the regimental alarm-posts, and finally to that of the brigades, formed in close columns, all by sounds as familiar to the soldier as the clock at the Horse Guards to a Corporal of the Blues. Guns were paraded, baggage packed and loaded, Commissariat mules with the reserve biscuit, the Storekeeper with the spare ammunition, bullocks placed under charge, all assembled with the same precision and order, ready to march off under the direction of the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to the division or corps, who had previously assembled his guides, which he attached to the column or columns directed to be marched to the points or towns named in the Quarter Master General's instructions. In the mean time the formidable Provost Marshal attached to the division made his patrols. The report of 'All present' being made in succession by the Brigade Majors to the Assistant Adjutant General, and by him to the General commanding the column, the word 'By sections of threes, march,' was given, from the right or left, as directed in the Quarter Master General's instructions, the whole being formed either right

or left in front, according to the views of the General in command of the army. The advanced guard of the column was then formed under the superintendence of the Brigade Major of the brigade, right or left in front; this advanced guard consisted of one company of varying strength. The whole were marched off at sloped arms, with the greatest precision and regularity; and remained in that order until the word 'March at ease' was given to the leading battalion, which was successively taken up by the others in the rear. The women in detached parties either preceded the column or followed it—none were permitted to accompany it; they generally remained with the baggage, excepting when their finances enabled them to make little speculations in bread and *comfort* in the villages or towns in the neighbourhood of the line of march. The Assistant Provost Marshal with his guard and delinquents brought up the rear of the column, followed by the rear guard under an Officer who took up all stragglers, whom he lodged in the main guard on his arrival, where those who had received tickets of permission to fall out were directed to join their corps, non-commissioned officers being in waiting to receive them.

The first halt was generally made at the expiration of half an hour from the departure, and afterwards once an hour; each halt lasted at least five minutes after the men had piled their arms; this might vary a little, as the weather, distance, or other circumstances of the march might point out. The object of halting was for the purpose of allowing those who had fallen out to rejoin their companies, which, excepting in cases of sickness, rarely occurred; as a man wanting to fall out was obliged to obtain a ticket from the Officer commanding his company so to do, and to leave his pack and his firelock to be carried by his comrades of his section of threes; he therefore lost no time to return to his rank, and give back his ticket. This first halt was generally passed in eating a piece of bread or meat set aside for the march—arranging the accoutrements, pack, havresack, and canteen, so as to sit well,—in jokes about the last night's quarters or bivouac, or in the anticipations of the next. At the expiration of the halt the drum or bugle sounded the 'Fall-in,' and, by word of command, the leading battalion proceeded in the same order as in the beginning of the march; the other battalions following in succession, always with music, then 'March at ease' as before; but when the word 'Attention' was given, the whole sloped arms and marched in the same order as at a field-day; this was always done in formations previous to the halt.

When the army was not near the enemy, two Officers preceded each battalion on its march, one of them twenty-four hours before the battalion, and, on his arrival at the station pointed out, received the necessary information from the Assistant Quarter Master General. The other Officer marched the same day in charge of the camp-colour men of each company, so as to arrive early, and take over the quarters from the Officer who went on the day before.

The Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General always preceded these Officers, to make arrangements with the magistrates as to quarters : and the town was parcelled out by him in proportion to the strength of the several battalions or corps to their respective Officers ; they divided according to their judgment to the ten orderlies, who chalked on the doors the letter of the company and number of men to occupy, as also the Officers' quarters, which invariably were in the quarters of the company. The Officer first marked off the quarters of the Commanding Officer, staff, orderly-room, guard-room, Quarter Master's stores, all in the most central position in the quarters of the regiment. The first Officer then proceeded to the next station ; the second Officer and the ten orderlies proceeded to the road by which the troops were to arrive, and accompanied them to the alarm-post fixed for them : which spot the Assistant Quarter Master General, under the direction of the General in command had pointed out, either in front or in rear of the town, where they halted in column, as also assembled the following morning, or at any other time that the alarm or assembly might be sounded ; the brigades, the battalions, and the companies having their respective alarm-posts or places of formation in the most central parts of their quarters. The Officers commanding companies then put their men up, and made reports to the Officer commanding as to the accommodation or the want of it, the Officers commanding battalions to those commanding brigades, and the Generals of brigades to the General of the division. The Assistant Quarter Master General was always ready to be appealed to in case of a battalion being crowded, to afford further accommodation, as there was generally some building or street reserved in a central position for this purpose, or in the event of detachments of other corps arriving.

When the column was to bivouac in huts, or, as afterwards, encamp in tents, there occurred less difficulty. On arrival on the position pointed out in the Quarter Master General's instructions, the General commanding chose what he considered the most favourable ground in accordance with them as to front,

communications with his flanks and rear, reference to wood and water, and the health of the ground, avoiding proximity to marshes where the night damps might affect the troops. The Assistant Quarter Master General disposed of this ground to the several Officers sent on in advance by the battalions for that purpose, as before described in quarters. The General then proceeded to the front, and indicated where he wished his advanced piquets to be posted, to be in communication with the outposts of the cavalry in front, or, if there were none, to cover all the approaches with detached posts and sentries, so that nothing should be able to arrive by any of them without being seen and stopped; or if patrols or other movements of the enemy should take place, either by night or day, that the same might be made known by the chain of sentries to the detached posts and outlying piquet, and communicated to the main body, if thought necessary, by the Field Officer of the outlying piquets. Preconcerted signals of setting fire to beacons, or a certain number of musket shots fired, communicated the alarm more quickly, and allowed the troops more time to get under arms, until the precise cause of the alarm was ascertained.

The division having arrived on its ground, the outlying piquets were immediately marched off to take the covering of the front just described. The temporary division hospital and the Commissariat magazines being pointed out to the Commanding Officers, Surgeons, and Quarter Masters, the brigades and battalions proceeded to their respective alarm-posts and ground for the encampment or bivouac, accompanied by the Officer and the camp-colour men, as before stated. The quarter and rear guards were then mounted, to be relieved always in two hours afterwards by fresh troops. The sentries from the quarter guards watched the communications in the front, and of the detached posts between the camp and the outlying piquets to communicate alarm if announced in any manner from the front.

If the troops were to encamp, the tent mules, which always immediately followed the column under charge of an Officer, preceding all other baggage, were unloaded, and the company's tents pitched in column on the alignment given to the battalion, brigade, and division.

If there were no tents, then the bill-hooks came speedily into play: regular squads were formed for cutting branches, others for drawing them to the lines, and others as the architects for constructing the huts: this was an amusement more than a duty, and it was quite wonderful to see how speedily every one was

under cover. It was the pride of the company that the Officers' hut should be the first and the best built. The soldier became quite re-invigorated by the mere act of piling arms, getting off his accoutrements, pack, havresack, and other incumbrances, which weigh generally about sixty pounds, and set to work in right earnest at the hut building. Although the huts were not quite so speedily erected or pitched with the same regularity as the tents, yet still the order and alignment were preserved when the ground permitted. This might not have been essential, yet still, no opportunity should be allowed to escape in inculcating the habit of order and regularity in whatever is done by the soldier; and, however simple the act, it should be impressed on his mind, that what is ordered is the easiest, and that what is his duty is his interest.

The regular fatigue parties for bread, meat, and spirits were regularly told off and warned, before the companies were dismissed to pitch tents or build huts. These parties consisted generally of two or three men per company, under a corporal for each particular article of provisions, to be ready to turn out when that article was called at the quarter guard. A company's guard or watch of a corporal and four privates furnishing one sentry with side arms only, always remained in the lines of the company to repeat communications and preserve order.

The Commanding Officers made their reports through the Majors of brigade, that their respective battalions had received bread, meat, spirits, and forage, specifying the number of days for each; that they had marched off one or more companies of such and such strength for the outlying piquets to the posts directed under the orders of the Field Officer of the outlying piquets; and that the orderlies who had accompanied them had returned, knowing where to find them. The outlying piquets were under the Field Officer of the day, who again received his instructions from the Assistant Adjutant General of the division. The Commanding Officers at the same time reported the force of the company or inlying piquet, who were ready to turn out to support the outlying piquet in the event of being required, and were under the Field Officer of the day of the inlying piquets, and kept on their accoutrements, although in other respects like the remaining companies not on duty, and in their tents or huts. The company on inlying piquet, as also the Field Officer of the day in charge of the whole of the companies of the brigade, were always first for the outlying piquet.

All particular duties were taken by companies, under their own Officers, instead of the old way of individual roster of so many men per company; such as the company for outlying

piquet ; the company for inlying piquet, which gave the quarter and rear guards within the lines ; the first company for general fatigue, from which the Quarter Master's fatigues were taken for ammunition, equipment, working parties, and all other fatigues, excepting rations ; all these duties were taken by the roster of companies.

The issue of rations was regulated by the Quarter Master and Commissariat, agreeably to the instructions of the General commanding the division or brigade, communicated in orders to the battalions, and was done regimentally by individuals from all the companies, and not by the company on general fatigue. On the issue of any article, such as bread, meat, wine, or forage, the fatigue parties from each company, as before described, were called out from the quarter guard by the Quarter Master, and repeated by the watch in the lines of each company ; those previously warned for each article turned out under their respective non-commissioned officers, and assembled under the Officer of the inlying piquet named in the orders at the quarter guard. He then proceeded with the Quarter Master or Quarter Master Sergeant to the place of issue ; after the delivery he returned to the quarter guard, reported to the Captain of the day, who was the Captain of the inlying piquet, the regularity or irregularity of the particular issue under his superintendence, and then dismissed the parties under their several non-commissioned officers to their respective companies, where the delivery was immediately made under the orderly Officer of each company. The same routine took place when in quarters ; and, although the recapitulation may appear tedious, still the whole was performed with a celerity which leaves more time to the soldier when in camp than in any other situation.

At an appointed hour the sick reports were gathered from the companies, and the men paraded for the inspection of the Surgeon ; he reported to the Staff Surgeon, who, in his turn, reported to the General commanding the division, sending his own reports to the Inspector General of hospitals.

The General commanding the division made his reports to the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals for the information of the Commander of the Forces, according to the importance of the reports and the circumstances of the moment.

When before the enemy, the issue of the provisions and the cooking were attended to with every consideration to the position of things, so that what was to be done should be done with speed as well as precaution ; for it would be bad management to throw away the soup before it was well made, or swallow it boiling hot,

in case of interruption, and still worse to leave it to the enemy. All this is sufficiently dwelt upon in the Duke's 'Circular Letter,' and in the admirable orders of General R. Craufurd, from whence the greater part of the foregoing details were learned and proved in the field.

The new tin camp-kettle, carried alternately by the men of each squad, was a great improvement upon the old Flanders iron cauldron, which required a whole tree or the half of a church door to make it boil; and which, being carried on the camp-kettle mule (afterwards appropriated to carry the tents), only arrived with the baggage. This improvement, as the Duke says in his 'October Minute,' (inserted at the close of this work,) in writing on another subject, 'left much valuable time disposable for other purposes.' It is to be hoped that in any future wars some improvement will also take place in the weight and temper of the old bill-hook, which, in the early part of the Peninsular war, was immoderately heavy, and had edges which, on attempting to cut any wood not absolutely green, bent like lead: many of the men threw these away, but the more prudent *exchanged* them for the lighter and better tempered bill-hook used by the Portuguese in their vineyards, exchange being no robbery with our fellows.

In the camp or bivouac, in fine weather, all went on merrily; but there came moments of which the mere remembrance even now recalls ancient twitches of rheumatism, which the iron frames of the most hardy could not always resist. On the night previous to General Craufurd's affair on the Coa, on those previous to the battle of Salamanca and the battle of Waterloo, and on many other less anxious nights, not hallowed by such recollections, deluges of rain not only drenched the earth, but unfortunately all that rested or tried to rest upon it; the draining through the hut from above by some ill-placed sticks in the roof, like lightning conductors, conveyed the subtle fluid where it was the least wanted; while the floods coursing under, drove away all possibility of sleep: repose was, of course, out of the question, when even the worms would come out of the earth, it being far too wet for them. 'In such a night as this' it was weary work to await the lagging dawn with a craving stomach; and, worse still, to find nothing but a bellyful of bullets for breakfast. But, on the Pyrenees, in the more fortunate and healthy days of tents, it was not unusual, when the mountain blast and torrents of rain drew up the pegs of the tents, which then fall, as nothing in nature falls, squash on the soldier who lies enveloped and floundering in the horrible wet folds of canvas, that nothing but the passing joke of

‘Boat a hoy!’ or the roars of laughter caused by some wag, who turns this acmé of misery into mirth, could re-animate to the exertion of scrambling out of these clammy winding-sheets. These are recollections, however, which, notwithstanding the suffering in the experience of them, and their legacies of rheumatism, still afford pleasurable feelings to the old soldier, now laid up by his Christmas fireside.

There are many duties required of a Subaltern in the army which, however they may contribute to form his character as an Officer, become sometimes almost too great a trial. Of these, being detached to the rear is one of the most irksome, and he is fortunate who escapes without committing his responsibility or his temper. Some end in comedy, and some in tragedy. In the early part of the Peninsular campaigns it was usual for the Commissary to press carts to go to the Douro to bring back pipes of wine for the troops. On these occasions, in a hilly country and very tedious work, the men would often contrive, in spite of the vigilance of the Subaltern, to let the driver escape with his bullocks for a pecuniary consideration. This, however, could rarely be brought home to the soldiers in charge. Other carts were pressed on a representation to the *Juiz de fora*, or magistrate. On one of these occasions a detachment of the 88th regiment was sent to S. João da Pesqueira for some wine. On their return, the Commissary observed that the two fine white bullocks which he had sent with one cart had been exchanged for two very inferior blacks. He made his regular complaint, and the two men in charge were brought to a Court Martial. On the trial everything was proved, save the act of receiving money from the driver to allow the white bullocks to escape; and the President, on summing up the evidence of the Commissary, said to the prisoners, ‘It is quite useless denying the fact; it is conclusive. You started from hence with a pair of fine white bullocks, and you brought back a pair of lean blacks. What can you have to say to that?’ Patrick O’Reilly, one of them, noways abashed at this, which every one thought a poser, and ready with any excuse to save him from punishment, immediately exclaimed—‘Och! plaise your honor, and wasn’t the white bastes lazy, and didn’t we bate them until they were black?’ The Court was not quite satisfied of the truth of this wonderful metamorphosis, and they were condemned to be punished (*see* General Courts Martial, Privates, p. 164), but were saved from it by the gallantry of their comrades.

Of all the unpleasant worrying duties, however, that of being

on baggage guard, or going on detachment with sick and wounded to the rear, is the most inglorious. Reference must be again had to that invaluable work to the soldier, General R. Craufurd's Orders, for all the detail respecting baggage: but however perfect that system may be, a riotous mule deranges all; and there is no duty so vexatious, and that the Subaltern undertakes with less satisfaction, excepting only the detachment of sick and wounded to the rear. The eternal screeching of the ungreased wheels of the Portuguese bullock cars, which too often irritates the sick man into a fever, if he has not one already; the breaking-down of the cars, or the escape of the drivers with the bullocks belonging to others, the upsetting the 'waggon-train' waggons from the badness of the rocky roads, the assembly of the sick in the morning, the only novelty being some new misery, such as to become sexton and bury a man who died during the night, or on the road, are daily occurrences; and if, by chance, he has conducted the whole to the general hospital without having forfeited his commission, the only prospect before him is, that he will be ordered to conduct back from the hospital to the army the recovered men of twenty different battalions, who, having been free for some time from regimental military restraint, give trouble that no one can describe; and it requires all the zeal and energy of the Officer to subdue his feelings in not taking the administration of the law into his own hands. (See 'Detachments.') To get well on the right side of the *rosters* of baggage guard and sick detachment is the greatest happiness to the Sub, who to such duties greatly prefers the nervous moment of advancing in line just within the reach of fire, or the still more appalling service of four hours in the trenches. At the same time it must not be denied that these very inglorious services, as they are called, often become the truest touchstones of an Officer's character. All men or most men, behave well under much observation; but it is only those who do their duty from principle that can be trusted on those services over which no mortal eye presides, and of which no superior may discover the merit. It is then, to use the expressive phrase of the turf, 'that blood tells,' and that the genuine spirit of a gentleman comes forth, and, in the cheerful exercise of the most subordinate duties, teaches an Officer to feel that his highest source of honor is the performance of his duty.

One of the most important services of an army in the field is that of the outlying piquet, particularly when in the presence of the enemy. It is then interesting from its peculiar importance, as not only the repose and tranquility, but the honor and even

the safety of a whole army are dependent upon the manner in which it is performed. When the outlying piquet is first posted it is done with a view that with small detached outposts from it, and double sentries, the whole of the front of the position of the division from which it is detached should be covered, and every possible approach so watched that nothing can attempt to pass the line of demarkation between two armies without its being seen and reported. There are certain theoretical rules laid down for posting piquets, both with regard to detached outposts as well as sentries, which may be learned at home; but the continual practice of them in the field, when not before the enemy, will shortly render the outpost Officer competent; and soon, before the enemy, put him on a chess-board of defence to which his operations must be entirely confined. The active Officer in charge of an outlying piquet must study all day what he will do all night; for as then his division sleeps under his protection, he should exercise every combination of mind and body to that end. Surprise would be dishonor under any circumstances; but the surprise of his division would be eternal shame. The disposition of the posts of an outlying piquet by day, as well as its sentries, in general vary from those of the night;—these are either pushed forward or retired as the nature of the ground may favor, particularly as to the horizon of it; for although, in the day-time, a vidette or sentry should be posted on an eminence for the purpose of seeing far, and all around him, at night he should be invariably posted under the eminence, as he can then, from the light and shade, even in the darkest night, more easily discover any one approaching his post. The sentries should be relieved every hour under such circumstances;—in bad weather, which is the time chosen for surprise, more often; and by patrols, either of the Subalterns or Serjeants, their attention and vigilance should be continually excited,—not a word should escape—a preconcerted sound of a ‘hem!’ or a whistle suffices.

We well know an Officer, then a youngster, who was on piquet after the battle of Vimeiro; it was the first service-piquet he had ever seen, and he had the outpost. It was in the evening when, having studied his ground, he was waiting till night to post his sentries, having communicated with the outposts on his right and left. Whilst pondering over his Shorn-cliff education, a thought struck him that he had no parole or countersign; and he was about to dispatch the serjeant to the Captain commanding the main body of the piquet for it, supposing it might have been forgotten, when a General Officer rode from the front, and, on ap-

proaching, first asked, 'What regiment?' then, 'What corps do you communicate with on your right and left?' The replies were made by the Ensign, stating that he was waiting only until it was sufficiently dark to post his double sentries in communication with his flanks and to cover his front. The General seemed satisfied, but the young Officer was not; and when the General turned about to ride away, thinking it an opportunity not to be lost, he said, 'But, Sir, I have no parole or countersign.'—'Never mind parole or countersign, keep a sharp look-out to your front and flanks.' After doubting some time as to who this unknown authority could be who had upset part of his Shorn-cliff instruction, he straightway applied to the Captain of the piquet, from whom he learned that there was in fact no parole or countersign. On mentioning what had taken place, the Captain said, 'Oh, that was Sir Arthur.' No time was lost in returning to the outpost, and the sentries were placed where the line was here and there marked by several dead bodies of those killed in the morning, the whiteness of whose skins among the heather formed marks to guide him in his patrols; and the anxious Sub passed his first service-piquet watching with strict obedience the orders of the great Chief, who was afterwards to be his star and his guide.

However great the responsibility of the outpost duty, as far as regards piquets, may be, it is still a generous warfare; for, in civilized armies, the attempt is rarely made to surprise a piquet, excepting with the ulterior view of surprising also the posts which it covers, and which could not be gained in any other manner; or in surprising a corps of the enemy, as at Arroyo Molinos, by Sir Rowland Hill. It is an understood thing, therefore, that the outpost of an army is not to be attacked with a view to the paltry advantage of destroying or taking fifty or a hundred men. Such practices can lead to no military results, excepting in exercising a vigilance to prevent reprisals; but even this forms a bad excuse for encouraging such petty warfare; and in the light division of the Peninsular army, when in presence of the enemy, it was never attempted on either side. On the contrary, there existed not a little cordiality. On one occasion, for example, a sentry of the 52d, being posted within a few yards of a French sentry, made his enemy understand, in a sort of Spanish gibberish, that he was very much in want of tobacco. The Frenchman, with national politeness, offered to supply his wants, if he would give him the money to buy some in the rear of his post; the five-frank piece was forked out, but, before given, it was necessary to have

a guarantee for the fulfilment of this treaty, when the Frenchman was about to leave his firelock in pledge; but here another difficulty took place: the French sentry said, 'But who is to keep my post?' The Englishman to this immediately answered, 'Oh! never mind that; I am the only one opposed to you, and I will keep your post until your return.' This assurance was perfectly satisfactory: but an hour passed away and the Frenchman did not return: and it afterwards appeared that the *vivandière* who sold the tobacco also had a bottle of brandy, and the change of the five-franc piece offered too great a temptation to resist,—the honor of the Frenchman got drowned in *eau de vie*, and he was discovered dead drunk by his piquet. He was of course asked where his firelock was, or who had got it. His answer was thought hardly possible; but, on a communication between the Officers commanding the opposing piquets, the preliminaries of the amicable treaty were duly exchanged and ratified by a present of the tobacco.

At Valle, in the winter of 1810 and 1811, when the head quarters of Marshal Massena were at Santarem, the English and French sentries were also posted within pistol-shot of each other, separated only by the narrow stream, the Rio Mayor, and by an 'abbatis' placed on the bridge of the causeway over it. The greatest cordiality existed between the two armies during the day, but at nightfall all civilities ceased, and gave place to suspicion, vigilance, and caution. During the nights of four long months, not a word was heard but the shrill cry of the French 'Qui vive?' or the solemn under-tone of the English 'Who goes there?' heard only by those whom it concerned; save, too, the watch-dog's bark, which even now in these nights of peace recalls to the soldier's ear those anxious scenes from which this honest sound is rarely absent, whatever measures may be taken to subdue every thing else to silence. The first hint of day in all this stillness of darkness, when every ear was on the stretch, was the music of the French regiments relieving their outpost. They generally struck up at two hours before the first dawn of light was visible on the horizon, and almost always remained until day-break, playing those stirring airs for which the French martial music is so justly celebrated; and although the causeway piquet was not sought after like an opera box, yet in fine weather it often became the favorite lounge for those Officers of the light division who were fond of music, and even to others, the time and place giving to this matin concert an interest which will never be forgotten by those who heard it. It must be here explained, that when at the

outposts, all the troops, the main body of the division as well as the piquets, and in fact every man, are under arms at the time mentioned, two hours before day-break; the guns are horsed, and baggage packed and loaded, all prepared for the battle or the march. The out-piquets are then relieved, so that the force may be double at all the outposts; the 'coming-off' piquet does not leave the ground until the Field Officer of the outlying piquet at the outpost reports 'All's well,'—then the weary troops are turned in.

The great end of all orders is discipline, so as to bring into the field an army which, according to the calculations of the General who commands it, shall be able to enter upon the operations in view with the greatest chance of success, whether in the attack of the position or the fortress. Patriotism, enthusiasm, and hope of plunder may, singly and collectively, have their influence; but discipline is the only principle to be depended upon in the day of battle; and it was chiefly owing to the total want of it that the Spanish armies were destroyed one after the other. The habit, indeed, is one of slow growth, which it requires the constant solicitude from the General to the corporal to inculcate and support; and as the Duke of Wellington says, in his 'Circular Letter,' 'the discipline of every army, after a long and active campaign, becomes in some degree relaxed, and requires the utmost attention on the part of the Generals and other Officers to bring it back to the state in which it ought to be for service.' But where does relaxation of discipline begin? Certainly it ought not with the soldier, if the vigilance of the Officer is exercised; and certainly not with the Officer, if the authority of the superior is properly enforced.

Discipline is, therefore, the strict obedience of orders; and in a well-disciplined army the General directs his columns with perfect confidence that they will arrive at certain points at certain times, that his instructions will be obeyed to a minute; and that the baggage, commissariat, and every other incumbrance will remain behind, or at places indicated, to be ready to proceed to the front when sent for, or to retire still further in the event of a failure of attack, so that the retreat may be clear.

As most armies in position have their fronts covered by rivers, it is necessary that these should be turned or passed by the attacking army. If to be passed, that part is generally chosen where the passage may be covered by the fire of artillery, posted on some commanding situation for that purpose. The passage being effected at some ford or bridge, by a small body, it is

afterwards thrown out as skirmishers to cover the advance of the column which follows.

It was a principle in Lord Wellington's army never to expose a column to the fire of artillery: the column, therefore, invariably deployed or formed to the front in line, previously to getting under fire, and was supported by other lines formed in the same manner in the rear, at about half musket-shot distance, so as to afford support to the front lines, without being influenced by the breaking-up of the first line from failure, if such an event should occur. This system of Lord Wellington was opposed to foreign theories, and particularly to French practice, who always attacked in column, and deployed on the crest of the position, if they ever arrived at it, when the men were generally blown, and, from being under fire, necessarily performed this nice operation under disadvantageous circumstances. The French attacks at Vimeiro, Talavera, Busaco, and Sorauren, from acting on this principle, were defeated. The British, in their attacks at Salamanca, Vitoria, the Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse, having previously deployed into line, carried the enemy's positions. At Waterloo, also, the whole of the French attacks were in column, and they were signally defeated; the advance of the British infantry was in line, and the result we all know. The column, and all other shapes into which troops may be thrown, in relation to the ground over which they may have to pass, are with us merely preparatory movements to the formation of the line, which offers the greatest front of fire, and which is always the English formation of battle, excepting only where there is a chance of an attack by cavalry.

The enemy's position being carried, which it is supposed must be in the successive attacks of well-conducted lines, no time was lost in getting the attacking lines into columns, always, however, taking care to keep them out of the fire of artillery. The commissariat and baggage were then sent for. The cavalry were sent in pursuit to take advantage of the enemy in disorder, and hustled them, that no decisive measure could be adopted by them; but if formed again in another position, they were attacked again by the infantry in the manner just pointed out. Those who may follow the Duke of Wellington in the command of British armies in the field will therefore do well to follow his system, which, in spite of Jomini and other theoretical writers, and the practical theorists of the wedge tactics, has always succeeded with us hitherto, both in attack and defence. The superiority of the line over the column is manifest: first, as the exposure of the

troops to the effects of artillery and other fire is infinitely less; and secondly, the fire from it is in a tenfold ratio greater than from the column. But it can be practised only by troops who have confidence in their leader, in one another, and in themselves. The attack of a column is the attack of a mere mob—the attack in line affords the truest test of discipline and bravery combined. Where these qualities are not indisputably established it is useless to attempt the manoeuvre. Like breaking the line at sea, it belongs only to the strongest and most valiant.

If discipline and obedience to orders are so essentially useful in operations in the field and in battle, how much more necessary do they become in the siege, where there is required a greater combination of all the requisites to ensure success! Confidence, patience, and perseverance, are indispensable every moment in this difficult operation; and nothing but the incessant vigilance exercised by the Officers, both to inspire and to enforce these, will enable the General to calculate securely upon the result.

The preparations for a siege may be carried on for months before they are known to an army that is to undertake it. The transport required for the 'matériel' is incredible. The battering train, platforms for the batteries, ammunition, shot, intrenching tools, and all the paraphernalia necessary with the engineer's park, are arranged, by the Commander of the Forces with the Commanding Engineer and the Commanding Officer of artillery, to be at certain points; and it is seldom until their arrival that the order is issued to the divisions of the army to commence making gabions and fascines. This order may, however, turn out to be only a pretext; and even the assembly of two or three divisions, with intrenching tools, gabions, and fascines, near the fortress to be attacked, may often disguise a different operation; but when covering parties are ordered, and working parties of 500 or 1000 men are warned, each musket being replaced from the engineer's park by pickaxe, spade, or shovel, there appears little doubt as to the object; and when these working parties march out at dusk under the Officers of engineers from the park where they are paraded, and spread themselves out under their directions, in a line parallel to the fortress, and the pickaxes, spades, and shovels, are pegging away more quickly than imagination can figure; the little doubt that may have existed as to a siege vanishes, and the first parallel with its approaches before daylight begins to take a form. It is not to be supposed that this first operation is carried on unknown to the enemy within the fortress about to be besieged; as outlying piquets and scouts

have, on the approach of the working parties, informed them that business has begun. Fire-balls, carcasses, and stink-pots are immediately thrown to lighten the darkness on the spot reported, and prevent, by their explosions and their stench, the possibility of the men working. The whole ramparts are soon alive, and every gun and mortar pours forth such showers of grape and such numbers of shells, which explode in all directions, that escape from death appears to be a miracle. Meanwhile the covering parties of the attacking force, composed of riflemen and the best shots, steal down as near to the glacis as possible, and endeavor to pick off the gunners through the embrasures, whilst others dig holes in which they may be covered from the returning fire of the ramparts.

The working parties, being particularly and personally interested in throwing up earth towards the fortress, soon cover themselves with a celerity rivalling that of the expertest grave-digger; but too often, poor fellows, illustrating the identity of occupation in their own fate. This operation, which is called breaking ground, is very important; and particularly so that it should be done quickly; for when once the first parallel and approaches are well covered the siege assumes its first mathematical form. The second parallel, the formation of the batteries, the zig-zags, magazines, and the sap, until the crest of the glacis is blown in, all follow agreeably to defined rules. These rules, however, are liable to a vast deal of interruption by the enemy, who lose no opportunity by fire and by *sortie* to derange these mathematical calculations. There is a continued concentrated fire on the batteries thrown up; and every opportunity is watched and seized, when negligence warrants a *sortie* to destroy the works of the besiegers, and, if possible, to penetrate into the engineer's park. If such an event should occur, the besieged engineers, who accompany the *sortie*, glance their eyes rapidly over the ground for data on which to rest plans for present and future derangement during the siege. Negligence and disobedience of orders can, however, be the only causes of such a disaster to a besieging army, and no excuse for not being prepared can ever cover such a disgrace. The besieged watch with anxiety the moment of relief in the trenches; for as at that time there are double the number of men in them, the chances of destruction are greater and the fire is consequently increased. To avoid this it is perhaps better that the different posts in the batteries and parallels should be relieved in detail, and not all at once. There are certain parts of the approaches to the parallels in every siege where the concentrated fire from the place

has a greater effect than elsewhere. This enviable spot is generally called 'Hell' by the soldiers; and the graver folks amongst the troops used to say that if half as much care were taken to avoid the nether regions as there was to avoid this particular nook, there would be fewer souls in danger.

The trenches and all the communications are made sufficiently wide to permit the battering guns being drawn through them, and being led into their respective embrasures in the batteries. This is also a quick operation, done during the dark, and generally performed with great zeal, as nothing gladdens the heart of the besieger so much as to hear the 8, 10, or 12 gun battery thundering away against the wall to be breached, or seeing the defences destroyed, the embrasures blown in, guns dismounted, and all the confusion consequent upon the first retaliating shots; and when a lump of wall topples down and crumbles into clouds of dust, forming the first symptoms of the breach, he works at the sap which is to lead him to it with increased energy. This is generally the day on which most work is done, as every shot seems to help home the pickaxe.

In the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Burgos, the troops were exposed to all the inclemencies of the seasons. That of Ciudad Rodrigo was undertaken in the depth of one of the coldest winters we experienced in Spain; and the besieging army, which was relieved daily in the trenches by divisions, while on that duty, were entirely exposed to its severity. One often thinks of Corporal Trim in the trenches, for it was very poor fun for the working parties and those that covered them, after being under showers of grape, shells, shot, and the devil knows what, without being yet able to return the fire; and after working till all are as tired as dogs, and each man expecting the passing moment to be his last, on being relieved, to contrive to get well out of the trenches and retire to a berth on the cold ground, where the division is, by way of being encamped—but without a twig between them and the heavens! In the morning the soldier, rolled up in his blanket, which, from the insensible perspiration, becomes stiff and frozen, awakes, covered with hoar frost, like a twelfth-cake. Indeed, it was with some difficulty that the men could get out of this frozen cuirass of blanket; and then it was some time before circulation produced any feeling. However, when the division was relieved, a march of three leagues, with a cold bath, in wading, up to their middles, through the frozen though rapid Agueda, was a cure like the actual cautery, and excited the blood to resume its wonted channels. At the siege

of Badajoz, a fortress of greater strength, with an increased proportion of fire, the torrents of rain that inundated the trenches and the camp rendered even glory disgusting. At the siege of Burgos, as it will be seen by the orders under the head of 'Sieges,' of that date, the troops did not work *con amore*: whether this arose from doubts that the means were inadequate, or that those who did work and fight with zeal and energy were not supported, the weather, in a more favorable season, was not more propitious. At St. Sebastian, however, in the following year, the besieging divisions had the benefit of tents, a fine autumn, an abundant country, and a seaport close at hand, from whence supplies of all descriptions were readily procured.

But let us return to the detail of the siege in general. The breaches having been made, and the engineers declared them practicable, that is, possible for men to get up them from the ditch to the top, the next thing to be done is to assault them. The Governor and Chief Engineer of the fortress, if men of foresight, will, according to the instructions of Bonaparte to his Generals, published by Carnot, as early as possible insulate the breaches; that is, by cutting deep trenches, and throwing up traverses, completely separate the parts of the wall breached from the rest of the rampart, and from the body of the place. In these cases the 'forlorn hope' and storming party would be pretty sure to pay the forfeit of their enterprise; and the success of the assault must depend upon other points of attack, which have become weakened by the attention of the enemy to the breaches.

The divisions named for the assault leave their knapsacks on the camp ground, under a guard, that they may be less encumbered in their formidable enterprise. The head of the column of attack is formed of the storming party, consisting of 300 men, with Officers in proportion, from the different regiments of the division ordered for the assault. They are volunteers, and, as may be supposed, are fellows whom a small matter will not frighten or daunt, or set to the right about. From these 300, a party of twenty-five to thirty is to precede the advance of the remainder of this storming party. The Subaltern Officer, who has volunteered the command of it, generally selects these men from his own regiment, and attaches to it serjeants on whose zeal and support he can rely. This little band is called by the well-known and rather melancholy name of 'Forlorn Hope.' They are prepared for the worst, but hope the best. As the instructions to the Officer commanding this party are to lead the column to the breach, and to

make a lodgment in it, he previously examines the ground well, so that the darkness of the night shall not lead him into error. The attack commences on a preconcerted signal of so many guns from a particular battery. He must be a stout-hearted fellow whose pulse does not rattle on at a gallop as these signal guns go off. The Officer who leads gives the word 'Follow me!'—then leads straight to the glacis, to the point he had intended, where, from its being ploughed up from the fire from the batteries, there is no doubt where he is when he gets there. No time is to be lost, and all jump into the ditch to avoid the fire of the place, which, from the assault being now discovered, deals out death in all shapes wholesale. Fire-balls are thrown out, and the darkest night becomes light as day, presenting to the open view of the besieged the steady march of the column which follows the storming party, under cover of the riflemen and sharpshooters lying on the glacis, who keep up a fire on the ramparts to those who show their heads above them, or in the embrasures. The column, however, presents too great a mass to escape without the concentrated fire upon it from the bastions making dreadful chasms in it; but the grand tug of war is in the breach, where parties posted on the sides of it keep an incessant fire on the top, whilst the poor 'forlorn hope,' supported by the storming party, scramble up the rugged breach, where they are either knocked on the head, tumbled headlong down, or maintain their ticklish pre-eminence, till the main column forces them on the rampart.

Some reflections here obtrude themselves. The Officer who leads this party and survives is rewarded by promotion and the position which his success gives him in his profession. But in this country promotion cannot be the reward of his reckless and gallant followers, who live to perform again the same desperate service: they maintain, however, to the end of their lives the respect of their comrades, and when discharged with an honorable pension, they repeat to their admiring hearers

'Hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach.'

These are the enviable feelings which stamp their superiority over the radical vagabond who never heard a shot fired, and, having disgraced the name of a soldier, is dismissed the army to receive a public subscription.

These reflections are addressed chiefly to those who inconsiderately pass over, in moments of peace and security, those services,

which, in times of national danger, it is important to reward. But we should leave an unpleasant, and, in fact, an erroneous impression on the minds of our readers generally, and of our young military readers in particular, if we omitted to point out that the right-minded soldier is stimulated, on such occasions as those just described, by motives far higher in themselves and far more generous than any which can be called into exercise by the hopes of pecuniary reward, or even of professional advancement, distinction, or applause. We allude, of course, to that manly sense of duty which prompts both Officer and soldier to undertake such services, not from any ulterior views connected with himself, but from a consciousness that the sacrifice is a right one to make. It would be mere affectation to say that a soldier is the better for being insensible, at such moments, to the renown and other advantages which are to attend success; but we do say, that the soldier whose chief motive, on such occasions, rests on such selfish grounds, is not the person most likely to succeed; and assuredly, is not the man who merits those rewards, due only to public spirit and that thorough self-devotion, which is the least imitable of all the characteristics of true greatness of mind. To imagine to oneself, indeed, a party of men forming the 'forlorn hope,' calculating the amount of their future pensions, or to fancy the Officer who was to lead it settling in his own mind, as a stimulus, the exact steps he might take in promotion, are ideas too base and contemptible to dwell upon; and we venture to assert that such unworthy thoughts never enter such men's minds at such moments; or, if they do, that they are speedily driven out by the crowd of more gentlemanlike and manly reflections and motives which constitute the true principles of duty.

If these considerations be well grounded it becomes men who have been engaged in services of difficulty and danger to avoid advertent to those services as claims for reward, because it cannot but have the effect of mixing up motives, altogether incongruous, to the injury of the applicant. If an Officer undertakes a service from a selfish motive, he does not deserve more than the mere promotion or pecuniary reward for which he looked. But if his motives were of the generous stamp to which we have alluded, and that fame, the noblest of the soldier's rewards, has followed his success, he should obviously be cautious how he links the word claim to the word celebrity. It may be our duty, as spectators at a distance, to award the solid distinctions of money and promotion to the men who fearlessly and disinterest-

edly step forward to sacrifice their lives, if need be, in our cause ; but it is sadly to hazard their renown if they lead us to infer that their motives partook of a selfish character from the first.

We have dwelt longer on this point than many people may think reasonable, but we feel exceedingly anxious that all Officers, and especially young Officers, should be familiarized with the idea that their chief chance of success and their only solid claim to distinction spring from acting under a thoroughly disinterested sense of duty.

But to the breach,—which being carried by the assault, or by the escalade, every attention must be paid by the General commanding the attack to re-form the troops, to secure the garrison, to place guards upon the magazines, and to perform every duty connected with a fortified town. Not an instant is to be lost in placing guards at the breaches, getting the troops out of the town, opening the gates which are probably blocked up, and in immediately restoring the breaches. The lawlessness of the troops must be restrained to prevent the day finishing in licentiousness and cruelty ; and although the capture of the three fortresses of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian, may have been succeeded by some acts which escaped the vigilance of the Officers, still there are few assaults on record followed by less wantonness or vengeance. The assaults by night are more subject to this relaxation of proper discipline, after success, than those of the day ; and if there were no other consideration, this probably might have been to the Duke a sufficient reason, after the experience of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, to have fixed upon daylight at St. Sebastian as the hour of assault ; although, as it proved in the sequel, the result did not justify the reasonable expectation. The first two successful sieges in Spain, although honorable to the troops who crowned them with victory, were for a time followed by a temporary demoralization : an increased attention, however, restored authority, and reputation increased its power.

The description attempted to be given of all the different duties and proceedings of an army in the field has arisen from the recollection of them on reading these orders. The best proof of their excellence, and the result of obedience to them, are to be found in the career of victories which followed ; and it will possibly not be uninteresting to lay before the reader a short analysis of these important operations.

When Sir Arthur Wellesley first landed in Portugal he was in command of a disjointed army, consisting of a few sturdy regiments, well nigh in rags, the greater part having just returned

from the expedition to Buenos Ayres,—two weak squadrons of cavalry, indifferently mounted on foreign horses, and a small force of artillery without horses at all, excepting those which Sir Arthur had, by his local influence at Cork, as Secretary for Ireland, obtained from the Irish waggon train. This was the more extraordinary, as at that moment every town, both in Great Britain and Ireland, was filled with the finest cavalry and artillery, in point of matériel, of which any country could boast. There was but little experience in the staff, either military or civil. However, with this force Sir Arthur gained the battle of Vimeiro, and would have been in Lisbon before his defeated enemy, had he been allowed to proceed in the career which he had so victoriously commenced. The occasion was lost and deplored, and by none more than by Sir Arthur Wellesley. The Convention of Cintra was followed by the expedition into Castille, under the lamented Sir John Moore, whose glorious death at Corufia left Sir Arthur Wellesley as the genius under whom England was again to try her fortunes in the field.

No sooner had he assumed the command of the army than he planned and executed the most splendid and bold enterprise known in modern times; and did Sir Arthur Wellesley wear no other laurels but those won by the passage of the Douro and the battle of Oporto, he would have passed down to posterity as a General of the first order. From the north of the Douro he carried his army to the Tagus. He fought and won the battle of Talavera under the most unfavorable circumstances, against a superior force, aided only, or rather impeded, by a helpless ally. Experience now taught him the lesson which Sir John Moore had so fatally proved, that the General in the command of a British army in Spain or Portugal must depend upon his own resources, without the most distant reliance on any other military aid. He turned his eyes towards Lisbon, and recollecting the ground near the scene of his first victory, he planned the lines of Torres Vedras, which will ever immortalize his military genius and foresight. Massena, 'the cherished child of victory,' lost much of his reputation before them; and Portugal, after having suffered pillage, murder, famine, and all the horrors which the human mind can imagine, and which no pen could describe, was again freed from the curses of a French invasion. The capture of the two fortresses, Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, on the frontier, within a few days' march of superior armies of the enemy, were enterprises almost incomprehensible; but they were taken, and the army, animated by these successes, were prepared for prouder achievements.

Lord Wellington, however, was under other influence; and caution was always whispering in his ear that if the safety of his army should be compromised by any want of foresight on his part, England would not readily get up such another. He alone was acquainted with all the bearings of responsibility which attached to him in the command of the army embarked in this great struggle: and when, in the opinion of some of his most admiring followers, trifling advantages might have escaped him, they were all made subservient to the great principle laid down in his mind, until circumstances warranted a deviation from it; he then seized upon the occasion; and when, as at Salamanca, he detected in a moment the fault that Marmont had committed, he pounced upon his prey with a decision, a promptitude, and a vigor, which carried terror and destruction into the ranks of his enemy. The blow may be said to have been felt on the Borodino, and in the extremities of Europe. The *prestige* of the invincibility of Frenchmen was destroyed, and the battle of Salamanca was followed by consequences unprecedented in modern history. It was the first action in which the British army had decidedly assumed the offensive; and Salamanca has the merit of commencing what Waterloo completed. The genius of war, however, was not the only attribute of Lord Wellington in this part of the career—he had possessed himself of the confidence of the soldiers. The supernatural effects of the talisman in the fable were hardly more powerful than the presence of the Duke in battle, and in the hour of danger. He re-animated the infirm of purpose, and gave fresh vigor to the brave. Those only who have felt this influence can duly appreciate it;—the inspiring parallel to it in our times was the Victory bearing Nelson's flag, when heaving into sight off Trafalgar,—

‘ It double-manned the fleet ! ’

In the preface, the attention of the reader is called to the General Order dated Castroxeriz, 11th June, 1813, No. 1, under the head of ‘ Action with the Enemy,’ as superseding all other thanks; it might at the same time have been called to the following order, No. 4, of the same date and head, as containing a singular and extraordinary prepossession of the Duke's confidence in his army as to the result of any battle; for in that order, dated ten days previous to the battle of Vitoria, he directs, that—

‘ 4. The Commanding Officer of every regiment engaged with the enemy should, as soon after the engagement as possible, send an Officer and twenty men on the ground over which the regiment may have

marched, and on which it may have been engaged, in order to collect the arms, accoutrements, and necessaries, belonging to the regiment, which, when collected, must be taken care of.'

But the feeling between the Duke and his army was nicely balanced—the confidence was mutual; for, as anxiety arising from indecision was never depicted in his countenance, whoever turned to it, whatever might have been the circumstances of the moment, saw safety there, and felt that all would be right. Even in the retreat to the lines of Lisbon, when the British ministers were alarmed and almost harassed into despair, by the constant attacks of the opposition, and when even some of the superior Officers at the head quarters had, it was said, caught the unworthy infection, there was an assurance to the soldier in every act of the Duke that bespoke and imparted a confidence in the result: and it was on the heights of Arruda that the writer of this heard one of the bravest Officers in the army, who too soon paid the debt of his gallantry, and did not live to verify his vision, exclaim, 'I see the Pyrenees!'—but it was realized to his surviving comrades; and the British army confidently carried its standard and its discipline into the heart of France.

To return to our story. The army, animated with the victory at Salamanca, followed its flying foe to Madrid and Burgos. The whole of the south of Spain being now relieved from the enemy's presence, the passage of the Ebro seemed to be possible, so that the army might derive its resources from Santander, Bilbao, Santona, and other ports in the north of Spain. The castle of Burgos and the heights of Pancorbo, however, presented obstacles to this desired object. Lord Wellington therefore decided on laying siege to Burgos. He failed, however, from two causes—the inadequacy of his means, and the gallant defence of the garrison. The winter was approaching, and, as the French armies had rallied, nothing but retreat was the alternative. How that retreat was made is described in the 'Circular Letter' before mentioned. Although Lord Wellington was not able to maintain his army in the advanced positions of Madrid and Burgos during the winter, the important consequences of the battle of Salamanca continued to operate, and Andalusia, Valencia, and Grenada remained free from the enemy's troops, which were withdrawn from them in order to force Lord Wellington back to Portugal. The more bright prospects of the victory of Salamanca were, however, clouded over, and the army passed the winter of 1812 and the spring of 1813 within the frontier of Portugal; having their head quarters at the wretched village of Freneda,

which the Duke had previously dignified by the endearing name of 'home.' Never was a home more homely or less comfortable. The Duke went to Seville and Lisbon, leaving his army to digest his 'Circular Letter,' to complete their equipment, and to correct their discipline. Reinforcements arrived from England, and in May, 1813, the army was again put in motion. It was on the 22d of that month that the Duke left his 'home' at Freneda, never more to return to it, to the no small satisfaction of the whole of the head-quarter Staff, who, as may be supposed, were not better off than their General.

In one month from the breaking-up in Portugal the Douro was turned, the French army in full retreat, Burgos blown up and abandoned, and the British army placed on the north bank of the Ebro. This gigantic operation was executed in a manner worthy of the General who had planned it. The heads of the British columns were on the Zadorra, behind which, and in front of Vitoria, were posted the whole of the French army in order of battle. A general attack on the right by Sir Rowland Hill, on the left by Sir Thomas Graham, and on the centre by Lord Wellington in person, produced a general rout; position after position was carried, artillery abandoned, and the whole matériel and baggage of the French army became the spoil of the victors. Whether the recollection of Salamanca, or any, or many other causes operated upon the fate of the French army at Vitoria, there never can have been, since the days of Hannibal and Cannæ, a more complete '*déroute*.' The news of this victory actually made England drunk with joy; and Marshal Soult was sent by Napoleon, as his Lieutenant, to restore the honor of the French arms in Spain. Oporto and Albuera must have been additional excitements. He issued a proclamation to the army on the 23d of July, calling upon them, 'in the language of the soldier,' to chase the enemy across the Ebro. He was totally defeated at Sorauren on the 28th, and, before the year 1813 had finished, it was his duty to inform his master of the surrender of Pamplona, of the assault and capture of St. Sebastian, and of the descent of the British army right into France!

The occupation of the country in front, and the partial blockade of Bayonne, placed the British army in what is called a concentric position. The communications were difficult, and the weather unfavorable to them. Marshal Soult seized the opportunity, and tried again his fortune and his skill. Being defeated on one flank by Sir John Hope, he carried his whole force and vigorously at-

tacked the other. Sir Rowland Hill, without other aid, repulsed him and paralysed him—and thus ended 1813.

The orders under the head of 'France' in this compilation produced the best effects. The severest discipline was exercised, and there were some summary punishments to enforce it. The consequence was, that the several divisions of the British army found themselves in a friendly country in France, and its inhabitants actually hailing them as deliverers from the yoke of their countrymen.

The part of France called 'Le Pays Basque,' in the neighbourhood of Bayonne, has a bad reputation as to weather: it rains one half the year, and it was during that half that the British army occupied it. The rivers and streams overflowed their beds, and the roads which were not absolutely *pavé* were in many places impassable. The head quarters of the British army lay at St. Jean de Luz, on the extreme left; the extreme right being at Vieu Mouguerre, occupied by Sir Rowland Hill; the whole position forming, as before stated, a concentric line, having its centre near to the village of Arcangues, occupied by the light division. Through this centre passed the communication to and from the head quarters. It was also the centre of every thing that was impassable; for between Arcangues and a house called 'Garat's house,' there was a space of boggy ground which required a *détour* of a league or two to avoid it, and then only by a doubtful track through a country of the same soil. From November to February, the constant communications through the centre had well worked up this boggy ground into a hasty pudding mixture, that became the dismay of every one who had to pass it. The muleteer devoutly said his prayers before he attempted it; and the mules and horses, who, poor devils, lacked both corn and courage, smelt the passage at Garat's house a mile off, and pricked their ears always in fright at the reasonable anticipation of leaving their bones there. This infernal spot, named 'Jackass Hole,' was well known to the right wing, the animals of which had to cross it to go to the head quarters for English hay and oats, when they could get them. In this deplorable turnpike of communication—the antipodes of M'Adam—the long-eared godfathers of it might be counted in hundreds in all states of decomposition. Accordingly, the first question to any arrival on the right, or from the anxious master to his bātmān was, 'How the deuce did you get over Jackass Hole?' Those who saw no mule return, asked no questions, for, alas! the

melancholy anticipations were too fatally solved the next time they had to cross. Even the Duke himself, who, in his rides, was seldom dismayed by difficulty, thought twice on going to the right, and rarely passed this Rubicon of dead asses, mules, and mud; and it was easy to judge how unpopular it was with the head-quarter Staff, as he was seldom accompanied by any other than he who was always by his side, poor Alexander Gordon*, who fell at his distinguished post at Waterloo.

Marshal Soult, in the beginning of 1814, found himself at Bayonne, in a position somewhat similar to that in which he had been attacked at Oporto. It was necessary, therefore, speedily to decide whether he should await, within his intrenchments, the further operations of Lord Wellington, or leave a sufficient garrison in the fortress, and take towards Toulouse with his army, where the country, intersected by the Gaves and other rivers, might afford him other local advantages. He preferred moving off with his wonted celerity, and broke up in February. Lord Wellington, leaving the left wing of his army under Sir John Hope, to blockade Bayonne, followed the French army across the Gaves, and defeated it at Orthez. He then detached two divisions under Lord Dalhousie to Bordeaux, and with the remainder followed Marshal Soult through Tarbes to a strongly fortified position at Toulouse, covered almost on all sides by the Garonne and the *Ers Morte*. Lord Wellington passed over the Garonne at Grenade, with four British divisions and one corps of the Spanish army, leaving Sir Rowland Hill with his corps to guard the bridge and 'tête-de-pont' on the left bank. And on the 10th of April, 1814, he attacked and carried the intrenchments, and drove the French army from them to within the walls of the town, from whence they retreated on the following day towards the army of Marshal Suchet in the east. To the astonishment of all who assisted at this battle, and even of the inhabitants of Toulouse, it is registered (by the authority, we suppose, of Marshal Soult) among '*Les fastes militaires*' of France! but it must be otherwise registered in the memory of the Marshal; who, with all his military fame, can have no recollection of having derived any part of it from his collision with the British army, having been always repulsed or defeated, from Coruña to Toulouse: though it is very probable that he might be able to demonstrate (on paper) that on every one of these occasions he ought to have gained the day, according to all the rules of war; excepting,

* Lieut. Colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Aide de Camp to the Duke of Wellington, brother of the present Earl of Aberdeen.

indeed, that small corollary by which the majority of mankind are apt to be guided in their rewards of renown—we mean the result. Toulouse was a battle of the first order: the British attack was marked by extraordinary and bold conception, and by the gallantry with which it was executed; and, but for the great and overpowering political events of the moment, would have been far more highly appreciated; as it was, however, it proved a victory followed by no very important results.

The operations of 1815 took place so near our own doors, and were wound up by a victory of such transcendent importance, ranking even higher than that of Trafalgar in its consequences, that the well known details need not be gone over again; though it must be owned the temptation to draw once more on this bewitching epoch is very great. It is, indeed, one that never becomes threadbare; but at the same time it is one that must be preserved in all its integrity, as far as it can be, by those who possess the means of putting history in its true state. There was nothing more disgusting, for example, than the 'phrase' got up on the boulevards of Paris to cover the fallen glories of the French army. '*La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas!*' It was considered so fine a phrase, and so flattering to the national vanity, that it was repeated, printed, engraved, lithographed, and circulated in every possible shape: even 'John Bull,' that most voracious of gulls, thought it wondrous fine; although in the scene portrayed, 'good master John' is not represented in the most flattering position. But the whole was a fabrication, absolutely an untruth, the absurdity of which will not bear scrutiny. In the first place, 'La Garde' were never asked to surrender; they were licked, and those who did not stay to be licked, ran away. Moreover, Cambrone, the General who commanded them, and into whose mouth this phrase is put, did not die, but very civilly surrendered himself a prisoner, and was marched into Bruxelles the following morning, with hundreds of 'La Garde,' who followed his prudent example. It is necessary that these facts should be known and made perfectly clear, before history hallows this silly French tale into truth. The truly brave Ney, who led the last attack, never said a word about this fiction, when, in his place in the French House of Peers, he stated that there was no army left, and that it was ridiculous to talk of making a stand. The Bonapartists never forgave him this. Marshal Soult never heard of the phrase. He knew well such questions were never asked by the British in battle. Bonaparte never sanctioned it; not even at St. Helena, where he was still

endeavouring to bolster up this defeat, in appeals to the character of the French army.

But why this epitome of glory told a thousand times? Why blaze forth again these deeds? Why! say the admirers of the Duke, because the hero of them has lived to see them for a moment forgotten. He whose name is Victory, whose life is Honor, and whose breath is Truth, has been vituperated by the press, insulted by the people, and calumniated in Parliament.

‘O, judgment, thou hast fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason.’—*JUL. CÆS.*

Happily, however, for the nation, the delusion was only for a moment. It has passed away. Already in every part of the country a feeling of gratitude and veneration is manifested towards that great man who saved it in the hour of danger; and we, his friends (a glorious title), ought to congratulate ourselves in having refrained from controversy, and from taking up those cudgels which his good sense and taste considered unfit for his own hands.

We shall, therefore, content ourselves without any further allusion to the Duke of Wellington’s merits and fame, and refer our readers to the extraordinary work now before us, as an epitome of military excellence.

PRÉCIS
 OF
THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY,
 IN
PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND FRANCE,
 FROM 1809 TO 1814 ;
 IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE,
 IN 1815 ;
 AND IN FRANCE, ARMY OF OCCUPATION,
 1816, 1817, AND 1818.

By comparing the dates of the General Orders with the dates in the Précis, it will be seen under what circumstances they were issued.

1809.

Appointment of Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K.B., to be Commander of the Forces	27 April.
Preparations for the advance of the Army from Coimbra } to the Douro }	2 May. 9 May.
Passage of the Douro ; battle and occupation of Oporto	12 May.
Retreat of the French Army under Marshal Soult, and pursuit of it to the frontier of Galicia, until	20 May.
Return to Oporto and Coimbra	4 June.
Organization of the Army at Abrantes, until	27 June.
Advance from Abrantes along the line of the Tagus, and junction with the Spanish Army under General Cuesta, at Oropesa and Talavera, to the	22 Juiy.
Battle of Talavera }	27 Juiy. 28 Juiy.
Retreat from Talavera to Oropesa, and arrival of the French Army under Marshal Soult at Plasencia from Salamanca by the Puerto de Baños	2 Aug.
Retreat of the Spanish Army under General Cuesta from Talavera, followed by the French Army under Marshal Mortier	3 Aug.

Retreat of the Allied British and Spanish Armies across the Tagus by the bridge of Arzobispo to the Mesa de Ibor	} 4 Aug. 6 Aug.
Occupation of the line of retreat from the Tagus to the Guadiana, until	
The British Army then retired to the line of the Gua- diana; occupation of; sickness there; re-organiza- tion of the Army, until	1 Sept. 24 Dec.

1810.

Preparations for the positions of the lines in front of Lisbon apparent	Jan.
The Army passed from the Guadiana to the line of the Mondego	Jan.
Cantonments there, having the advance in the country between the Coa and the Agueda, Almeida, and Ciudad Rodrigo, until	July.
Retreat from the frontier in consequence of the fall of the above towns to the French Army under Marshal Massena	4 July.
The Army retired by the line of the Mondego	{ July. Aug.
The Army passed over to the right bank of the Mondego to the position of Busaco	
Battle of Busaco	22 Sept.
The position of the Busaco turned by the French Army by the Passes of the Caramula	29 Sept.
Consequent retreat of the Army by Coimbra to the lines of Torres Vedras, until	30 Sept.
In position in the lines, until	10 Oct.
Retreat of the French Army under Marshal Massena from the lines to the position of Santarem	14 Nov.
	16 Nov.

1811.

The winter Cantonments in front of Santarem, the Ar- mies being divided by the Rio Mayor, until	6 March.
Surrender of Badajoz to the French Army	11 March.

Retreat of the French Army, under Marshal Massena, towards Condeixa, and from thence by the line of the Mondego to Celorico, Sabugal, Almeida, and Ciudad Rodrigo	6 March to 10 April.
Battle of Fuentes de Oñoro	6 May.
Destruction and abandonment of Almeida by the French	11 May.
First siege of Badajoz by the detached divisions under Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford	3 May 15 May.
Siege raised by the advance of the French Army from Seville under Marshal Soult to Albuera; battle of Albuera, between the French Army and the detached British and Portuguese troops, under Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, and the Spanish Army under General Blake	16 May.
Second siege and failure at Badajoz	6 June.
Junction of the Army of Head Quarters and the detached divisions under Marshal Beresford on the Caya in front of Elvas	July.
March of the Army to the north, and re-occupation of the country between the Coa and the Agueda	Aug.
Relief of Ciudad Rodrigo by Marshal Marmont, and affair of El Bodon	26 Sept.
The French Army retired; re-occupation of the former positions of the Army	1 Oct.
Preparations for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo apparent	Dec.

1812.

Siege of Ciudad Rodrigo	8 Jan.
Assault and fall of	19 Jan.
The Army carried to the south	March.
Third siege of Badajoz	16 March.
Assault and fall of	6 April.
Re-organization of the Army	May.
Advance to Salamanca	June.
Siege and fall of the forts at	27 June.
Advance into Castille	July.
Retreat towards Salamanca, and battle of	22 July.
Advance to and occupation of Madrid	12 Aug.
Advance of three divisions of the Army to Burgos	Aug.

Siege and failure at the castle of Burgos	}	Sept.
Retreat of the Army from Madrid and Burgos towards Salamanca and Ciudad Rodrigo		Oct.
Winter Cantonments in Portugal		Nov.
		Dec.

1813.

Continued winter cantonments in Portugal; re-organiza- tion of the Army		May.
Advance of the Army, turning the Douro, and after- wards the Ebro, to Vitoria; battle of, and <i>déroute</i> of the French Army under Joseph	}	6 May to 21 June.
Pursuit of the French Army by Pamplona to the passes of Roncesvalles and Maya in the Pyrenees, and by Tolosa to St. Sebastian; occupation of this position until		24 July.
First siege of St. Sebastian		13 July.
Assault and failure of St. Sebastian		25 July.
Marshal Soult's attack of the passes and positions in the Pyrenees; advance towards Pamplona; stopped at Sorauren; battle at		28 July.
Retreat of Marshal Soult, and re-occupation of the posi- tions in the Pyrenees by the Allied Army		4 Aug.
Second assault and fall of St. Sebastian		31 Aug.
Capitulation of Pamplona		31 Oct.
Descent from the positions in the Pyrenees into France; passage of the Nivelle, and battle of		10 Nov.
Passage of the Nive, and battle of		15 Dec.

1814.

Winter cantonments before Bayonne, and blockade, until Continuation of the blockade of Bayonne, by the 1st and 5th Divisions, under Sir John Hope, to the cessa- tion of hostilities		Feb. April.
Advance of the main body of the Army under the Com- mander of the Forces, turning and passing the Gaves of Oleron and Pau		26 Feb.

Battle of Orthez	27 Feb.
Passage of the Adour	29 Feb.
Advance of two Divisions to, and occupation of, Bor-	} 1 March.
deaux	
Affair at Tarbes, and advance on Toulouse	20 March.
Passage of the Garonne at Grenade	7 April.
Battle of Toulouse	10 April.

1815.

Appointment of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington,	
K.G., to be Commander of the Forces	11 April.
Battle of Waterloo	18 June.
Surrender of Paris	6 July.

1816, 1817, 1818.

Army of Occupation.



THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
&c. &c. &c.
IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND FRANCE,
FROM 1809 TO 1814.

G. O.

Lisbon, 27th April, 1809.

1. HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant General Sir ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K.B., to be Commander of his Forces in Portugal; and His Excellency having arrived in this country to assume the command, all reports, applications, &c., are henceforward to be addressed to him through the usual channels.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

10. The appointment of the Staff of the Army in Portugal will bear date from the 1st April, 1809.

PREFACE TO THE PRINTED VOLUMES OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Pero Negro, 14th Nov. 1810.

THE Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that the standing General Orders of the Army under his command shall be printed, not only for the more perfect reference to them as a code of regulations which practice has established as essentially necessary for a British army in the field, but also to enable the Adjutant General to furnish immediately every regiment that joins the Army, or every new division or brigade that may be formed, with complete copies of all the Rules and Orders which have been issued from time to time for the conduct and guidance of the British Forces serving in the Peninsula.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honorable Viscount Wellington, K.B., Commander of the Forces.

CHARLES STEWART, Major Gen.
Adjutant General.

Note.—The General Orders of the army have invariably been issued by paragraphs, each being numbered, for the more easy reference to any particular point of the General Orders of the day.

It is to be observed, however, that, in order to make the printed volumes as concise as possible, all paragraphs are omitted which relate only to temporary regulations or incidental circumstances. But it has been found expedient in the edition to make no change of the numbers, in consequence of the omission of any paragraphs, as there are references throughout the General Orders to the numbers of the paragraphs as they at present stand.

N.B. Where there is a lapse of dates, on those days no General Orders of moment have been issued.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

G. O. *Cartaxo, 24th Jan. 1811.*

7. Colonel Peacocke is requested to order Lieut. —, of the — reg. to appear before a Medical Board. This officer is now reported absent without leave, having been so reported three times in the course of ten months.

G. O. *Cartaxo, 31st Jan. 1811.*

2. The Commandant at Lisbon is requested to send for Lieut. —, of the — reg. (mentioned above), immediately on the receipt of this order, and send him from his presence to join his regiment.

G. O. *Cartaxo, 5th Feb. 1811.*

3 and 4. (See MEDICAL BOARDS.)

G. O. *Freneda, 4th Dec. 1811.*

1. (See ARREST.)

G. O. *Freneda, 3d Feb. 1812.*

1. Captain—, of the — reg., having absented himself from the station at Celorico without leave, is to be put in arrest by the Commanding Officer of any station, or of any of the cantonments of the troops through which he may pass, and is to be sent back to Celorico in arrest.

G. O. *Pedrogão, 7th March, 1812.*

3. The Commander of the Forces publishes for information the following copy of a report from Lieutenant General Picton:—

‘Lieut. —, of the — reg., having been called upon to account for his absenting himself from his detachment in the march from Coimbra, and not having done the same to the satisfaction of Lieut. General Picton, directions have been given to place him under arrest, and on the arrival of the troops at Portalegre he is to be publicly reprimanded by his Commanding Officer and return to his duty.’

The Commander of the Forces highly approves of the measures adopted by Lieut. General Picton, and warns Lieut. —, if he

again fails in his duty, that he will be brought before a General Court Martial.

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 28th March, 1812.*

1. Ensign —, of the — reg., is to be placed under arrest by the Officer commanding that regiment, and sent back to Castello Branco, for having left the hospital station without leave.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 7th June, 1812.*

1. Lieut. and Adj. —, of the — reg., has quitted his regiment without leave, and is supposed to have gone to Lisbon. The officers commanding the military stations through which Lieut. — may pass on the road, as well as Major General Peacocke, are requested to place Lieut. — in close arrest, and send him to the head quarters of the army, as soon as they may find him.

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.*

4. (See DETACHMENTS.)

ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.*

5. It is recommended to officers commanding regiments, to have the accoutrements of the killed and wounded collected, which are lying about the ground. They will report to the Quarter Master General the numbers collected, in order that arrangements may be made to procure store-houses for them at Talavera.

G. O. *Santa Marinha, 26th March, 1811.*

5. (See ARMS.)

G. O. *Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.*

5. It is desirable that the Commanding Officers of regiments which have accoutrements in the regimental stores at Lisbon, should leave those accoutrements at the disposal of the officers of their regiments stationed at Lisbon.

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 9th April, 1812.*

1. (See ARMS.)

G. O. *Castrozeriz, 11th June, 1813.*

1 to 5. (See ACTION.)

G. O. *Lezaca, 3d Oct. 1813.*

2. Officers commanding regiments will send to the Quarter Master General, through the Assistant Quarter Master Generals attached to divisions, returns of accoutrements wanting to complete.

Duplicate returns are in like manner to be sent in by those regiments that blended the return of deficient accoutrements with those of arms, lately transmitted to the Adjutant General.

G. O.

Tordillas, 23d July, 1812.

2. (See THANKS.)

ACTION WITH THE ENEMY.

G. O.

Castroceriz, 11th June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently observed that, after an action with the enemy, large numbers of soldiers lose their arms, accoutrements, and necessities, NOTWITHSTANDING THAT THIS ARMY HAS INVARIABLY REMAINED IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GROUND ON WHICH IT HAS FOUGHT, whereby the public and the Colonel of the regiment are put to a great expense, and much inconvenience is felt by the service in a case in which the loss ought to be trifling.

2. In many cases men who are wounded are perfectly capable of taking care of their own arms, accoutrements, and necessities; and they should be ordered to do so by the surgeon who will give them their first dressing.

3. The Commanding Officer of every regiment engaged with the enemy should, as soon after the engagement as possible, send an officer and twenty men over the ground over which the regiment may have marched, and on which it may have been engaged, in order to collect the arms, accoutrements, and necessities belonging to the regiment; which, when collected, must be taken care of.

4. When any regiment shall in future make a claim upon the public for the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessities in action, it will be necessary to prove that the soldier, for whom a claim is made for loss of necessities, was so badly wounded that he could not take care of his necessities, and that the provisions of this order have been obeyed.

5. The Commander of the Forces begs it may be observed that there is nothing in this order which authorizes the detaching more soldiers to take care of wounded in action than has been the practice hitherto. The Commanding Officers of regiments and the Officers and non-commissioned officers of companies must take care that no man falls out of the ranks under the pretence of taking care of wounded, who is not ordered to fall out by the Officer commanding the company; and this Officer must take care

that no more men are employed on this duty than are absolutely necessary to perform it.

G. O.

Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.

11. Assistant Adjutant Generals, serving with divisions, are particularly requested to transmit to the Adjutant General's Office returns of casualties by regiments as soon as possible after every affair with the enemy in which their respective divisions may have been engaged. All prisoners of war are to be sent to head quarters without delay.

ADDRESSES.

G. O.

Zarza la Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

20. General, Staff, and other Officers are requested to put their names on the doors of the houses in which they are quartered.

A. G. O.

Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

1. (See HEAD QUARTERS.)

ADVANCED POSTS.

G. O.

Salamanca, 19th June, 1812.

1. Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton has taken charge of the out-posts of the army, and has given to the cavalry the orders which may be necessary.

2. The General Officers commanding divisions of infantry in front will receive from Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton information of the enemy's movements; and they will attend to the requisitions they will receive from him for the support of infantry to his posts of cavalry.

G. O.

La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812.

4. In consequence of the number of foreign troops serving in the allied army, the practice of giving out a parole or countersign has been discontinued; but at all out-posts, out-sentries and videttes should be particularly instructed to allow no person whatever to pass their posts after night-fall.

5. All persons attempting to pass the out-posts should be stopped, till the guard can be turned out and such persons examined. This order is referable of course only to the out-sentries.

G. O.

Vera, 15th Oct. 1813.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments will give directions

that neither officers nor soldiers may be allowed to pass the advanced piquets either for forage or other purposes.

6. Any non-commissioned officers or soldiers who do pass the advanced posts and fall into the enemy's hands, are to be considered as deserters in every respect; they will forfeit all back pay if ever they should be released, and their length of service will not be counted.

ALARM.

G. O. *Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.*
1. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Celorico, 10th Aug. 1810.*
2, 7 to 9. (See INCAUTIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.)

ALBUERA.

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 27th June, 1811.*
1, 2, 3, 10. (See THANKS.)

AMMUNITION.

G. O. *Coimbra, 7th May, 1809.*
4. The Commanding Officers of regiments will make reports to the officers commanding brigades at the moment they find any ammunition of any man in the regiment they command damaged or deficient, in order that requisitions may be forthwith made to replace it; and that the requisitions may not be made out at the moment a corps is to march.

5. The Commander of the Forces concludes that the ammunition of every soldier of the army is inspected every parade.

G. O. *S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.*
11, 12, 13. (See FIRING.)

G. O. *Abrantes, 18th June, 1809.*
2. (See ARMS.)

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.*

5. General Officers commanding divisions and brigades are desired this day to see that all the soldiers are supplied with ammunition, flints, &c.

G. O. *Viseu, 12th Jan. 1810.*

4. When soldiers are sent to the general or any detachment hospital, their ammunition is to be delivered into store to the

officers commanding the artillery with the division in which the regiment is placed, with a return of the quantity so delivered in which the officer commanding the artillery with the division is to direct the Commissary of artillery to receive. The Commanding Officers of regiments are to adopt means for the preservation of the ammunition of soldiers in regimental hospitals.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that the shooting bullocks may be discontinued, as being a great waste of ammunition.

G. O.

Viseu, 25th Jan. 1810.

1. The officers commanding regiments are requested to make a return to the Adjutant General as soon as possible, stating what sums of money have been stopped from the soldiers for cartridges lost.

G. O.

Celorico, 7th May, 1810.

2. The Commanding Officers of regiments are requested to send in accounts of the sums of money in their hands stopped from the soldiers for ammunition lost, &c. : these accounts to be made up to the 1st May.

G. O.

Celorico, 1st June, 1810.

3. The Commander of the Forces republishes an order given out by the late Commander of the Forces; and it is to be understood that the stoppage from the soldier, on account of cartridges lost or made away with, ought always to have been, and must in future be, 4d. for each cartridge, and 1d. for each flint. It is not, however, intended to open again old accounts for those losses.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th June, 1810.

2. The officers commanding regiments are requested that the money stopped from the soldiers on account of ammunition lost by neglect to the 24th of April, the 16th Light Dragoons to the 21st of May, and the 5th line battalion, K.G.L., to the 1st of May, may be paid into the hands of Commissaries attached to the brigades in which the regiments are placed.

3. The Commissaries will report to the Commissary General, when they shall have received the money from each regiment.

G. O.

Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

6. Divisions and brigades requiring ammunition will apply to Lieut. Colonel Robe, who is with Major General's Leith's corps.

G. O.

Alenquer, 7th Oct. 1810.

7. The Commanding Officer of artillery will attach to the new divisions of infantry the same proportion of musket ammunition

and flints for their numbers as is attached to the other divisions; and he will make a requisition upon the Commissary General for mules to carry it.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments to the annexed return of ball cartridges found among the heavy baggage of regiments recently transmitted to the stores in Great Britain.

9 packages of the	— reg.	} containing 4192 . .	Ball Cartridges.	Weight.
3	" — reg.			
11	" — reg.			
4	" — reg.			

(Signed) JOHN KITSON, Storekeeper.

Portsmouth Depôt, 27th Aug. 1811.

4. The Commanding Officers of regiments are directed to send invariably to the Ordnance department all ammunition beyond sixty rounds per man in their possession on their arrival in this country; and by the General Orders of the 12th January, 1810, No. 4, they are directed to send to the Ordnance department the ammunition belonging to soldiers sent to the hospital.

5. The Commander of the Forces cannot conceive how ammunition could be found among the regimental baggage, if attention had been paid to the orders; and he has again to lament the continued inconvenience which is the consequence of inattention to what is ordered.

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

3. The musket ammunition, mules, &c., belonging to the several divisions lately employed in the service of the heavy train, are to be immediately supplied with musket and rifle ammunition in the several proportions; and they are to be assembled under charge of their respective conductors at the flying-bridge for the further orders of the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.

1. When near the enemy. (See BAGGAGE.)

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 27th Sept. 1812.

1. From the quantity of musket ammunition called for by the several divisions since the commencement of the siege of the Castle of Burgos, the Commander of the Forces is persuaded that his orders on this subject have not been obeyed.

2. These orders prescribed that the officers commanding companies shall inspect the ammunition of every soldier in his company

at every parade, and see that it is complete. The object of these orders is to prevent waste and the sale of ammunition; and that requisitions may be made on the stores at the moment any deficiency occurs.

3. The stores of musket ammunition are necessarily limited, and the state of them is founded upon the certainty that every soldier in the ranks has at all times in his possession sixty rounds; but this certainty cannot exist, and the stores must be insufficient, if the officers commanding companies neglect their duty, and do not inspect the ammunition according to orders. The consequence is, as happened in a late instance, that before the soldiers are engaged for five minutes, ammunition is wanting, and the stores are unnecessarily exhausted at a great distance from all means of supplying them.

4. It gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern to be obliged to complain so frequently of disobedience of his orders by the officers of the army; but the instances are so constant and so glaring, and so likely to be attended by consequences of the utmost importance, that he should not perform his duty if he did not notice them.

5. He now desires that the Commanding Officer of every regiment will report on the back of the daily state the number of times each day that the regiment or battalion paraded, and that the musket ammunition was inspected at each parade, and whether complete or not. The General Officer commanding the division is to report daily, on the back of the daily state of the division, at what hour on the preceding day each regiment had paraded, and that the musket ammunition had been reported to have been inspected, and whether it was complete or not.

G. O.

Salamanca, 12th Nov. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions will call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments to the General Order of the 12th of January, 1810, regarding the ammunition of soldiers sent to the general hospitals. The neglect of this order is a fruitful source of outrage and disorder in the march of sick to the hospitals.

G. O.

Lezaca, 10th Aug. 1813.

2. The state of the ammunition of the soldiers requires the constant attention of the officers, and the Commander of the Forces begs that the General Orders on this subject may be particularly attended to.

APOLOGY.

G. O.

Freneda, 16th Feb. 1812.

6. Mr. —, of the Commissary General's department, having made use of abusive and improper language to Hospital Mate —, contrary to the General Orders of the 7th December, 1811, No. 2 (*see PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES*), and having apologized for the same, is to be relieved from his arrest; but he is admonished to beware of such unbecoming conduct in future, as the Commander of the Forces will dismiss him from the Commissariat department, if he should receive any further complaints of him.

G. O.

Escalhas da Cima, 20th April, 1812.

1. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having committed a gross violation of the General Orders of the Army, dated 7th December, 1811, No. 2, 3, and 4 (*see PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES*), in relation to the Governor of Abrantes, has been put in arrest by the Commander of the Forces. But having made an apology to the Governor of Abrantes, and to the Commander of the Forces; and the Governor of Abrantes having requested that no further notice might be taken of his conduct by the Commander of the Forces, Lieut. — is released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

G. O.

Penamacor, 22d April, 1812.

1. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having quitted the hospital station of Castello Branco without leave, has returned there in consequence of an order from the Commander of the Forces, and having apologized for his conduct, is to return to his duty.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th May, 1812.

3. Lieut. —, of the — reg., being placed in arrest for disobeying the orders of the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General at Coimbra, to evacuate his quarters in that town, and writing a very improper letter to the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, has apologized for his conduct; and having satisfied the Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, he is released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec. 1813.

3 and 4. (*See ARREST.*)

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 27th Jan. 1814.

3. Deputy Assistant Commissary General —, having made the following apology to Deputy Assistant Commissary General M—, is to be released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty:—

‘ I beg pardon for my conduct towards Deputy Assistant Commissary General M—— at Golferes, in Portugal, on the 19th of May last, and I hope the Commander of the Forces will, in consideration of this my apology to the gentleman offended, forgive the gross impropriety of my conduct, as an officer of the Commissariat department, in the public street of that village.

——, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.’

APPOINTMENTS OF CAVALRY.

G. O.

Badajoz, 6th Oct. 1809.

1. As it is understood that several officers of the army have found, and have now in their possession, saddles and other horse appointments belonging to the regiments of cavalry, the Commander of the Forces requests, that the Commanding Officers of regiments and Heads of Departments will make inquiries respecting these appointments, and make a return to the Quarter Master General of the names of such officers as are willing to return them to the regiments to which they belonged; the Commanding Officers of those regiments returning to those individuals articles of the same description, of the manufacture of Portugal or Spain.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

4. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

ARMS.

G. O.

Abrantes, 18th June, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned, from reports which have been lately made to him of the practice of some of the regiments of the army, to be obliged to desire the Captains of companies to inspect the arms, ammunition, and flints in possession of the soldiers of their companies at every parade with arms; and particularly on the march, at that which takes place on the morning of a march.

G. O.

Oropesa, 20th July, 1809.

2. The men's arms are to be particularly examined this afternoon by the officers; every man must have a good flint, and the dust must be well cleaned from the locks and touch-holes.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

4. Commanding Officers of brigades and regiments will direct that all arms collected on the field of battle may be sent in by a

proper escort to such artillery stores as Brigadier General — shall point out.

G. O. *Santa Marinha, 25th March, 1811.*

5. Officers commanding divisions will cause an accurate return to be transmitted from each battalion to the Adjutant General's office of the number of arms and accoutrements in possession, specifying their state, and distinguishing the number in use from those in store at Lisbon.

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.*

3. (See THANKS.)

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 9th April, 1812.*

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments in the 3d, 4th, 5th, and light divisions, are requested to take measures to collect the arms and accoutrements of men killed or wounded. They will recollect that the accoutrements are the property of their Colonels.

G. O. *Castrojeriz, 11th June, 1813.*

1 to 5. (See ACTION.)

ARREST.

G. O. *Jaraicejo, 12th August, 1809.*

1. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having, in a most disgraceful manner, quitted the army without leave, when engaged in operations against the enemy, is to be put in arrest by the Commanding Officer of any regiment or garrison he may approach, and is to be sent to head quarters without loss of time. (See GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, OFFICERS, 7th Oct. 1809.)

2. Commanding Officers of regiments are to report immediately to the Adjutant General the names of all officers who have absented themselves without leave since the 25th of last month, in order that their names may be published in the orders of the army, and that they may be ordered in arrest.

G. O. *Truxillo, 21st August, 1809.*

1. Eight officers' names published.

G. O. *Merida, 24th August, 1809.*

3. The three Paymasters of the —, —, and the — regts., who joined the army this day, having absented themselves from the army at Talavera without leave, are to be placed under arrest by their respective Commanding Officers.

G. O. *Merida, 26th August, 1809.*

1. Paymaster —, of the — reg., is to be placed in arrest by

the Officer commanding that corps, for absenting himself at or near Talavera, and proceeding to the rear to Elvas, without leave.

G. O.

Merida, 28th August, 1809.

1 and 2. Paymasters ——— and ———, of the — and the — regts., are released from arrest, having certificates that extreme indisposition and sickness were the causes of their having absented themselves from the army at Talavera.

G. O.

Badajoz, 17th Oct. 1809.

8. Hospital Mate ——— is to be released from his close arrest, but is to continue at Lisbon in arrest at large till further orders, and is to show himself daily at the Town Major's office. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned when he is obliged to place an officer in close arrest; but if officers break their arrest, and conceal themselves, and quit the situation pointed out for their residence, they must expect that the Commander of the Forces will use the power which he has to compel them to conduct themselves as British officers ought.

G. O.

Badajoz, 5th Dec. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has read with much concern the report of the conduct of Lieut. ———, of the — reg., on the 25th of November, in the house in which he was quartered; and of Lieut. ———, of the barrack guard of the — reg., on the same day. The officers quartered in Badajoz have been repeatedly informed, that if they have any occasion to complain of their landlords, they must make their complaints to Captain Kelly of the Quarter Master General's department, and by no means take into their own hands the redress of any supposed cause of complaint which they may imagine they may have against their landlords or other persons. The conduct of Lieut. ———, the officer of the barrack guard of the — reg., in interfering with his guard between Lieut. ——— and the Spanish guard, was still more improper than the conduct of Lieut. ———; and its indiscretion was equally manifested with its impropriety, as he was very shortly obliged to withdraw from all interference by the superior numbers of the Spanish guard.

The officers and troops in Badajoz are to understand, that they are quartered in this town, only because it is a convenient station in the line of cantonments occupied by the army; but they are no part of the garrison of the fort, and have nothing to do with its duties.

The guards which are mounted by the British troops are solely

for regimental or brigade purposes, and for the security of the stores of the army over which they are placed : they have nothing to say to the safety of the place, or its police, as connected with its security.

The Commander of the Forces adopts this mode of expressing his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieuts. — and —, of the — reg. He desires, however, that these officers may be released from arrest, as he hopes that what he has above stated will prevent them, as well as others, from being guilty of such conduct in future.

G. O.

Freneda, 4th Dec. 1811.

1. The Commanding Officer at Lisbon, or the Commanding Officer at any station at which Captain —, of the — reg., may happen to be, will be pleased to place that officer under arrest, and send him to join his regiment; he having been several months absent without leave, and having been in Portugal since the 20th of October last, without reporting himself, or communicating with his Commanding Officer.

G. O.

Madrid, 17th August, 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces has been induced to order into arrest the following officers :—three officers of the — reg., one Captain and two Subalterns of the — Portuguese infantry, and one Captain and two Subalterns of the — Portuguese infantry (*see Madrid, 15th August, 1812, No. 1*), for neglect of their duty while on guard at the Palace of the Retiro, in allowing their sentries to permit persons to carry out clothing and stores during the day and night of the 14th November, while they were on guard over that palace purposely to prevent these depredations.

3. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be under the necessity of observing upon the conduct of officers who have invariably conducted themselves well in the field; but the officers of the army must recollect, that to perform their duty with gallantry in the field is but a small part of what is required from them; and that obedience to order, regularity, accuracy in the performance of duties and discipline, are necessary to keep any military body together, and to enable them to perform any military operation with advantage to their country or service to themselves.

4. The Commander of the Forces now desires that these officers may be released from their arrest, and may return to their duty.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 3d Oct. 1812.

6. Officers placed in arrest. (*See SIEGES.*)

G. O.

Rueda, 31st Oct. 1812.

3. Paymaster —, of the — Dragoons, is to be put in arrest by the Commanding Officers of any station through which he may pass, for being absent without leave since the year 1811, and is to be sent in arrest to join his regiment.

G. O.

Freneda, 11th Dec. 1812.

2. Officers placed in arrest. (See FORAGE.)

G. O.

Freneda, 21st Feb. 1813.

5. Mr. F——, of the Commissariat department, having been put in arrest for setting fire to a house, and other improprieties of conduct at Payo; but having since satisfied the inhabitant of Payo whom he had injured, by paying a considerable sum of money, and the inhabitant of Payo having requested that Mr. F—— might be pardoned and released from his arrest, the Commander of the Forces has granted this request, and directs that Mr. F—— may be released. He hopes, however, that what has passed on this subject, and the heavy loss sustained by Mr. F—— in consequence of his misconduct, will induce him and others to beware how they are guilty of such conduct in future.

G. O.

Huarte, 2d July, 1813.

16. Lieut. —, of the — reg., is to be placed under arrest wherever he may be found; and Commandants of stations are to forward that officer from one station to another to the head quarters of the army.

G. O.

Ostiz, 3d July, 1813.

1. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having absented himself from his regiment without leave, is to be placed in arrest wherever he may be found, and is to be ordered to the head quarters of the army.

G. O.

Zubieta, 11th July, 1813.

2. Paymaster — and Ensign —, of the — reg., are to be put under arrest wherever they may be found, and are to be sent to head quarters, for staying away from their corps on frivolous pretences.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 17th Dec. 1813.

3. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having apologized to Assistant Commissary General — for his conduct towards him on the 28th October, at Passages, Mr. — having declared himself satisfied, Lieut. — is to be released from arrest.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs to observe, however, that he is not satisfied with the excuse made for his conduct by Lieut. —, viz., ‘that he imagined that Mr. — was an inferior officer in his department.’ Whatever might be his rank or situation, he ought to have been treated with mildness and civility.

G. O. *St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.*

1. Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Stewart is requested to put Assistant Surgeon — in arrest for having sent out a Bâtman to forage contrary to orders, giving into his possession an irregular receipt; the consequence of which conduct on the part of the officers of the army is great irregularity in the country, and inconvenience to the public service.

G. O. *Viella, 18th March, 1814.*

1. Officers in charge of baggage placed in arrest. (See BAGGAGE.)

G. O. *Toulouse, 20th April, 1814.*

2. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having shamefully deserted his post at the blockade of Bayonne, and having proceeded to Bourdeaux without leave, is to be put in close arrest wherever met by any British authority, and is to be sent back to his regiment.

G. O. *Toulouse, 24th April, 1814.*

7. Lieut. —, of the — King’s German Legion, having absented himself without leave, is to be put in close arrest wherever he may be found, and sent to his regiment.

8. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having remained absent without leave from his regiment since the expiration of the suspension awarded by the sentence of a General Court Martial, is to be placed in arrest wherever he may be found by any British authority, and sent to his regiment.

G. O. *Toulouse, 3d May, 1814.*

1. Mr. Joly, late a Deputy Assistant Commissary General, but dismissed from the service by sentence of a General Court Martial, and rendered incapable of ever serving His Majesty, is to be placed in close arrest wherever he may be found by any British authority, and sent under escort to Passages, to be delivered over to the custody of the Commandant.

ARROYO MOLINOS.

G. O. *Freneda, 1st Jan. 1812.*

1, 2, 3. (See THANKS.)

ARTIFICERS.

G. O.

Freneda, 8th Nov. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of regiments will send a return to the Adjutant General's office, as soon as possible, specifying the number of masons, of carpenters, of sawyers, of blacksmiths, and of wheelwrights, there are in the regiments under their command respectively.

G. O.

Freneda, 16th Nov. 1811.

1. All the masons in the British and Portuguese regiments in the 6th division, and in the regiments of General Pack's brigade, are to be sent to Almeida on Monday; those of the 6th division under charge of an officer; those of General Pack's brigade under charge of a non-commissioned officer, where they are to work until the following Sunday, and to return to their regiments on Monday. On Sunday the 24th instant, these masons are to be relieved by the masons in the regiments of Colonel M'Mahon's brigade, under charge of an officer and non-commissioned officer; and these are to be relieved again on Sunday the 1st of December by the masons of the 6th division and in General Pack's brigade; and the relief is to be made weekly in the same manner.

2. The officers and non-commissioned officers in charge of these men must be paid their working-money before they quit the fort, when relieved.

3. This order is not to interfere with the execution of the order of the 7th of October (*see SIEGES*), regarding the working parties of the 6th division for Almeida, only that the number instead of being 400 is to be 360, of which one-half English, and one-half Portuguese.

G. O.

Freneda, 18th Nov. 1811.

1. The 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th divisions, are to send artificers to Almeida, to march on Wednesday next, as undermentioned, under the direction of Major Sturgeon of the Royal Staff corps. A steady non-commissioned officer must go in charge of the men from each division.

	Carpenters.	Sawyers.	Wheelwrights.	Blacksmiths.
3d division	20	10	1	4
4th	20	10	2	4
5th	20	10	6	4
6th	22	10	1	4
	—	—	—	—
	82	40	10	16

The list of the names of the men sent to Almeida under this order, specifying the regiments to which they belong, and their trades, is to be sent to the Adjutant General's office, by the Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions.

G. O.

Preneda, 30th Nov. 1811.

1. The detachments of the 6th division at work at Almeida, with the exception of the carpenters, smiths, wheelwrights and sawyers, ordered by the General Orders of the 18th of November, are to join their corps on the 1st of December.

2. 180 men, with Officers and non-commissioned officers in proportion, from the 1st division; and 180 men, with Officers and non-commissioned officers, from Brigadier General Harvey's brigade, in the 4th division, are to be sent to Almeida to work on the 1st of December; and these men are to be relieved every fourth day, according to the orders of the 7th of October, in respect to the men of the reliefs of the 6th division.

3. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests that 50 masons from the 1st division may be sent to Almeida, on the 1st of December, to relieve the masons of the 4th division, in lieu of the masons belonging to the 6th division, by the General Orders of the 16th of November.

4. The relief will, till further orders, be made, by those numbers of the 1st instant, of the masons of the 6th division.

ARTILLERY.

G. O.

Plasencia, 14th July, 1809.

4. How to be rationed. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 31st Oct. 1809.

3. Horses to be exercised. (*See CAVALRY.*)

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Officers commanding brigades of artillery will distinctly understand, that he holds them responsible for the condition of the artillery horses attached to their brigades; and they will take measures that the Officers and men of the gunner drivers do their duty by taking proper care of them.

A. G. O.

Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

1. Officers commanding brigades of artillery are requested to give directions, that when the horses attached to their guns are sent to water, or to exercise, they may be marched regularly under the command of an Officer of the gunner drivers; an Officer of the gunner drivers should also attend all horse parades.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF ACCOMPTS.

G. O.

St. Pê, 14th Nov. 1813.

6. R. Dawkins, Esq., Auditor General of Accompts, having arrived at Lisbon, all public accountants are to send to him, as soon as possible, their respective accounts properly attested.

BADAJOZ.

G. O.

Elvas, 15th March, 1814.

1. (See SIEGES.)

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 26th March, 1812.

1. (See SIEGES.)

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

1, 2, 3. (See 'I HANKS.)

A. G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

1 It is now full time that the plunder of Badajoz should cease; and the Commander of the Forces requests that an Officer and six steady non-commissioned officers may be sent from each regiment, British and Portuguese, of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and light divisions, into the town to-morrow morning, at five o'clock, in order to bring away any men who may be straggling there.

2. The Commander of the Forces has ordered the Provost Marshal into the town; he has orders to execute any man he may find in the act of plunder, after he shall arrive there.

This order to be communicated to the Portuguese, as well as to the British troops.

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812.

1. The rolls must be called in camp every hour, and all persons must attend till further orders.

2. Brigadier General Power is ordered, and held responsible, that no British or Portuguese soldiers, excepting those belonging to the place, or having a passport from a Field Officer, shall go into Badajoz, till further orders.

3. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn that the brigade in Badajoz, instead of being a protection to the people, plunder them more than those who stormed the town.

4. Brigadier General Power's brigade are to be put under arms to-morrow morning at daylight, and to continue under arms until further orders. The Brigadier General is to send a state to Head Quarters, every six hours, of the number of men under arms, in the form of the daily morning state.

5. The ladders in the counterscarp and scarp of the fort are to be taken out of the ditch to-morrow morning at day-light, by fatigue parties of Brigadier General Power's brigade; the Brigadier General will report when this order is obeyed.

6. The Commander of the Forces calls upon the Staff Officers of the army, and the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, to assist him in putting an end to the disgraceful scenes of drunkenness and plunder which are going on at Badajoz.

7. The Provost Marshal of the Army, and the Assistant Provosts of the several divisions, are to attend there to-morrow at daylight, and throughout the day.

8. Brigadier General Power is requested to place 50 men, with Officers in proportion, on guard, at the gate of Elvas, and another, of the same number, at the breaches; to prevent soldiers from entering the town, and from quitting it with bundles of any description.

9. British and Portuguese soldiers are forbid to go into Badajoz, and the Provosts are to punish those they may find there, as being guilty of disobedience of orders, unless they should have a pass signed by a Field Officer, or the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 29th May, 1812.

1. (See THANKS.)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

7 to 12. (See PLUNDER.)

BAGGAGE.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been informed, and indeed has observed, that notwithstanding the orders issued by the late Commander of the Forces and himself, much of the private baggage of the army is moved upon bullock cars. The Officers must have felt the inconvenience which this mode of transporting their baggage must be to themselves personally. It is scarcely possible that the baggage can keep up with them, even at present; and when the army will move in larger divisions, it will become quite impossible. The public inconvenience resulting from this mode of transporting private baggage is still greater. The Commander of the Forces is aware that, in forced marches, and in bad weather, it may happen that animals provided for

carriage may knock up; but he hopes that the Officers of the army will consider it as a determined measure, that no baggage is to be carried upon bullock cars, excepting that allowed by the late Commander of the Forces; and that those who have baggage to carry must be provided with mules or horses.

G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*

6. The use of carts to carry baggage of any description is again positively forbidden; and it is equally forbidden to have guards with any baggage.

G. O. *Alverca, 27th July, 1810.*

1, 2, and 4. On the line of march. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

G. O. *Pombeiro, 18th March, 1811.*

2, 3. (See GENERAL ORDERS.)

4. It is also very important, that the departure of and placing the baggage of the troops, as directed, should be accurately attended to: unless this is done, the Officers and troops must suffer personal inconvenience.

G. O. *Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.*

1. (See CARTS.)

G. O. *Castello Branco, 2d Aug. 1811.*

1. The Commander of the Forces has observed that the baggage of some of the Officers of the — reg. is conveyed upon carts, which is positively contrary to repeated orders; and he desires that this may not happen again.

G. O. *Niza, 15th April, 1812.*

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that there are several carts on the march loaded with private baggage and other articles which ought not to be so carried; to which subject he calls the attention of General Officers commanding brigades and divisions.

2. When troops in the same or neighbouring cantonments, or in the same column, are to separate on the march, the Officer commanding each part of the column which separates should leave a steady non-commissioned officer at the point of separation, in order to direct the baggage of the troops to follow by the right road.

G. O. *Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.*

1. The Commander of the Forces is anxious that, during the period that the army shall be so near the enemy as at present, an

arrangement should be adopted respecting the baggage, ammunition and commissariat with the troops, which will give them and their Officers all the convenience of having their baggage with them, and will provide that it shall not impede the movements of the army.

3. All baggage and stores of all descriptions, excepting the baggage of the General Officers who may reside in the town, must be packed every evening at sunset, and must be placed in a convenient situation out of the town, and the animals to carry the baggage must be near it.

4. All baggage and stores, every morning at the hour the troops turn out, must be loaded till the troops shall be dismissed.

G. O.

Zubiete, 11th July, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments, in a very particular manner, to the orders which have been given for the regulation of the march of the baggage of the army, which he begs may be attended to. He directs that the bâtmén and men attending cattle may be made to carry their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, on the march of their several regiments, at all times.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

4 to 10. (See DETACHMENTS.)

G. O.

Viella, 18th March, 1814.

1. The Officers in charge of the baggage of the —, —, —, —, —, and the — regts., and the Paymaster of the — reg., are to be put in arrest, for neglect of duty, in allowing the bâtmén attached to the baggage of their several regiments to put their arms on the mules contrary to orders, to which their attention was again called only two days ago.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the following measures may be taken to prevent the baggage from filling and impeding the roads.

4. The General Officers commanding divisions are requested to order one man of the Staff Corps of cavalry to attend the baggage on the march.

5. The Officer who will be with the baggage of the leading brigade is to march on one side of the road, and all the baggage is to follow him.

6. The soldiers of the Staff Corps are to keep clear on the opposite side of the road a sufficient space for a carriage to pass. This must be done whether the baggage is moving or halted.

BAGGAGE, HEAVY.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

2. The Commanding Officers of those regiments which are in want of any articles now in the regimental stores at Lisbon will send to the Quarter Master General a list of the articles so required, stating where they are to be found, and the names of the persons in charge of them: Heads of departments will do the same.

G. O.

Coimbra, 2d June, 1809.

3. The order No. 2, of the 30th May, has not been attended to;—no regiment having yet sent to the Quarter Master General any account of articles required from Lisbon. The earliest attention must be given to all orders. In this instance, the regiments may feel the greatest inconvenience for want of those articles in store at Lisbon which it was the intention of the orders of 30th May to supply, and which articles they cannot get by any other means.

G. O.

Abrantes, 10th June, 1809.

1. The baggage of the army is immediately to be disembarked from the transports in the Tagus, and to be placed in stores at Lisbon. Each regiment will, as soon as possible, send to Lisbon an Officer, or a careful non-commissioned officer, to superintend the removal of the baggage belonging to the regiment to the store-house allotted to receive it. These Officers and non-commissioned officers will report themselves on their arrival at Lisbon to the Assistant Quarter Master General stationed there, and will receive his directions respecting the store-house to be allotted for the baggage of the regiment, the means of removing it from the transport to the store-house, and those for arranging it there.

2. After the baggage shall have been placed in the store-house at Lisbon, it must be in charge of one non-commissioned officer or steady soldier of each regiment, who is to be left there; and all the other Officers and non-commissioned officers, sent to Lisbon respecting baggage, must return to join the army.

4. Should any regiment have Officers or non-commissioned officers at Lisbon, who can perform the duty relative to regimental baggage, Officers commanding regiments will send instructions to them agreeably to the above orders; and there will be no occasion for such regiments to detach persons for the above duties.

G. O.

Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

2. The Commissary General will take care that all regimental baggage and stores lodged in the stores at Abrantes, for which

he will give his receipt, are sent to Lisbon by water, and lodged in the regimental stores of the regiment to which they belong ; and his Officers at Lisbon will take the receipt of the non-commissioned officer in charge of the regimental stores at Lisbon for it.

G. O.

Lisbon, 11th Oct. 1809.

6 and 7. (*See CARTS.*)

G. O.

Celorigo, 30th March, 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces has received frequent representations from the agents of transports respecting the great quantity of baggage on board the transports belonging to each of the regiments ; much of which it is stated consists of old clothing, empty boxes, and packing cases, which take up great space, and must be entirely useless.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers of regiments will send to Lisbon an Officer belonging to each, in order to arrange the baggage, and to destroy such as may be useless, or may be of the description above referred to.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 3d June, 1811.

7. The Commander of the Forces has had occasion to notice in the General Orders of the 30th March, No. 2, the inconvenience that was felt from the great quantities of baggage in the transports ; and having referred to the Commander in Chief upon this subject, the Commander of the Forces has been informed that the regiments which embarked at different times for Portugal had left regimental depôts of their heavy baggage behind them, where they certainly should have deposited all articles not required in the field.

8. Under these circumstances, the quantities of heavy baggage which are now on board the transports in the Tagus ought not to be there ; and the Commander in Chief has been pleased to give directions that the Storekeeper General at Portsmouth may receive them into his stores, from whence they can be sent to the regimental deposits.

9. The Commander of the Forces is not disposed to deprive any regiment, or any individual Officer, of what may be necessary or convenient to them ; but, from all the accounts he has received, much of the baggage at Lisbon must be entirely useless to the regiments as well as to the Officers ; while, on the other hand, it is very inconvenient and expensive to keep it where it is.

10. The Commander of the Forces therefore requests the Officers commanding regiments will give directions to the Officers

of their several regiments sent to Lisbon under the General Orders of the 30th March, on the concerns of the baggage, to select the baggage, as well belonging to the regiment as to individual Officers, which it will be convenient for them to retain in the country; and to apply to the Assistant Quarter Master General at Lisbon for tonnage to send the remainder to Portsmouth to the stores of the Storekeeper General.

11. Every package thus sent is to be marked 'Regimental baggage of — batt. — reg. to be lodged in the stores of the Storekeeper General.'

12. The Officers commanding regiments are requested to report to the Quarter Master General what articles of regimental baggage they will retain at Lisbon for their regiments.

BAGGAGE STORE.

G. O.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813.

4. The following letter, from the Military Secretary of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, is published for general information:—

'MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 13th Oct. 1813.

In consequence of the representations received from your Lordship of the inconvenience to which the Officers of the army under your command are subjected by the difficulties that occur in forwarding to them articles of private baggage and equipment from this country, I have the Commander in Chief's commands to acquaint you, that an arrangement has been made with the Storekeeper General to forward, in the transports appropriated for the conveyance of stores from the dépôt at Plymouth, such articles of private baggage as may be sent to his care at that place, under the following regulations, which your Lordship will be pleased to publish in General Orders, for the information of the Officers serving under your command:—

1st. Such Officers as may be desirous of availing themselves of this arrangement will instruct their friends or agents in this country, that the Storekeeper at Plymouth will not take charge of or forward any article of baggage, unless the land carriage to that place shall be paid.

2d. Each article must be directed to the individual for whom it is intended, and to the care of John Trotter, Esq., Storekeeper

General at Plymouth: and it will be expedient for the agent or friend to write a letter of advice to that Officer, that such packages, stating the contents, have been forwarded by the waggon or coach.

3d. The Storekeeper General will forward these packages by every opportunity that may occur, taking a receipt from the master of the transport, and transmitting a list of the articles, and for whom they are intended, to the Commissary General of the army in Spain; by whom, or by whose order, they will be delivered to the individuals to whom they are addressed.

4th. A charge of freight for the transport of each private baggage will be made against each individual Officer in the following proportions :—

				s.	d.
Small packages under one-eighth of a ton measurement				1	0
„	one-eighth	„	„	2	6
„	one-fourth	„	„	5	0
„	one-half	„	„	10	0
„	three-fourths	„	„	15	0
„	one ton	„	„	20	0

The charge will be made against the name of each Officer included in the list transmitted to the Commissary General, and the latter will collect and keep a separate account of the amount which will be appropriated, as may be hereafter decided upon.

Monthly returns of the private packages remaining in store at Plymouth will be transmitted to the Commissary General for the information of the army.

I have the commands of His Royal Highness to desire that your Lordship will be pleased to give such additional orders as you may think necessary for the care of this private baggage after its arrival at the destined port in Spain, and for its subsequent conveyance to the army. And should any thing occur to your Lordship, as being necessary to make this arrangement more clearly understood or more convenient to the army, I am directed to request you will communicate your wishes to me accordingly.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

To Field Marshal
The Marquis of Wellington, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

H. TORRENS,
Military Secretary.

BAKERS.

G. O.
(See COMMISSARIAT.)

Plasencia, 13th July, 1809.

BÂTMEN.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

5 to 9. Always to have their arms in their hands. (See DETACHMENTS.)

(See SERVANTS, NATIVE.)

(See SERVANTS, SOLDIER.)

BÂT MONEY.

G. O.

Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

5. (See MULES.)

G. O.

Abrantes, 23d June, 1809.

3. (See MULES.)

BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.

G. O.

Merida, 1st September, 1809.

1. The following Regulations respecting the issue of Bât and Forage Money, having been approved of by His Majesty, are to be conformed to accordingly.

Allowances of Forage Money to the General and Staff Officers serving on Foreign Stations.

	No. of Rations per diem at 6d.		No. of Rations per diem at 6d.
Gen. Commander of the Forces	100	Commissary of Accounts	20
General	80	Deputy ditto	15
Lieutenant General	60	Assistant ditto	10
Major General	40	Commissary of Provisions	15
Brigadier General	30	Deputy ditto	6
Adjutant General	20	Commissary General	40
Deputy Adjutant General	15	Deputy Commissary Gen.	15
Assistant Adjutant General	10	Dep. Ass. Commissary Gen.	10
Deputy Assistant Adjutant Gen.	6	Inspecting Commissary	10
Quarter Master General	20	Inspector of Hospitals	30
Deputy Quarter Master Gen.	15	Dep. Inspector of Hospitals.	15
Assistant Quarter Master Gen.	10	Physicians	12
Dep. Ass. Quarter Master Gen.	6	Purveyor	14
Military Secretary	10	Deputy Purveyor	6
Aide de Camp	10	Surgeon	8
Brigade Major	10	Apothecary	6
Surgeon to the Gen. commanding	10	Assistant Surgeon	2
Provost Marshal	3	Hospital Mate	2
Deputy Provost Marshal	3	Brigade Chaplain	10
Baggage Master General	10	Inspector of Foreign Corps	10
Bridge Master	10	Town or Fort Major	10
Captain of Guides	10	Town or Fort Adjutant	3
Deputy Judge Advocate	10		

(Regimental.)

	Rations of Forage Money at 6d. per diem.	Baggage Money.		Bât Money.	
		£.	s.	£.	s.
Colonel commanding a battalion	11	7	10	10	0
Colonel not commanding	9	7	10	10	0
Lieutenant Colonel commanding	10	7	10	10	0
Lieut. Col. not commanding	8	7	10	10	0
Major commanding	9	7	10	10	0
Major not commanding	7	7	10	10	0
Captain commanding	7	7	10	10	0
Captain with company	5	7	10	10	0
Company Captain absent	2	—	—	10	0
Subalterns each	1	3	15	—	—
Adjutant	1	5	0	—	—
Quarter Masters of Cavalry	1	—	—	—	—
Quarter Masters of Infantry	1	5	0	—	—
Surgeon	5	7	10	1	0
Assistant Surgeon	1	3	15	—	—
Paymaster	5	7	10	10	0
Captain without a company	3	7	10	—	—

Regulations relative to Bât and Forage Money.

1. The period at which 200 days' bâ, baggage, and forage money is issued must depend on local circumstances, to be determined by the General commanding in each particular service; but when 165 days' forage money in the same year is ordered to be issued, it is to be understood that neither bâ nor baggage money is included.

2. Deputies, acting in the absence of their principals, are to receive the same as if they were at the head of the department, provided their principals have not, or do not receive it. Assistants succeeding to the charge of staff departments are to receive the same as Deputies.

3. Regimental Officers having brevet rank are to receive the proportion allotted to their rank, and not according to their regimental commissions.

4. An Officer holding two commissions, or two employments of any kind, is to receive for one only.

5. To enable them to equip themselves for field-service, all Officers (staff or regimental) ordered for the first time to join an army on foreign service, if they embark during the period on which 200 days' bâ, baggage, and forage money was issued to the troops on that service, are to be permitted to receive that allowance whatever the period of their arrival may be: in like manner, if

they embark during the period of 165 days' forage money, they are to be permitted to receive that allowance; unless, however, they shall have received at any time previous to embarking, or are to receive, any outfit money, or sums by any other name or denomination on the above account, in which case such sums are to be deducted: but Officers (either staff or regimental), being absent on leave, on account of ill health or private affairs, on their returning to their duty, are not to receive bâ, baggage, and forage allowance, unless they shall produce proper certificates that they have embarked not later than 61 days after the period when such allowance commences, and it shall appear to the Officer commanding that they have used due diligence in returning to their duty.

6. In bâ and forage allowance given to each company, the bâ money and two rations of forage being allowed for the service of the company, the Officer actually commanding the company is to receive it in the first instance; and any Officer taking the command during the period of the issue is entitled to receive from him a due proportion of that money for the remainder of the period: this regulation also applies to the bâ money and to rations of forage money issued to the Paymaster and Surgeon.

7. Officers who may obtain promotion, or be appointed to staff situations, provided it is notified in orders to the army to which they belong, before half the period for which bâ and forage money has been issued expires, are entitled to receive the difference between the sums paid to them in their former rank and the rank or situation to which they are promoted or appointed: staff situations are not to receive any difference of bâ and forage money, if their promotions or appointments are notified subsequent to half the period for which bâ and forage money has been issued.

Supplementary returns, according to the following form (*See Form in Appendix, Form No. 13*), are to be immediately sent in to the Quarter Master General for all claims to additional allowances for the last 200 days' issue arising from the above regulations.

The period of the late issue of 200 days' bâ and forage allowance is considered as having commenced on the 1st of March, and as ending on the 16th of September.

Officers having claims under Regulation No. 5 must state the date of their embarkation, and that of their arrival with the army; as also whether they have previously received any of the other allowances therein mentioned, and whether returning to their duty, or joining for the first time.

Officers having claims under the Regulation No. 7 must state the date of their promotion or appointment.

G. O.

Badajoz, 23d Sept. 1809.

5. Of the three returns of the 165 days' forage money sent in by regiments to the Quarter Master General's office, one will be sent back to the regiments after being examined, which must be given in to the Commissary General, when payment of the amount is claimed by the Regimental Paymaster.

6. Copy of a letter from Sir David Dundas, K.B., Commander in Chief, to Lieut. General Sir Arthur Wellesley:—

(Circular.)

'SIR,

Horse Guards, 17th July, 1809.

Referring to my letter of the 6th ult., transmitting printed Regulations respecting the bât and forage money of the army, I am to acquaint you, for your further information and guidance, that the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, in directing that particular attention may be paid to these and other Regulations laid down by the Treasury Board, have desired that it may be distinctly understood that the baggage and bât money should in no case be issued more than once in any one year to troops going or being on foreign service; or for more than 365 days, should not take place, except under very special circumstances, until the expiration of 90 days at least after the issue of the first.

Their Lordships approve that the allowance to troops taking the field at home should continue under the existing Regulations; and in the event of embarkation the difference, if any, is to be made good to the Officer embarking.

A misconception having arisen on some occasions when troops are ordered to embark, that they are entitled to an allowance under the description of embarkation money, it is to be understood in the army that the bât and baggage money, and the allowance for 200 days' forage, will be issued henceforward to the troops before they embark for foreign service, unless they shall have previously received it within the same year; and that no other allowance is forthcoming on that occasion, except in cases of promotion, when the difference will be issued in conformity to the Regulations laid down by the Board of General Officers.

Lieut. General

Sir A. Wellesley, K.B.

&c. &c.

D. DUNDAS,

Commander in Chief.

G. O.

Gallegos, 22d Jan. 1812.

1. To prevent the inconvenience arising to Officers having claims for båt and forage, and military contingencies, from the payment being made at Head Quarters, an arrangement has been made that the same shall be paid by the Senior Commissariat Officer attached to divisions of infantry and brigades of cavalry, to whom application must be made for the same, when notice will be given that he has funds in his hands to liquidate such demands.

G. O.

Toulouse, 27th April, 1814.

1. The several corps of the army will immediately transmit to the Quarter Master General's office returns for 200 days' båt, baggage, and forage money, for the period commencing on the 1st of March last, and ending on the 16th of next September.

2. Commanding Officers are referred to the printed Regulations respecting båt and forage money allowance, dated May, 1809, and printed in the General Orders of the 1st of September of the same year; as also to the Circular Letter of the Commander in Chief, dated Horse Guards, 17th of July, 1809, and inserted in the General Orders of the 23d September, 1809.

(All the orders on båt and forage money have been consolidated by the King's Warrant, dated 22d July, 1830, and are now to be entitled 'FIELD ALLOWANCES.' See King's Warrant, published by Secretary at War.)

BATTLES.

(See THANKS.)

BEEHIVES.

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.

1. The soldiers are again positively prohibited to plunder beehives. Any man found with a beehive in his possession will be punished.

2. The rolls to be called in camp every two hours: the Officers commanding divisions will settle what number of Officers of each regiment are to attend.

3. The Provost must patrol in the neighbourhood of the camp, and every man found out of his lines, without his accoutrements, and not dressed as a soldier ought to be, is to be punished: men on fatigue will be under the command of an Officer or non-commissioned officer.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

1. Notwithstanding the repeated orders given out upon the subject, the soldiers of the 4th division of infantry plundered beehives, in the neighbourhood of Badajoz, on the day before the division marched from that place : it is impossible these outrages can be committed daily, and that this last outrage, in particular, could have been committed, without the Officers obtaining some knowledge of it. The Officers with the army do not appear to be aware how much they suffer in the disgraceful and unmilitary practices of the soldiers, in marauding and plundering everything they lay their hands upon. The consequence is, the people of the country fly their habitations, no market is opened, and the Officers, as well as the soldiers, suffer in the privation of every comfort and every necessary, excepting their rations, from the neglect of the former and the criminal misconduct of the latter. The Commander of the Forces has done, and will continue to do, everything in his power to put an end to these disgraceful practices ; but it is obvious that all his efforts must be fruitless, unless the Officers of the army, generally and individually, exert themselves for the same object.

G. O.

Badajoz, 12th Sept. 1809.

1. The 4th division having again, in three instances, plundered beehives, notwithstanding the orders of the 7th instant, the regiments of that division are forthwith, upon the receipt of this order, to be turned out, and placed under arms ; and they are not to quit their arms till one hour after sunset, when they are to be sent to their huts, and sentries placed round the camp to prevent all men from straggling ; and they are to be put under arms again to-morrow morning at an hour before sunrise, and to stand by their arms till an hour after sunset ; and so on, day after day, till the soldiers shall have been discovered who have been guilty of these outrages, which, it is repeated, cannot be committed without the knowledge of the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment. When the regiments shall be under arms, men must be sent on fatigue for water, for their provisions, to cook, &c., under charge of Officers and non-commissioned officers, in proportion to the strength of the parties, who must be brought back to the lines as soon as the work required from them shall have been performed. Colonel — will report whether the orders of the 4th instant (*see PLUNDER*), requiring that the rolls should be called in the 4th division every hour, have been obeyed. This order is not intended to apply to the 11th reg.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809.

1. The orders of the 12th instant, respecting the plunder of beehives by the troops of the 4th division, are countermanded; the plunderers having been discovered and ordered for trial.

2. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned when he is obliged to order any measure of severity towards the troops; the disorders, of which complaints are made, are committed by a few; but unless the good soldiers, the Officers and non-commissioned officers in particular, exert themselves to prevent these outrages, and discover the perpetrators when they are known to them, the whole army must suffer in character, as well as in privations, which are the invariable consequence of plunder by the troops.

G. O.

Badajoz, 22d Sept. 1809.

2. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

G. O.

Castello Branco, 2d Aug. 1811.

3. (See STRAGGLERS.)

BERKELEY, MR.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 8th Dec. 1810.

1. (See COURT OF ENQUIRY.)

BILLETS.

(See LISBON.)

BILL HOOKS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

2. The regiments are to make requisitions on the Quarter Master General for bill hooks, in the proportion of one for every ten men: these bill hooks are to be carried alternately by the soldiers, under the straps of the knapsack, outside. The troops will very soon experience the use of them, and must take the greatest care of them; they must be produced by the men at every inspection of necessaries. A return of them must be made to the Quarter Master General once a month; and any deficiencies of the numbers, not accounted for in a satisfactory manner, must be made good by the companies to which the bill hooks have been delivered.

G. O.

Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.

1. (See CAMP KETTLES.)

G. O.

Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

7. (See CAMP KETTLES.)

BLANKETS.

G. O.

Badajoz, 30th Oct. 1809.

1. A certain number of blankets having arrived, they are for the present to be issued to the infantry at the rate of one for two men; the Commanding Officers of regiments will make requisitions for them accordingly upon the Quarter Master General, and the Quarter Master General will take measures for issuing the blankets without loss of time to the troops at the several stations,

2. These blankets are to be considered as articles of regimental necessaries, and are to be carried by the men to whom they are delivered; they are to be accountable for them, and to produce them at every inspection of necessaries: as soon as a larger quantity of them shall arrive from Lisbon, a sufficient number will be issued for one blanket to each soldier.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Nov. 1809.

7. An additional supply of blankets having arrived, the Officers commanding regiments of infantry of the army are to make requisitions for one for every fourth man of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command respectively: this supply will complete three-fourths of the number of each regiment of infantry.

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th Dec. 1809.

4. An additional number of blankets having arrived, the Officers commanding regiments are to make requisitions on the Quarter Master General for a sufficient number for one-fourth of their strength, which will complete the regiments to one blanket for each man. The Quarter Master General will inform the different corps of the army in what manner they are to receive those allotted for them.

G. O.

Celorico, 2d June, 1810.

1. The Officers commanding regiments of infantry are requested, as soon as possible, to make the following arrangement for sending into store the great coats or the blankets belonging to the regiments under their command respectively, according to the returns they before made upon this subject.

2. The blankets to be sent in are to be made up in bales, each containing twenty-five blankets; and if the bales which brought

the blankets to the army should be lost or mislaid, a blanket may be used as the bale to hold the others.

3. The great coats must each be marked with the name of the soldier to whom it belongs, and his company, and his regiment. The great coats must be likewise made up into bales, each containing twenty-five great coats, and each bale must be marked, viz., 'Great Coats belonging to — company — reg.'

4. Application must be made to the Commissary of the brigade or division to convey the great coats or blankets belonging to regiments in the 1st, 3d, and 4th divisions to Celorico, those belonging to the regiments in the light division to Almeida, those belonging to regiments in the 2d division to Abrantes, and those belonging to regiments in Lisbon to be lodged in store at Lisbon.

5. The Officers commanding regiments are to send in a report to the Quarter Master General, specifying what number of blankets or great coats each has sent into store; and the numbers of the bales, as well as the number contained in each bale.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 30th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has given directions that an issue of a blanket for two men of the non-commissioned officers and rank and file may be made to the several regiments; and the Commanding Officers of regiments will, as soon as possible, send to the Quarter Master General returns of the number of blankets which they will require for this proportion of their effective men. The regiments which retained their blankets in the month of June last will, of course, receive none; but the Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of those regiments will send to the Quarter Master General a return of the number of great coats they have in store, and will make application for means of transport to have them brought up to their regiments, and issue them to the men to whom they belong.

The regiments will likewise make a return of the number of great coats wanting to complete every non-commissioned officer and soldier with a great coat.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 16th June, 1811.

2. The Commanding Officers of regiments in the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and of those brigades of cavalry, who are not desirous of retaining the soldiers' blankets, are to have them packed in bales, containing each twenty blankets; and to send them, as opportunities of sending shall offer, into the Commissariat stores at Elvas. The Commanding Officers of

regiments will report to the Quarter Master General what number of blankets have been sent into store by each regiment.

G. O.

Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

12 to 17 (*See GREAT COATS.*)

19. It would be very desirable that the Officers commanding regiments should take measures to have the corners and outside selva of the soldiers' blankets strengthened; in order that the soldiers may pitch them without injury to the blankets, in case it should, upon any occasion, be necessary in order to shelter them from the sun.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

G. O.

Badajoz, 23d Sep. 1809.

2. All claims for losses, whether personal or regimental, must be sent in to the Military Secretary of the Commander of the Forces, without loss of time; accompanied by a statement of the circumstances by which each was occasioned, and of the proof by which the loss and its causes can be substantiated.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

1. A Board of Claims is to assemble at Campo Mayor, consisting of Brigadier General —, Lieut. Colonels — and — Majors — and —, for the consideration and decision of all claims of Officers and soldiers of the army for losses sustained up to the 1st of October. The claims sent to the Military Secretary will be referred to this Board for its consideration and decision.

2. The principles upon which such claims are to be considered and decided are as follow:—No claim for a loss can be allowed which has been occasioned by a disobedience of orders, or by neglect or omission in the party claiming for the loss, or by his servant, or bätmen. No claim can be allowed for the loss sustained by the ordinary occurrences of the service, such as deaths of horses or mules by fatigue, occasioned by the ordinary marches of the army, the loss of accoutrements and necessaries in hospital, or by the breaking down of carts, fatigue of oxen, &c., &c.

3. As the principle, on which the compensation for losses by the public is founded, is that the claimant may replace his loss, and the public may not lose his services, claims for losses on the behalf of Officers or soldiers who are dead cannot be admitted.

4. As the Officers of the army have been restricted in the amount of their baggage by different orders by the late and by the present Commander of the Forces, it would be inconsistent with every principle on which compensation for losses is granted,

and with the practice of former Boards of Claims, if the full amount of the value of the whole of an Officer's baggage (as allowed by His Majesty's Regulations) was granted to replace the baggage allowed to be carried, or actually carried, by any Officer in the service in Spain and Portugal.

5. The value of the whole and of the different proportions of Officers' baggage lost is to be rated at two-thirds of the sum allowed by His Majesty's Regulations.

6. The claims for regimental baggage, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, are likewise to be considered as decided upon by the Board upon the same principles.

7. But it is to be observed that clothing, accoutrements, and horse appointments lost, can be paid for, according to the practice of the service, only when they shall be replaced by new ; and then only three-fourths of the price.

G. O.

Badajoz, 28th Nov. 1809.

2. Captain —— is to act as Secretary to the Board appointed to inquire into claims, and is to receive the pay of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for doing this duty from the 7th of October, date of the assembly of the Board, until further orders.

G. O.

Lezaca, 24th Aug. 1813.

3. A Board of Claims is to assemble at Huzzar Brigade, consisting of—

Major General Lord Edward Somerset,
Two Lieutenant Colonels,
One Major,
Two Captains,

for the consideration of all claims of Officers and soldiers of this army.

4. Major General Lord Edward Somerset and any two of the Officers above named may constitute a Board.

5. The Officers and men of the army are referred to the General Orders of the 15th December, 1811, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, relative to the principles on which claims will be considered and decided upon.

6. Claims intended for the consideration of the Board must be transmitted to the Military Secretary within one month from the date of this order. It is, however, to be understood that the Board is only authorized to decide on claims of a date prior to the 1st of May, 1813.

G. O.

Lezaca, 18th Sept. 1813.

3 Lieutenant —— is appointed Secretary to the Board of Claims.

4. Officers commanding regiments are informed that the utmost punctuality is required to any letter that may be addressed to them by Lieutenant —, in the course of his official duty as Secretary to the Board.

BREAD.

G. O.

Ruivães, 17th May, 1809.

2. The troops will have observed the extreme difficulty of supplying them with bread in this part of the country; and the necessity that exists that they should take care of that which is issued to them, and make it last the time specified in General Orders. From the want of attention to this object, and care of their bread, the best operations are necessarily relinquished.

3. On leaving Oporto, the troops had all bread to the 16th inclusive, some of them received bread at Villa Nova, and all one day's bread at Braga, and yet on this day they had none. The state of the provisions requires the continual superintendence of the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments.

4. Till the army will be in a more plentiful country, the allowance of bread is to be one pound, and one pound and a half of meat each man.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

4. When bread cannot be delivered to the troops, they must have two pounds of beef for their ration.

6. The ration of bread is to be increased to one pound and a half, by order from the Officers commanding brigades, as soon as the Assistant Commissaries of brigades will report that they can make issues to that amount.

G. O.

Ruivães, 20th May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers commanding brigades and regiments to the following extract of a letter from the Bishop of Braga: it points out, forcibly, the necessity which exists that the Officers of companies should attend to the conduct of the soldiers under their command; and in what manner want of discipline and good order must defeat the best combined operations.

2. The bread represented to have been thus irregularly seized by the soldiers in the rear, was intended for those at the head of the column, who have, therefore, been in want. Commanding Officers of regiments are held responsible for obedience to the General Orders of the 4th instant, relative to requisitions from the country. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

3. *Extract of a letter from the Bishop of Braga.*

‘I likewise avail myself of this opportunity to inform your Excellency that, notwithstanding my endeavours that supplies of provisions of all kinds should be brought forward at this place for the use of the army under your command, I have not succeeded until now to that extent that I promised to do, on account of the arbitrary manner in which the provisions are taken possession of at this place by the different soldiers of your Excellency’s army, and which prevents a regular return or receipt from being given to the owners. In order then to prevent these irregularities, I request that your Excellency will give positive orders, that no person in future, but the Commissaries, are to take possession of the provisions brought in here for the use of the British army.

(Signed) FRANCISCO, BISHOP OF BRAGA.’

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d June, 1809*

2. Three days’ bread to be issued always. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Zarza la Mayor, 4th July, 1809.*

15. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Plasencia, 13th July, 1809.*

1. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Medellin, 23d Aug. 1809.*

1. (See WOMEN.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.*

1. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 15th April, 1811.*

2. As soon as the state of the stores will admit of it, the Commissary General will complete the reserves of biscuit with the several corps: The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers to adopt some regimental arrangement for taking care of what will be issued by the Commissaries of brigades for the soldiers, and to deliver to them only the quantity for their daily consumption till they shall be ordered to march.

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 9th July, 1811.*

6. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the General Officers commanding divisions to make arrangements for the preservation of the reserves of biscuit in charge of the several regiments under their command respectively. When the army broke up from the Rio Mayor in March last, it was found the soldiers had, in general, consumed the three days’ advance of biscuit which had been given them to keep.

7. When the troops shall halt, this advance ought to be kept in

custody of the Quarter Master of the regiment, or of the Pay Sergeants of Companies ; and it should not be issued to the soldiers till the day previous to the march : thus, excepting immediately previous to a march, no soldier should receive more in any one day than one day's provisions.

G. O.

Lezaca, 10th Aug. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has desired the Commissary General to direct the Commissaries with the several brigades of infantry and regiments of cavalry, to make issues of bread, in the manner usual in all armies, for three days at a time. It will be necessary, however, that the Commanding Officers of regiments and of companies should particularly attend to their men on this subject, and should inspect the bread twice a-day, and see that the soldiers do not consume in one day what is given them to last three. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades to give orders on this subject.

BREAKFASTS.

G. O.

Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.

4. It is very desirable that the Officers commanding regiments should, if possible, make some arrangement for supplying the men with breakfast.

BUILDINGS (DESTRUCTION OF).

G. O.

Freneda, 16th Feb. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to notice the misconduct of the soldiers in destroying the houses and other buildings in or near which they may be quartered, by burning as fire-wood the beams and other timbers, of which they are built, to the great inconvenience of themselves, of the soldiers of other regiments, and of the service in general, and to the injury of the property of the inhabitants of the country.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned here to observe that the regiments of the — division of infantry have been frequently guilty of this practice ; they burned the town of Alcoentre in December, 1810 ; they destroyed the cantonments of the 3d division at Aldea da Ponte, when the army were closed up in November, 1811 ; and they have lately burned the timbers of the

convent San Francisco, Ciudad Rodrigo, to the great inconvenience of the service.

3. But the troops of the — division are not alone guilty of this practice. The Commander of the Forces has received complaints of the conduct of the British soldiers, on this subject, from all parts of the country; and very recently the troops on their passage through Coimbra to the army have burnt the timbers of the convent which was allotted for their accommodation.

4. Experience has shown that when the non-commissioned officers, and particularly the officers of regiments, do their duty, these crimes cannot be committed. It is impossible that a soldier, or any number of soldiers, can take down the large beams of the roof of a convent, or even of a house, and burn them without the knowledge of the non-commissioned officers of their companies, and even of the Officers, if the latter do their duty, and attend to their men as they ought, not upon parade only, but in their quarters, at various hours of the day and night. By this attention on the part of the Officers, the authority of the non-commissioned officers would be maintained, and they would be obliged to exert it; and as the soldiers would be prevented from committing the irregularities and crimes which render punishments necessary, the necessity for these would be avoided.

5. The Commander of the Forces now declares his intention of ordering, that when any building shall be destroyed by the soldiers of the army, it shall be repaired: and the expense of the repairs shall be charged against the subsistence of the regiment or detachment which shall be quartered in or near the building that may have been thus destroyed.

G. O.

Freneda, 15th Feb. 1813.

6 to 9. (See GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL OFFICERS.)

BURGOS.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 1st Oct. 1812.

1 & 2. (See SIEGES.)

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 3d Oct. 1812.

1 to 9. (See SIEGES.)

G. O.

Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.

(See CIRCULAR LETTER.) Retreat from.

BUSACO.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.*
 1. (See THANKS.)
-

CAMP, OR BIVOUAC.

- G. O. *Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.*
 2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (See PLUNDER.)
- G. O. *Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.*
 2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (See BEEHIVES.)
- G. O. *Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.*
 3. The Commander of the Forces desires that the principle of the order of the 29th May (*see CANTONMENTS*), given out at Coimbra, which requires that Officers should be quartered near their companies, may be applied to the encampments; that the tents of the Officers may be placed near those of the men under their command, and that the situations of the Field Officers may be pitched upon by the Quarter Master of the battalion.
- G. O. *Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.*
 2. At night. (See TOWNS.)
- G. O. *Aldea Seca, 26th July, 1812.*
 1 & 2. At night. (See TOWNS.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 21st May, 1813.*
 4. One Staff Officer always to be in. (See STAFF OFFICER.)
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CAMP KETTLES.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.*
 3. The regiments in want of camp kettles will make requisitions for them on the Quarter Master General: deficiencies must, however, be accounted for in a satisfactory manner. In future, a return of camp kettles must be sent to the Quarter Master General on the first of every month; likewise returns monthly of havresacks and canteens. The regiments will make requisitions for the numbers they now want to complete: a satisfactory account must be given of the deficiencies.
- G. O. *Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.*
 1. The regiments not already completed with bill hooks, canteens, havresacks, and camp kettles, according to the General Orders of the 31st ultimo, will make requisitions upon the Quarter Master General at Abrantes for the same. The period of issue of those articles will be notified in General Orders.

G. O.

Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

7. The troops are this day to apply to the Quarter Master General for orders on the Commissary General's stores for the camp kettles, canteens, havresacks, and bill hooks, for which they have made requisitions under the orders of the 8th instant.

CAMP KETTLES (TIN).

G. O.

Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments of infantry are immediately to make requisitions, on the Commissaries attached to their several brigades, for tin camp kettles, to be substituted for the iron camp kettles hitherto in use with the troops.

2. The numbers are to be one for every six non-commissioned officers and soldiers. The Commissaries are to take care that each kettle is to be provided with a good bag; and the kettle of each mess is to be carried on the march alternately by the men of the mess, instead of on a mule, as heretofore.

3. The Commissary General will give directions that the Commissary with each division may always have with the division a store of fifty camp kettles and bags. The Commissaries of divisions are to make a weekly return of this store to the General Officer commanding the division, who is requested to see that this article of equipment is kept complete.

4. The iron camp kettles, in use with the 1st, 3d, and 5th divisions, are to be put in store at Oporto; those of the 2d division at Castello Branco; those of the 4th and light divisions at Almeida, and those of the 6th and 7th divisions at Figuera.

4. The Commissary General will give directions that the iron camp kettles when sent into store may be put into a state of repair; and may be provided with cradles, &c., so as to be fit for use again.

6 to 12. (*See TENTS.*)

G. O.

Lezaca, 14th Sept. 1813.

4. The Commanding Officers of regiments are informed that tin camp kettles cost 600 reis each, and the bags 200 reis each; and these articles are to be charged at these rates to those men who may lose them.

CANTEENS AND HAVRESACKS.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.*
 3. (See CAMP KETTLES.)
- G. O. *Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.*
 1. (See CAMP KETTLES.)
- G. O. *Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.*
 7. (See CAMP KETTLES.)
-

CANTONMENTS.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*
1. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to be obliged again to complain of the conduct of the troops: not only have outrages been committed by whole corps, but there is no description of property of which the unfortunate inhabitants of Portugal have not been plundered by the British soldiers whom they have received into their houses; or by stragglers from the different regiments of the army. The Commander of the Forces apprehends that the interior discipline of the regiments is materially relaxed; and he therefore desires that the soldiers of every company, in each of the regiments, may be formed into as many squads as there are non-commissioned officers; each squad having in it one non-commissioned officer, who must be responsible for the conduct of the soldiers of his squad. The non-commissioned officers must always be quartered with the men of their squads.
2. On halting days an Officer of each company must visit the quarters of the men of his company four times each day; of which one must be at eight o'clock in the evening. On marching days, an Officer of each company must visit the quarters twice after the men have got into them, of which once must be at eight o'clock in the evening. An Officer must also visit the quarters of the company before the soldiers march in the morning.
3. The object of these visitings is to see that the soldiers conduct themselves regularly in their quarters; to ascertain whether there are any complaints by the landlords, and of whom; and that the men are in their quarters, instead of marauding in search of plunder.
4. The Officers of the companies who will visit must report to the Commanding Officer that they have visited the quarters the number of times ordered, specifying the number. The Commanding Officer will report daily to the Officer commanding the brigade that these visitings have been made. The Officers must

be quartered in the immediate neighbourhood of their companies.

9. The circumstances which have occasioned these orders have given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern; and he hopes, with the assistance of the Officers of the army, to put an end to the disgraceful practices which have prevailed.

10. The people of Portugal deserve well of the army; they have in every instance treated the soldiers well; and there never was an army so well supplied, or which had so little excuse for plunder, if any excuse can in any case exist. But if the Commander of the Forces should not by these and other measures be enabled to get the better of these practices, he is determined to report to His Majesty, and send into garrison, those corps which shall continue them; as he prefers a small, but disciplined and well ordered body of troops, to a rabble, however numerous; and he is resolved not to be the instrument of inflicting upon the people of this country the miseries which result from the operations of such a body.

11. The regulations of these orders are to be understood as applicable to the cavalry and the artillery as well as to the infantry.

G. O.

Abrantes, 11th June, 1809.

2. When the army is in cantonments the following rules are to be observed in respect to quarters:—The allotment of the quarters of any considerable corps of the army is to be made by the Officer commanding it, through the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to the corps, or, in his absence, through any other Officer of his Staff. No individual is to take quarters for himself, or change them, without the authority of the Officer commanding in the cantonments. The Staff and other unattached Officers are to be quartered by the Assistant Quarter Master General of the corps of the army to which they belong, or by the Officer acting for him. Regimental Officers are to take their quarters in the street or district allotted to their respective corps; but when a regiment is placed in any public building, which does not afford accommodation for Officers, such as are not ordered to remain with their men, will have quarters allotted to them. All regulations respecting quarters in the town or village where the Head Quarters of the army are established are to be made by the Commandant at Head Quarters.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.

3. (*See CAMP.*)

G. O.

Gavião, 28th Dec. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding divisions will direct the Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, attached to them respectively, to arrange with the Magistrates of the different towns and villages, in which the troops may be cantoned, in what houses General Officers, Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, respectively, shall be quartered; and the Officers are to be quartered according to this arrangement. (*See INHABITANTS.*)

G. O.

Thomar, 8th March, 1811.

2. General Officers commanding divisions are requested to cause frequent patrols to be made through the parts of their cantonments which their regiments may respectively occupy, to preserve order.

G. O.

Portalegre, 28th July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that means may be adopted in all the cantonments of the troops to keep them clean and healthy.

2. The offals of the animals killed for food should be destroyed by quick lime; and if that article cannot be procured, they should be buried.

3. One or more necessaries should be made for each regiment, to which all the men should be obliged to resort; and quick lime should be thrown into them every second day.

4. The streets occupied by each regiment, and the communications with them, should be swept every morning; and the heaps of dung and filth in the unoccupied spaces in all the towns in Portugal should be destroyed by quick lime.

5. Sentries should be placed over the fountains in the towns, in order to prevent persons from dirtying the water, or from accumulating dirt in their neighbourhood.

6. The Commissaries attached to the several brigades are requested to procure a quantity of quick lime, for which the Quarter Masters of the several regiments are to make requisitions for these purposes.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st May, 1813.

4. One Officer of the General Staff always to be in. (*See STAFF.*)

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Standing Rules of the service, and the General Orders of the army, in regard to the cleanliness of troops in their cantonments, may be attended to as far as may be possible.

2. Every house, or other building, inhabited by the troops, should be visited constantly by the Officers of the company to which they belong, and care should be taken that all wet straw and other dirt are removed; that the fern or other materials, which the soldiers have collected to lie upon, is rolled up, and the floor swept; and that whenever the weather is fine, the blankets, &c. should be put out to dry.

3. The Officers also should see that the men do not cut down, or otherwise injure, the floors or staircases, the doors or windows of the houses, or the gates of farms; and should particularly inquire from the inhabitants of the houses whether they have any complaints.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that the mules, and other animals belonging to the army, may not be turned to graze in the vineyards or in the grounds which were last year under cultivation; those grounds can now afford no sustenance to the animals, and their being turned into them is very injurious to the proprietors, and will prevent their cultivation.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General and Commanding Officers of regiments will each in their cantonments give every encouragement and assistance to the inhabitants to continue their useful occupations, and will attend to and redress all their complaints.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 14th Jan. 1814.

7. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that, from the complaints which he has received of damage done in the cantonments occupied by some of the troops, the General Orders of the 18th December last, 2, 3, 4, have not been attended to.

8. He particularly requests the attention of the General Officers to those orders, and he begs them to ride through the cantonments occupied by their several brigades; and to inquire from the inhabitants whether there are any complaints, and of whom, and at what time they occurred, in order that justice may be done them.

CAPTURES.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

7. All horses, mules, bullocks, &c., taken from the enemy, are to be offered for sale to the Commissary General, who will buy them if they should be found to answer for the cavalry, the artillery, or for commissariat purposes.

8. All purchases of captured horses, mules, &c., contrary to

this order, will, in future, be considered null and void, unless they should be purchases by Officers commanding troops, or companies, with the knowledge and consent of the General Officers commanding their brigades, for the purpose of carrying camp kettles, &c.

15. Under the pretence of taking horses from the enemy, the soldiers have taken them from Portuguese gentlemen; and have even gone so far as to take two horses belonging to the 16th Light Dragoons, which the Quarter Master had at Ruivas.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 3d June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been in the constant habit of allowing those soldiers who make any capture from the enemy to receive the value of their capture; but he is concerned to have observed, and to have received reports from several of the General Officers, that this indulgence has had the effect of inducing some of the soldiers to look for and secure captures, rather than to engage and destroy the enemy; and he is induced, therefore, to give the following orders.

2. The order of the 19th of May, Nos. 7 and 8, must be understood to be in full force; and all horses, &c. captured from the enemy, not purchased by the Commissary, must be sold by public auction at Head Quarters, or such other place as the Commander of the Forces may select, as that in which it is the most likely they will bring the largest price.

4. It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces to order that the value of any animal taken from the enemy, the contents of baggage, knapsacks, saddle bags, &c., captured, shall be divided among those present at the capture, whoever may be the individual who may happen to make it.

4. Any men, or number of men, who shall secure, or bring in, a number of prisoners or captured horses, will not be allowed to share in this benefit unless he or they shall be ordered, by the Officer under whose immediate command he or they are serving, to secure the prisoners or horses captured.

5. Any man who leaves his ranks in order to secure prisoners or horses, or other articles captured, without orders from his Commanding Officer, must be brought before a Court-Martial, on a charge of disobedience of orders when before the enemy.

6. These orders must be read to every regiment in the army at two different parades, and afterwards at the same periods with the Articles of War.

G. O.

Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

1. All horses and mules captured from the enemy are to be immediately sent to the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery, and an allowance will be made to the captors for each animal. If this order is not complied with, the captured animals will be seized, and no allowance whatever will be made for them.

G. O.

Levaca, 6th Oct. 1813.

1. Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions are to transmit to Lieut. Col. Dickson, commanding the Royal Artillery, all claims for captured horses or mules delivered over to the Royal Artillery for the public service, in compliance with the General Order of the 22d June last.

CARS OR CARTS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

14. Returns to be forthwith sent to the Quarter Master General, of all carts or cars in use with corps, for what purpose required, where got, and by what authority.

G. O.

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

6. Carts forbidden to carry baggage. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

8. Carts forbidden to be pressed except by Commissary. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

Truxillo, 20th Aug. 1809.

4. Officers commanding corps will give particular directions, that the men having charge of cars are not to load them above 600lbs. weight, the utmost they can carry: the consequence must be, if this order is not complied with, that cars must break down, and cannot now be replaced.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

2. The practice of seizing and detaining carts has been prohibited by the General Orders of the army; but it still continues to such an extent as to render it difficult, if not impossible, to supply the troops with what they require; and if persevered in, will again cut off the communications with the sources of supply. Commissariat Officers of divisions, brigades, and regiments, are referred to the General Orders of the 25th June, 1809, No. 10. (*See PRESSING.*)

3. All carts now with any department, regiment, or individual, to which a driver is attached (whether drawn by mules or byl-

locks), are to be forthwith allowed to return to their homes ; the Commissary paying them their hire for the time they have been employed.

4. Regiments or departments, which have carts without drivers, are to retain them.

5. Commanding Officers of regiments are to report what number of carts, with drivers, each will have sent away ; and what number of carts, without drivers, each will have retained under these orders. Commanding Officers of brigades will transmit these reports through the usual channel, to the Quarter Master General. Heads of departments are to make similar reports to the Quarter Master General. These orders are not intended to apply to the covered carts drawn by mules, lately sent from Seville ; nor to any carts actually engaged in the performance of any service, until that service shall have been completed. In future, when carts are required by regiments or departments, application is to be made for them to the Commissary General, according to the orders of the 25th June, No. 10. (*See PRESSING.*)

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed that camp kettles are in some instances carried upon carts—a practice which is positively contrary to orders, and must be exceedingly inconvenient and prejudicial to the troops. He begs that the Officers commanding brigades and regiments will see that regiments are properly provided with the means of carrying camp kettles without loss of time.

G. O.

Badajoz, 11th Sept. 1809.

3. The use and object of a sick cart to any regiment are to carry the men, or the arms of the men, who may be taken ill on the march ; and in order to accomplish this object, the cart ought to be with the regiment, and not two days' march in the rear. If a cart is to be employed to carry sick men, it should equally accompany the regiment : in which case, if the cattle which draw it should be tired, application might be made to the Commissary for fresh cattle ; and, at all events, no cart carrying sick should be left without a medical officer with it. Besides this, the Commander of the Forces observes, that the Paymaster's books, and probably other articles belonging to him, were left upon this cart, which is positively contrary to orders, other means being provided to carry the Paymaster's books ; and he desires that the Commanding Officer of the — reg. will call on the Paymaster to account for his books being upon this cart, and will report whether he is now furnished with a horse or mule to carry them.

4. These occurrences point out forcibly the necessity that the Officers of the army should obey strictly the orders they receive.

5. The means of transport and conveyance are so scarce in this country, that, unless the regulations respecting them are strictly obeyed, the army cannot be served ; and, most particularly, it cannot be served if every Officer or non-commissioned officer is to do as he pleases, and take what he pleases, by force of arms, wherever he may meet it.

G. O.

Lisbon, 11th Oct, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that his orders, respecting the returning of carts in the possession of the regiments of the army, have not been understood, as they have not been obeyed. He now desires, that, upon the receipt of this order, the Officers commanding regiments will send to the Commissary of the brigade or division, in which the regiments are placed, all carts in possession of the regiments to which native drivers are attached.

2. In future, if any regiment should retain a cart, after it shall have performed the special service for which it shall have been supplied the regiment, the hire of such cart, for the number of days it shall be so detained, will be charged against the subsistence of the regiment.

3. The Officers commanding brigades will report to the Quarter Master General, on the 18th instant, whether this order has been obeyed.

4. The carts with oxen or mules, without native drivers, are to be retained in the service of the regiments which have them ; and these regiments are to send to the Quarter Master General a monthly return of them on the 1st of every month.

5. The Officer commanding the cavalry will take care that each detached squadron receives and carries into execution this order.

6. The clothing and other regimental stores, received by the different regiments of the army, are to be delivered out to the soldiers as soon as possible after they shall be received ; as it will be impossible to provide carriages to remove them in case any movement should be made.

7. The Officers commanding brigades will report to the Quarter Master General, that this order has been obeyed, on the fifth day after each regiment shall have received clothing or stores.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Nov. 1809.

6. The Commanding Officers of such regiments as have with

them more clothing than they may require for their men are to apply to the Commissary General for carts to remove it to Lisbon. He will supply carts for that purpose. The carts will proceed according to a route from the Quarter Master General, under escorts, to be supplied by the regiments to which the clothing belongs.

G. O.

Calorico, 29th July, 1810.

4. The Commander of the Forces observes that, notwithstanding repeated orders on the subject, nearly all the regiments of the army have carts in their possession, carrying baggage, and attended by soldiers. He refrains, upon this occasion, from taking any further notice of this irregularity; but if he should see hereafter a cart drawn by bullocks, on any part of the line of march of the troops, orders will be given that the baggage shall be destroyed, and the Officer to whom it belongs will be brought to a Court Martial.

G. O.

Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces recalls to the recollection of General Officers, commanding divisions and brigades, the orders which have been repeatedly given out respecting the use of bullock carts to carry baggage; he trusts he shall not have occasion to observe any deviation from the orders in future.

2. The medicine panniers of the surgeons of regiments are not to be carried in the cart destined to carry the packs of any man who may be taken ill on the march. The surgeons of regiments are allowed for a mule to carry the medicine panniers, which must be used for this and no other purpose.

3. The Officers commanding regiments are requested to take care not to require more clothing, &c., from their stores at Lisbon, than they can deliver out to the soldiers; and the carts employed to bring up these articles must forthwith, on their arrival at the cantonment of the regiment, be delivered over to the Commissary attached to the brigade.

4. It is impossible to supply carts to draw after the regiments the superfluous clothing which they may have had brought up from Lisbon.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 2d August, 1811.

1. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.

4 to 7. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

G. O.

*Niza, 15th April, 1812.*1. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

G. O.

Madrid, 17th Aug. 1812.

5. The Commander of the Forces knows that all the regiments of the army, Portuguese as well as English, have got with them carts which they have pressed. He desires that, before to-morrow morning, these carts may be delivered over to the Commissariat attached to the regiments; and that the Commissaries will send the owners of the carts to their homes with their carts, paying them their hire.

6. This order does not refer to carts which have been permitted with the regiments before the 22d July last.

G. O.

Boulogne, 23d March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes, that bullock carts are following many regiments of the army, as well of cavalry as of infantry, unattended by their owners or their servants, and driven by soldiers.

2. It is obvious that these carts have been detained in the service contrary to orders, and the owners have abandoned them rather than continue to follow the army.

3. The Officers of the army must be aware how injurious this system is, not only to the country, but to the army itself; the means of transport in the country must be thus destroyed, and probably when the army will be most in want of these means, they will fail entirely.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that, immediately after the receipt of this order, the Commissaries attached to the divisions and brigades of infantry, and to regiments of cavalry, will take measures to ascertain what carts there are following the brigades and regiments to which they are attached respectively.

5. If the owners or their servants should be with the carts, they are forthwith to be paid their hire, and sent to their homes. If the owners or their servants are not with the carts, the Commissary attached to the brigade or regiment is to do everything in his power to discover at what place, and on what day, they were taken into the service; and he is to deliver over to the Mayor of the nearest village all the carts, with their bullocks, not attended by their owners or their servants, taking his receipt for them; and specifying, as far as may be in his power, to what village each belongs.

6. The Commissary will, by letter, apprise the Mayor of the village to which any carts belong, at what place, and in whose possession they will be found when sent for.

7. In future the Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry and regiments of cavalry will make their requisitions to the Mayors of the villages for any number of carts they may require for a movement, if possible, on the preceding day; and he holds them and the Commanding Officers of regiments responsible that no cart is kept longer than for the day's march, and that the owner is forthwith paid and discharged.

8. If a cart owner or his servant should at any time abandon his cart, it is not to be detained by a regiment and driven by a soldier; but it is to be delivered over to the nearest Mayor, by the Commissary attached to the brigade or regiment, taking his receipt for the same, and apprising him to what village it belongs.

9. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry and regiments of cavalry will report to the Commissary General, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, in detail, the measures which they will have adopted in consequence of this order; specifying what number of carts they have given up, belonging to what villages, when taken, and to the Mayor of what village given up.

10. The Commander of the Forces expects this report by the 26th instant.

11. This order to be attended to by the Portuguese as well as by the British troops.

CASUALTY RETURNS.

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.*

4. In the return of killed, wounded, and missing, directed to be sent in yesterday, attention must be paid to specify the same in two distinct returns, one of the 27th and one of the 28th, as also to state the names of the Officers killed, wounded, and missing; mentioning whether slightly or severely. The names of the General and Staff Officers killed, wounded, and missing, to be specified in the returns called for. These returns must be sent in to the Adjutant General's Office before eight o'clock to-morrow morning at the latest.

G. O. *Redinha, 12th March, 1811.*

2. Returns of the killed and wounded to be sent in to the Adjutant General's office as soon as possible.

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 7th May, 1811.*

5. Repeated.

G. O.

*Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.*11. (*See ACTION.*)

G. O.

Vera, 12th Oct. 1813.

3. Officers commanding regiments and corps will take care that, in future, in all returns of Officers who are killed, wounded, or missing, and of those who die, the christian as well as the surname may be inserted at full length. The Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions are requested to give particular attention to this point.

(*See Form of CASUALTY RETURN, in Appendix, Form No. 9.*)

CATTLE GUARDS.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

5 to 9. Always to have their arms in their hands. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

CAVALRY.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809.

3. The cavalry have been distributed, in their present quarters, principally with a view to their being fed with facility, and in order that the horses may recover their condition. In order to insure this object, it is desirable that they may not be used as orderlies to carry letters; as the Commander of the Forces prefers infinitely to pay for messengers to the use of the cavalry in this manner. If it should be necessary, however, to send a dragon with a letter, in consequence of the impossibility of procuring a messenger, the Commander of the Forces desires that his rate may be confined to the walk of his horse, unless in a case of very urgent necessity which may require the early delivery of the letter.

G. O.

*Badajoz, 6th Oct. 1809.*1. (*See APPOINTMENTS OF CAVALRY.*)

G. O.

*Lisbon, 11th Oct. 1809.*5. (*See CARTS.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 31st Oct. 1809.

1. Orders having been received to draft the horses of the 23d Light Dragoons, they are to be distributed to the other regiments of Light Dragoons in the following proportions, viz.—

	HORSES.
1st Hussars, K.G.L.	58
14th Light Dragoons	126
16th " 	81
3d Dragoon Guards }	18
4th Dragoons }	
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The collars and chains will be delivered over with the horses to the regiments which receive them; the forge carts are to be delivered over to such of the regiments as Lieut. General Payne will think may require them. Lieut. General Payne will also arrange the mode in which the horses shall be selected by the different regiments, and he will order sufficient numbers of men from each to Villa Viçosa, to receive charge of the horses allotted to them. Lieut. General Payne will order the Commanding Officer of the 23d Light Dragoons to transfer to the regiments respectively into which the Officers will be drafted such number of swords, pistols, carbines, sets of horse appointments, corn sacks, water decks, and blankets, as will complete the effective strength of those regiments with the articles of equipment which they require, and he will make a return to the Adjutant General of the articles allotted to each regiment under this order.

2. The Commanding Officers of the regiments of Dragoons to which these articles will be transferred are to give receipts for them. Lieut. General Payne will order a Board to assemble to value the different articles, whether belonging to the Dragoons or to the Colonel, which will be transferred under this order, a copy of whose proceedings are to be sent to the Adjutant General, and copies will be sent by him to each of the regiments concerned. The Board will report the proportional value of each article upon the following principle, and they are to be paid for accordingly by the Colonels of the regiments to which the articles will have been transferred:—

Full Value or Prime Cost.

Three quarters	$\frac{3}{4}$ of prime cost
One half	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
One third	$\frac{1}{3}$ " "
One quarter	$\frac{1}{4}$ " "

3. The Board will specify, in their report, the regiment to which each article has been transferred. As soon as the horses shall be drafted the 23d Light Dragoons are to march to Lisbon, for which purpose the Quarter Master General will send a route

to Lieut. General Payne. The Lieutenant General will order, at the same time, such men of the other regiments of cavalry as belong to the recruiting troops to march to Lisbon, where arrangements will be made to embark the whole for England.

4. The Commander of the Forces cannot allow the 23d Light Dragoons to quit the army without expressing his concern upon losing their services; the severe loss, however, which they sustained in a most gallant and effectual charge in the battle of Talavera has rendered it desirable that they should have an opportunity to recruit; and the Commander of the Forces hopes that before much time will elapse they will be in full strength, and will have fresh opportunities of distinguishing themselves.

5. The Officers of the cavalry and artillery will, by frequent exercise in marching order, prevent the horses losing the habit of marching.

G. O. *Celorico, 8th May, 1810.*

3 and 4. Officers to prevent the corn for cavalry being sold. (See FORAGE.)

G. O. *Lousão, 16th March, 1811.*

8. (See COLUMN OF MARCH), the same orders apply to the cavalry.

G. O. *Arganil, 20th March, 1811.*

3. (See FORAGE.)

4 and 5. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 2d June, 1811.*

2. The Commander of the Forces observes, by the return of the cavalry, that there are four Serjeants and eighty-four men doing duty with General and Staff Officers.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests to have, by return of post, from the several regiments, addressed to the Adjutant General, returns stating what number of these men are mounted and dismounted, and the names of the several General and Staff Officers to whom they are attached.

4. The General Orders upon this subject are perfectly well known; and it must be obvious that, if they had been attended to, so many men could not have been taken from the ranks of the cavalry. The Commander of the Forces requests the General and Staff Officers of the army will send back to the regiments of cavalry the men they may have beyond the numbers allowed by the orders of the army; and Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton is re-

quested, hereafter, to report immediately the detention of any soldier of the cavalry by any Officer of the army.

5. It is not the intention of the Commander of the Forces to prevent the General and Staff Officers of the army from having the assistance of dismounted bätmen from the cavalry, if the General Officer commanding the cavalry is of opinion that they can be spared from the service of their regiments; and the Officers commanding regiments of cavalry are disposed to allow them this convenience: but they must be prepared to forego it, if the soldiers of the cavalry are wanted for any cavalry service whatever.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers of regiments of cavalry to adopt every means in their power to keep and increase the effective strength of their regiments.

9. Mounted Dragoons should not be allowed to attend baggage, or to lead camp kettle mules when there are so many men dismounted in every regiment; and this practice is positively forbidden.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 19th June, 1811.

3. Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton is to command the first division of cavalry; Major General Sir W. Erskine the second; Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton, being the senior Officer of the cavalry, is to have the general charge of the whole, giving his orders to the second division, through the General Officer commanding it.

G. O.

Richosa, 2d Oct. 1811.

1. The Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Royal Dragoons, and of the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 16th Light Dragoons, and of the 1st Hussars, K. G. L., are to be formed into six troops of each regiment; each troop to contain the number of Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, according to the existing establishment of each regiment.

2. The Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of each of the above-mentioned regiments, who are in this country supernumerary to six troops formed as above directed, are to belong to the 7th and 8th troops, which last-mentioned troops are to be sent to England to the depôts of the regiments. The Commissioned Officers of regiments will take care to transfer to the 7th and 8th troops those Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, who are the least likely to be able to do their duty on foreign service.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th March, 1813.

1. The horses of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 4th Dragoon Guards are forthwith to be drafted into the Royal Dragoons and 3d Dragoon Guards, in the proportion of two-thirds into the Royal Dragoons, and one-third into the 3d Dragoon Guards.

2. The horses of the 4th Dragoon Guards are to be formed two deep, and each file to be numbered. Similar numbers are to be placed in lots in a hat, from which an Officer of the Royal Dragoons is to draw two lots, and an Officer of the 3d Dragoon Guards one lot, until the whole will have been drawn. The horses in the files having the corresponding number are to belong to the Royal Dragoons and the 3d Dragoon Guards respectively.

3. The Commissioned Officers of the Royal Dragoons and 3d Dragoon Guards are to take from the 4th Dragoon Guards such numbers of sets of horse appointments as will be necessary to complete the number of horses they will have in their regiments respectively, as soon as this arrangement will be carried into execution, for which a settlement is to be made by the Commanding Officers on the part of their respective Colonels, according to the mode pointed out by His Majesty's Regulations.

4. As soon as the horses shall be drafted from the 4th Dragoon Guards, the regiment is to be marched to Lisbon and embarked for England.

5. The horses of the 9th Light Dragoons, are to be drafted into the 13th and 14th Light Dragoons, of which the former regiment is to take two-thirds and the latter one-third.

6. Similar to No. 2.

7. Similar to No. 3.

8. The horses of the 9th Light Dragoons, intended for the 14th Light Dragoons, are to be brought to Niza by the men of the former regiment, where parties of the 14th are to meet them.

9. Similar to No. 4.

10. The horses are to be drafted from the 11th Light Dragoons to the following regiments, and in the following manner:—

11. Major General Bock will be pleased to inspect the horses of this regiment, and allot two-thirds of the horses of the largest size to mount the Heavy Dragoons.

12. The remaining one-third are to be allotted to the 12th and 16th Light Dragoons. The horses for these regiments, viz., one-third for the former regiment, and two-thirds for the latter, are to be formed, numbered, and drawn for, in the same manner as ordered for the drafting of the 4th Dragoon Guards

and 9th Light Dragoons. And the Commissioned Officers of the 12th and 16th Light Dragoons respectively are to receive such horse appointments as they will require from the 11th Light Dragoons, settling for them in the manner above pointed out.

13. The two-thirds of the number of horses in the 11th Light Dragoons, selected for the Heavy Dragoons, are to be disposed of as follows:—the 5th Dragoon Guards are to receive 100, the 4th Dragoons 80, and the 1st Heavy Dragoons, K. G. L., the remainder of the horses of the regiment.

14. The two-thirds of the horses of the 11th Dragoons, allotted for the Heavy Dragoons, are to be placed in files and numbered in the same manner as ordered for the horses of the other regiments ordered to be drafted; and similar lots placed in a hat, which are to be drawn by an Officer of the 1st Heavy Germans, the 4th Dragoons, and 5th Dragoon Guards, till the whole number will be disposed of.

15. Each of these regiments are to take from the 11th Light Dragoons such numbers of horse appointments as will complete the number of horses they will have in the regiments respectively, when this arrangement will be carried into execution, for which a settlement is to be made in the manner above ordered.

16. Similar to No. 4.

17. General Officers who have orderlies from the 4th Dragoon Guards, and the 9th and 11th Light Dragoons, and all men with horses belonging to these regiments on duty, are to be sent to join them forthwith.

18. Major General Bock is requested to superintend the drafting of the 11th Light Dragoons, and to fix the time and place at which it will be carried into execution; Major General Slade that of the 4th Dragoon Guards; and Major General Long that of the 9th Light Dragoons: and these General Officers will apprise those concerned of the time and place fixed upon, and will report the execution of these orders, in detail, to the Commander of the Forces.

19. The men and horse appointments belonging to the 1st Heavy Germans, Royal and 4th Dragoons, 3d and 5th Dragoon Guards, 12th, 13th, and 16th Light Dragoons, now at Lisbon, are to be sent to join their regiments respectively without loss of time.

20. The 2d Major General will send to the 14th Light Dragoons a route for the march of the detachment of that regiment to Niza, to receive the horses from the 9th Light Dragoons.

21. The Commander of the Forces returns his best thanks to

the 4th Dragoon Guards, 9th and 11th Light Dragoons, for their services in this country. The measure of drafting their horses from them has been adopted as one of utility to the whole of the cavalry; and the Commander of the Forces regrets exceedingly that it has been found necessary to adopt it, and that he should be deprived of the assistance of any of these brave troops; but he trusts that they will be soon remounted and re-equipped, and that, if necessary, they will join the army again in increased strength.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

1, 2, and 3. (*See FORAGE.*)

4. The whole of the cavalry, including Brigadier General D'Urban's and Colonel Campbell's brigades of Portuguese cavalry, are to be in one division, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton.

5. The duty of the cavalry with any detached body of troops will in future be done by detachments from the division of cavalry.

G. O.

Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

1. In consequence of orders from the Commander in Chief, the horses are to be drafted from the 2d Hussars, K. G. L., and the Officers and soldiers of that regiment, with certain exceptions, as hereafter specified, are to be sent to England.

2. Major General Victor Alten will therefore give directions that ninety-six horses, of which the description will be sent to him, selected as fit for the heavy cavalry, on the late inspection of the regiment by Colonel Arentschildt and Lieut. Colonel Ponsonby, may be sent forthwith in charge of the soldiers of the 2d Hussars to whom they now belong, to join Major General Bock's brigade of cavalry; and Major General Bock will make the distribution of these horses into the 1st and 2d regiments of Dragoons of the King's German Legion.

3. A proportion of Officers and non-commissioned officers are to be sent with this detachment, and the detachment will be held responsible that the horses are delivered in good condition to Major General Bock's brigade.

4. The Quarter Master General will send the route for the march of this detachment.

5. After the delivery of the horses, the Officers and soldiers of this detachment are to proceed to Lisbon.

6. Twenty-four private men belonging to the 2d Hussars, K. G. L., are to be allowed to volunteer to serve in the 1st Hussars, K. G. L., and these men, with their horses, &c., are to join that

regiment, for which a route will be sent by the Quarter Master General. These men are to be transferred from the 2d Hussars from the 25th inst., and one to be taken on the strength of the 1st Hussars the same day; all their accounts in the 2d Hussars being settled to the day of the transfer.

7. Besides this number, thirty-six horses from the 2d Hussars are to be drafted into the 1st Hussars, which horses Lieut. Colonel Arentschildt will choose out of the horses remaining in the regiment, after those referred to in Nos. 2 and 6 of this order shall have been set aside.

8. Lieut. Colonel Arentschildt will order soldiers of the 1st Hussars to proceed to Sabugal to receive these thirty-six horses.

9. Besides these horses, Lieut. Colonel Arentschildt will select for the 1st Hussars forty-three horses, to be exchanged for forty-three horses now in the 1st Hussars, reported fit for the heavy cavalry; these horses are to be sent to join the 1st Hussars, to whom they now belong, in charge of the soldiers of the 2d Hussars, under a proper proportion of Officers and non-commissioned officers; and orders will hereafter be given for their disposal.

10. The remainder of the horses which there may be in the 2d Hussars, after this draft will be made, are to be sent to Head Quarters, in charge of a detachment of the 2d Hussars; and orders will be given for the disposal of them upon their arrival, either to the Staff Corps of Cavalry, or the Corps of the Mounted Guides.

11. The Commander of the Forces expects that this order will reach the 2d Hussars to-morrow, and that on the 28th the selection will be made as above ordered, and that on the 29th they will begin their march to their several destinations.

G. O.

Toulouse, 20th May, 1814.

1. The General Officer commanding the cavalry will be pleased to cause the 14th Light Dragoons to be immediately completed to the establishment of six hundred and forty serviceable horses, by drafts from the 12th, 13th, and 16th Light Dragoons. And he will also direct that the 14th Light Dragoons shall receive from the same regiments such number of horse appointments as are necessary to complete the above-mentioned establishment of horses. (*The 14th Light Dragoons were ordered to be embarked on the expedition for the United States.*)

(*Instructions for the attack of cavalry as to reserves, see ATTACK OF CAVALRY, G. O. 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation.*)

CHAPLAINS.

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Dec. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions to the following letter from the Adjutant General :—

‘ MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 8th Nov. 1811.

I have received the Commander in Chief's commands, to request your earnest attention to a branch of the service placed under your direction, from which His Royal Highness expects that the most essential benefits will be derived, as well to the discipline of the army at large as to the conduct of the individuals of whom it is composed. I allude to the establishment of military Chaplains, and the duties which attach to them.

You will have been apprised of the liberal footing on which His Majesty has been pleased to place these Officers, by assigning to them the pay and allowance of a Major; and His Royal Highness entertains no doubt that their conduct will universally prove them worthy of this distinction, for they have been selected with the utmost care and circumspection, by the first prelates of this country; and that they will, from all persons, receive that respect which is so justly due to their rank and profession: but it is to Officers holding commands to whom it is His Royal Highness's wish most particularly to recommend them; and in order to give full efficiency to their labours, it is necessary that the General Officers should personally enforce the regulations which are established for the performances of the religious duties of the army.

It is the Commander in Chief's command, that the Chaplains shall visit the sick and hospitals of their respective divisions or garrisons, at least twice in each week, and diligently perform the requisite duties therein; that divine service shall be performed each Sunday: and His Royal Highness particularly enjoins that more men shall not be assembled, for that purpose, at a time, than the voice can reach—a precaution very necessary to insure the attention of the soldier; but that the Chaplain shall perform the service successively to the different corps of his division: and His Royal Highness desires that the service may close with a short practical sermon suited to the habits and understandings of soldiers. To this last part of the service the Commander in Chief attaches much importance, as being in conformity to the custom of the established church; and more than ever required

at this time, which is peculiarly marked by the exertions and interference of sectaries of various descriptions.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To General

Viscount Wellington, K.B.

H. CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

CHURCHES.

G. O.

St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.

4. The Commander of the Forces again desires that the churches may not be used by the troops without permission of the inhabitants and clergy; and that, when they are used, the utmost care should be taken of the sacred vessels and of those articles which serve for religious purposes.

5. Neither horses nor other animals are to be put into the churches on any account whatever.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

SIR,

Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.

I have ordered the army into cantonments, in which I hope that circumstances will enable me to keep them for some time; during which the troops will receive their clothing, necessaries, &c., that are already in progress, by different lines of communication to the several divisions and brigades.

But besides these objects, I must draw your attention, in a very particular manner, to the state of discipline of the troops. The discipline of every army, after a long and active campaign, becomes in some degree relaxed, and requires the utmost attention on the part of the Generals and other Officers, to bring it back to the state in which it ought to be for service; but I am concerned to have to observe, that the army under my command has fallen off, in this respect, in the late campaign, to a greater degree than any army with which I have ever served, or of which I have ever read. Yet this army has met with no disaster; it has suffered no privations, which but trifling attention on the part of the Officers could not have prevented, and for which there existed no reason whatever in the nature of the service; nor has it suffered any hardships, excepting those resulting from the necessity of being exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, at a moment when they were most severe.

It must be obvious, however, to every Officer, that from the

moment the troops commenced their retreat from the neighbourhood of Burgos on the one hand, and from Madrid on the other, the Officers lost all command over their men. Irregularities and outrages of all descriptions were committed with impunity; and losses have been sustained which ought never to have occurred.

Yet the necessity for retreat existing, none was ever made in which the troops made such short marches; none on which they made such long and repeated halts; and none on which the retreating armies were so little pressed on the rear by the enemy. We must look, therefore, for the existing evils, and for the situation in which we now find the army, to some cause besides that resulting from the operations in which it has been engaged.

I have no hesitation in attributing these evils to the habitual inattention of the Officers of the regiments to their duty, as prescribed by the standing regulations of the service, and by the orders of this army.

I am far from questioning the zeal, still less the gallantry and spirit of the Officers of the army; and I am quite certain, that when their minds are convinced of the necessity of minute and constant attention to understand, recollect, and carry into execution the orders which have been issued for the performance of their duty, and that the strict performance of this duty is necessary to enable the army to serve the country as it ought to be served, they will give their attention to these points.

Unfortunately, the inexperience of the Officers of the army has induced many to conceive that the period during which an army is on service is one of relaxation from all rule, instead of being, as it is, the period during which, of all others, every rule for the regulation and control of the conduct of the soldier, for the inspection and care of his arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, and field equipments, and his horse and horse appointments—for the receipt, issue, and care of his provisions, and the regulation of all that belongs to his food and the forage of his horse—must be more strictly attended to by the Officer of his company or troop, if it is intended that an army, a British army in particular, shall be brought into the field of battle in a state of efficiency to meet the enemy in the day of trial.

These are the points, then, to which I most earnestly entreat you to turn your attention, and the attention of the Officers of the regiments under your command, Portuguese as well as English, during the period in which it may be in my power to leave the troops in their cantonments. The Commanding Officers of regi-

ments must enforce the orders of the army, regarding the constant inspection and superintendence of the Officers over the conduct of the men of their companies in their cantonments; and they must endeavour to inspire the non-commissioned officers with a sense of their situation and authority; and the non-commissioned officers must be forced to do their duty, by being constantly under the view and superintendence of the Officers. By these means the frequent and discreditable recourse to the authority of the Provost, and to punishments by the sentence of Courts Martial, will be prevented; and soldiers will not dare to commit the offences and outrages, of which there are too many complaints, when they know that their Officers and their non-commissioned officers have their eyes and attention turned towards them.

The Commanding Officers of regiments must likewise enforce the orders of the army, regarding the constant, real inspection of the soldiers' arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and necessities; in order to prevent at all times the shameful waste of ammunition, and the sale of it, and of the soldiers' necessities. With this view both should be inspected daily.

In regard to the food of the soldiers, I have frequently observed and lamented, in the late campaign, the facility and celerity with which the French soldiers cooked, in comparison with those of our army.

The cause of this disadvantage is the same with that of every other description, the want of attention of the Officers to the orders of the army and to the conduct of their men, and their consequent want of authority over their conduct. Certain men of each company should be appointed to cut and bring in wood, others to fetch water, and others to get the meat, &c., to be cooked; and it would soon be found, if this practice were daily enforced, and a particular hour for seeing their dinners, and for the men dining, named as it ought to be, equally as for the parade, that cooking would no longer require the inconvenient length of time which it has lately been found to take; and that the soldiers would not be exposed to the privation of their food, at the moment at which the army may be engaged in operations with the enemy.

You will of course give your attention to the field exercise and discipline of the troops. It is very desirable that the soldiers should not lose the habits of marching; and the division should march ten or twelve miles twice in each week, if the weather should permit, and the roads in the neighbourhood of the cantonments of the division should be dry. But I repeat that the great

object of the attention of the General and Field Officers must be, to get the Captains and Subalterns of the regiments to understand and to perform the duties required from them, as the only mode by which the discipline and efficiency of the army can be restored and maintained during the next campaign.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

To _____ or Officer
commanding the _____

Consequences of the above Letter (See THANKS, for Vittoria, &c. &c., and France, 9th July, 1813).

CISTERNS.

G. O. *Abrantes, 10th June, 1809.*

5. As the cisterns in the town of Abrantes are all closed up and sealed, with a view to the preservation of the water which they contain, for the purpose of the fortification which is to be erected, the soldiers must not touch them. Several of the cisterns having been already broken open by the soldiers, notwithstanding that they were locked up and sealed, the Officers commanding regiments are requested to visit the quarters occupied by their corps to see that all the cisterns are again locked up and sealed, and a sentry must be placed over each. The troops must bring from the river the water which they require.

CIUDAD RODRIGO.

G. O. *Freneda, 18th Dec. 1811.*

1 to 7. (*See SIEGES.*)

G. O. *Freneda, 3d Jan. 1812.*

1. (*See SIEGES.*)

G. O. *Gallegas, 22d Jan. 1812.*

1. (*See THANKS.*)

CLOTHING.

G. O. *Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.*

7. The Commanding Officers of those regiments of the army to the men of which clothing is due will report to the Quarter Master General whether the clothing is arrived at Lisbon, and where.

G. O. *Badajoz, 3d Sept. 1809.*

1. (See EQUIPMENT.)

G. O. *Lisbon, 11th Oct. 1809.*

6. (See CARTS.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 16th Nov. 1809.*

6. (See CARTS.)

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 19th July, 1811.*

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of regiments will report to the Quarter Master General whether the clothing of their respective regiments has arrived at Lisbon.

2. They are likewise to report to the Quarter Master General their opinion at what time it will be necessary that it should be brought to the regiments to be issued to the troops.

G. O. *Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.*

3. The Officers commanding regiments are requested to take care not to require more clothing, &c. from their stores at Lisbon than they can conveniently deliver out to the soldiers, &c. (See CARTS.)

G. O. *Cordovilla, 14th Sept. 1812.*

1. The Officers commanding regiments of cavalry and infantry are directed to send orders to the Officers or non-commissioned officers, in charge of the baggage and clothing of their regiments at Lisbon, to make application to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department at Lisbon for orders and means to transport to the army the baggage and clothing of their regiments, now required for the Officers and troops, it being understood that it is the wish of the Commander of the Forces that every soldier in the army should receive his clothing at or before Christmas.

2. The applications to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department at Lisbon must contain a list of the articles required to be sent up, specifying how packed, what is the weight of the whole, and, if possible, that of each package.

3. The Officers commanding regiments are requested to inform the Quarter Master General of the names of the Officers or non-commissioned officers who are desired to apply for orders and means to convey the clothing to the several regiments.

4. The Officer of the Quarter Master General's department at Lisbon will receive directions from the Quarter Master General regarding the mode of executing this service, which he will convey to the several Officers and non-commissioned officers in charge

of the baggage of the regiments at Lisbon ; and as a concern of this magnitude can be carried on only by the utmost regularity, the Commander of the Forces declares that any deviation, by any person, from the orders issued on the subject, will be punished according to the sentence of a Court Martial.

5. The regiments whose clothing is at Abrantes must apply to the Quarter Master General at Head Quarters for orders and means of transporting it ; specifying in the application what articles of clothing there are, and in whose charge at Abrantes.

G. O. *Villa de Toro, 10th Oct. 1812.*

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that, notwithstanding his orders of the 14th September, no applications had been received at Lisbon on the 2d instant, by the Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, from the Officers belonging to the regiments, as follow, on the subject of the removal of the clothing of their regiments ; these Officers having stated that they had received no directions on the subject from the Commanding Officers of their regiments respectively.

3. (*See GENERAL ORDERS.*)

G. O. *S. Jean de Luz, 1st Dec. 1813.*

1. The depôt of clothing for the army being about to be formed at Plymouth, the Officers commanding regiments are, as soon as possible, to send to the Quarter Master General returns of the articles wanting by their regiments, specifying the number of each. They will calculate for all the men present fit for duty, on command, and sick present, and for such number of the sick absent as are in this part of the country, or, being in Portugal, are likely to join the army.

2. The Commanding Officers of those regiments which lost clothing and stores by a ship running into Santana must apply to England for a fresh supply.

3. The following list of army clothing and appointments in store at Santander is published for the information of Commanding Officers of regiments ; and they are desired to report to the Quarter Master General, without loss of time, which of these articles they are desirous should be brought round to the regiments.

G. O. *S. Jean de Luz, 11th Jan. 1814.*

4. The following list of army clothing and appointments in store at Santander is published for the information of Commanding Officers of regiments ; and they are desired to report to the

Quarter Master General, without loss of time, which of these articles should be brought round to the regiments.

COLONELS DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

G. O.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

3. The Commander of the Forces publishes a letter from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, written in consequence of the complaints which the Commander of the Forces forwarded of the conduct of Colonel — and Colonel —.

6. 'MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 23d March, 1814.

Colonel Torrens having laid before me your lordship's dispatch of the 8th, and its inclosures, relative to the conduct of the troops, and to that of Colonels — and — in particular; I am to acquaint your lordship, in reference to the assurances conveyed to you in my dispatch of the 22d of July last, I could not delay a moment in submitting the subject of your present communication to the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness very much regrets to find that instances of irregularity have occurred so disgraceful to the British army and nation; and His Royal Highness is confident that such irregularity is attributable alone to the neglect and inattention of regimental Officers to the orders and regulations which your lordship has, from time to time, issued for the maintenance of discipline, and for the protection of the inhabitants of the country which is the immediate theatre of your operations. His Royal Highness has authorized me to bring before Him the names of all Officers whom your lordship may report, as having failed in this essential discharge of their duty; and, considering the nature of the reports transmitted in your present dispatch of the neglect and incapacity manifested by the conduct of Colonels — and —, His Royal Highness desires you will acquaint these Officers that He has no further occasion for their services.

You will, therefore, be pleased to send them to England immediately upon the receipt of this dispatch, placing in the command of their respective regiments Brevet Lieut. Col. — and Brevet Lieut. Col. —; to the Lieutenant Colonelcies of which corps respectively those Officers will be gazetted without loss of time.

I have further to desire that your lordship will be pleased to publish this letter to the army under your command; in order that, by the above-named exercise of the Royal prerogative, the Officers serving in France may be made aware of what the inevi-

able consequence will be of their failure to discharge with energy and zeal the duties they owe to their country, their profession, and to their honour : with such an example before them, they may be assured that no Officer will ever be recommended to the Prince Regent for promotion who fails to merit your approbation.

Yours, sincerely,

Field Marshal,

The Marquis of Wellington, K.G.

FREDERICK,

Commander in Chief.

G. O.

Toulouse, 15th May, 1814.

2. Major —, of the — reg., is appointed to act as Lieut. Col. to the — reg. till the pleasure of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is known, *vice* —, who retires.

COLUMN OF MARCH.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

2. Upon all occasions, when the army will march, it will be in one or more columns, on one or different roads, with a view to take up a position ; or by separate battalions, brigades, or divisions, with a view to occupy certain cantonments. In the first case, the reserve artillery and stores, drawn or carried by horses or mules, are to follow the troops ; then the baggage of regiments and individuals of each column is to follow, arranged in the order in which the troops or individual will stand in the column ; and, lastly, the artillery and commissariat stores in carts, drawn by bullocks.

3. In the other cases, when battalions or larger divisions are to take up cantonments, the baggage of each division going to a separate cantonment is to follow that division ; and is to be arranged in the order in which each corps or individual will stand in the order of march of the division to which he may belong.

4. On all occasions the leaders of columns, whether composed of the whole army or of smaller divisions, will halt once in every hour and a half, for five minutes, to allow the men to fall out : and Commanding Officers of companies will be held responsible if any man falls out of the ranks at any time during the march, excepting during these halts ; or is absent from his company at the end of it, upon any occasion, excepting sick and consequent inability to keep up.

6. When circumstances will oblige battalions in rear of any column to halt, the head of such column must not be halted without the special orders of the Officer commanding the column, who

will judge of the necessity of halting according to the length of the interval which will thereby be occasioned in his column ; the necessity there is that the column should be well closed up ; and the probability that, from the nature of the impediments of the road, the head of the column will soon be halted, and give time to the rear to close up.

G. O.

Coimbra, 9th May, 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the order relative to soldiers marching out of the ranks ; and he desires that the files may be counted, and if men are absent, the roll of each company shall be called when the men will reach their ground after a march, and the absentees are to be reported to the Officers commanding brigades.

G. O.

Convento do Grijó, 11th May, 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of Officers commanding regiments and companies to the orders respecting the regularity of march, keeping their companies collected, and not allowing their men to straggle : Lieut. Col. —, of the — Portuguese, is referred particularly to this order.

G. O.

Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that the troops should always march at daylight, in order that they may reach the ground at as early an hour as may be practicable : he is also desirous that they should hut every day ; and it is to be understood, that they are to hut invariably where there is wood, conveniently situated in reference to water. This wood, however, must not be olive trees, or other valuable fruit trees.

3. In future, General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will direct, that men taken sick upon a march may be carried on till orders will be given for forming a general or brigade hospital.

G. O.

Alverca, 27th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Officers commanding regiments, will invariably adopt effectual measures to prevent the streets of the towns in which they may be cantoned, or the roads in the neighbourhood of their cantonments, from being choked up with baggage, carriages, or otherwise.

2. All carriages and loaded animals on their march must, when halted, if only for a short period, be packed in a field in the neigh-

bourhood of the high road, or housed; but must not on any account be left in the streets of any village or on the road.

3. When a regiment on its march is halted for any length of time, or when halted is bivouacked, the soldiers must not be permitted to sit or lie down upon the road, but must be placed on one side of it.

4. The Officers commanding detachments with baggage or carriages of any description, the conductors of ordnance or commissariat stores, and the Officers commanding regiments, are responsible for a strict obedience of this order.

5. The General and other Officers of the army will see the necessity of an early and strict obedience to the orders respecting the marching, cantoning, and provisioning of the troops, and to the preservation of order and discipline, as well as those which may be issued for the operations of the troops.

G. O.

Lousão, 16th March, 1811.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that, for route marches, each company in every battalion of infantry may be told off in threes: when the column is to be formed for the march, the companies must be wheeled forward or backward by threes, and each stand in column of three men in front, which is as large a number as the greater proportion of the roads in Portugal will admit. This front can easily be increased or diminished, as circumstances may render expedient.

8. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers particularly to his orders regarding the march of companies or smaller divisions through a defile or any other difficulty: the soldiers cannot make the march with ease to themselves, if they are obliged or allowed, by running, to close up intervals, which the difficulties of the road may occasion.

G. O.

Quincoces, 17th June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers to his order of the 16th March, 1811, directing that the column of march of the infantry shall be formed by sections of three men to the front.

2. In the defiles through which the army is likely to march, it is very desirable that great attention should be paid to the march of the baggage, the hour at which it is to set off, and the order in which it is formed.

3. When more than one division of infantry, or brigade of cavalry, march upon the same road, from the same camp, it is desirable that the baggage of each should follow it; and this

must be the practice unless otherwise ordered. When the country is open, two or more divisions of infantry, or brigades of cavalry, moving from the same camp, are to march half an hour after each other: when the country is close, they are to march one hour after each other.

4. The baggage is to be formed as follows, unless otherwise ordered:—

- i. Oxen for the day's provision of meat.
- ii. Wheel carriages drawn by horses or mules.
- iii. Wheel carriages with iron axle-trees drawn by bullocks.
- iv. Mules with ammunition.
- v. The baggage of the Staff of the division, or brigade of cavalry.
- vi. Camp kettle or tent mules; and the baggage of the Officers of regiments in the order, by regiments, in which the regiments stand in column.

vii. The commissariat upon mules.

5. All bullock cars upon wooden axle-trees, and droves of oxen, excepting those required for the day's supply, for each division, or brigade of cavalry, are to follow the whole column, which will move from the same camp.

6. Officers are to take care that all the baggage is ready to start at the hour appointed for the march of the division.

7. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers to the march of their several regiments, troops, and companies, in marching through a continuation of narrow roads and defiles, such as must be passed in this country. It is scarcely ever necessary for the rear to move at an accelerated pace, in order to close up to the front of a column: whatever may be the distance to which the passage of a difficulty may throw any body of troops to the rear, it is almost certain that the head of a column will meet with others, which will enable the rear to gain its distance without hurrying the troops; and if such difficulty should not occur, it is in the power of the Commander of the column to halt the head of it; as it is better that the head should halt than that the rear should be hurried. Officers commanding troops and companies will attend to this.

8. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests, that when the names of several villages are marked in the route to be passed through, the Staff Officer leading the column will inquire from his guide for each of them successively.

G. O.

Viella, 18th March, 1814.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers

commanding divisions to march their divisions in columns of three men abreast, upon all occasions when practicable, excepting when forming to attack an enemy.

ON COMMAND.

G. O. *Badajoz, 8th Sept. 1809.*

1. Explanation required in returns. (See RETURNS.)
-

COMMAND (TEMPORARY).

G. O. *Celorico, 4th Aug. 1810.*

4. When a Lieut. Colonel of a regiment is announced in General Orders to command a brigade, of which the regiment under his command forms part, he is to receive a Staff allowance of Lieut. Colonel on the Staff, equal to the subsistence of his rank.

G. O. *Freneda, 16th Feb. 1812.*

7. The following letter from the Secretary at War has been received by the Commander of the Forces, and is published for the information of the army :—

‘MY LORD, *War Office, 10th Jan. 1812.*

The Prince Regent having taken into consideration the extraordinary expenses to which a regimental Officer is subject, in consequence of succeeding, without a regular Staff appointment, to the command of His Majesty's troops abroad, by the death or absence of the Commanding Officer, His Royal Highness is pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to order, that when a command shall devolve on a Field Officer, or an Officer of an inferior rank, the Officer succeeding to the temporary command shall, if possessing the rank of a Field Officer, receive an allowance of twenty shillings per diem, and, if below that rank, the allowance of ten shillings per diem; the same to be paid for the period during which he shall actually exercise the command, and in addition to his regimental pay and allowances.

You will be pleased to notify this communication to the troops under your command, with special directions that the same be duly observed as a standing order on the station.

PALMERSTON.’

To Viscount Wellington, K.B.

COMMISSARIAT.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

4. An Assistant Commissary, with the necessary number of clerks, will be attached to each brigade of infantry, to each regiment of cavalry, to the artillery, and to head quarters, to whom applications must be made for provisions and supplies of all kinds required for the brigade, corps, or department, to which they will be attached. No requisition must be made upon the country, excepting by the Commissary General, his deputy, or assistants; unless in cases of necessity, in which small bodies of troops may be on the march unattended by the Commissary; which cases of necessity must always be clearly made out to the satisfaction of the Commander of the Forces.

5. All requisitions made contrary to this order will be paid for by the Commissary, and the amount charged to the account of the Officer who will have signed it.

6. The Officers of the army must have observed the scarcity of all the supplies which our army requires in Portugal; at the same time, that the discipline and efficiency of the troops depend upon their regular delivery. The Commander of the Forces trusts, therefore, that the General Officers of the army and the Commanding Officers of regiments, particularly those who may be detached, will communicate constantly with the Commissariat department attached to their brigades and regiments; and will advise and assist them, as far as may be in their power, in their endeavours to procure supplies for the troops.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

2. Whenever an order is given for troops to march on the following day, the Commissaries attached to those troops are to issue to them one day's meat, which is to be cooked on that night for the following day; so that the troops on their arrival at their new ground, having carried their provisions for the day, will be sure to have them.

G. O.

Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

7. The Commissary General will take care that the Assistant Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry and regiments of cavalry have with them each three days' bread, and three days' meat, for the troops to which they are attached respectively.

9. The Portuguese troops attached to the British brigades are to be victualled by the Assistant Commissary of brigades to which

they are attached; and are to receive, each man, one pound and a half of bread, or one pound of biscuit, and half a pound of meat per diem. Cavalry, the same as the British cavalry.

G. O. *Ruivars, 17th May, 1809.*
2, 3, and 4. (See BREAD.)

G. O. *S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.*
4, 7. (See BREAD.)

G. O. *Ruivars, 20th May, 1809.*
1, 2, and 3. (See BREAD.)

G. O. *Oporto, 23d May, 1809.*
2. In addition to the ration ordered for the Portuguese troops, by the General Orders, 6th May, 1809, No. 9, they are to receive, each man, one pint of wine per diem, in the same manner as those in the service of His Majesty.

G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*
8. No soldier may be employed to press carts or bullocks for draught or food, unless accompanied and directed by the Assistant Commissary of the brigade, or his deputy, or clerk, except in cases of evident necessity, when the Commanding Officer of the brigade, in the absence of the Assistant Commissary, may direct that carts or bullocks for draught or food may be pressed, in which case an Officer must command the party; and the Officer commanding the brigade should report the circumstance as soon as possible to head quarters.

G. O. *Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.*
3. Rations for mules or horses. (See FORAGE.)

G. O. *Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.*
1. Shoes to be issued. (See SHOES.)

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.*
2. Whenever it is possible for the Assistant Commissaries of brigades to issue the quantity, cavalry must receive and carry three days' corn, and the infantry three days' bread.

G. O. *Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.*
1. (See SHOES and CAMP KETTLES.)
3. Various complaints having been made to the Commander of the Forces of the irregularity of the delivery of articles from the Commissariat, the following rules are to be observed upon that subject in future:—

3. When articles are delivered to troops from a general store, the Commissary General must, if possible, have two or more stores for the delivery of each article; viz., forage, corn, wood, meat, bread, and wine.

4. He must signify to the Assistant Commissaries of brigades and regiments at which store, and where situated, troops in the brigade or regiment will receive their supplies; and in what order by brigades, and at what hour the supplies will be delivered to the troops of each brigade or regiment at each store.

5. In general, however, it is better that the troops of each brigade or regiment should receive their supplies at the brigade or regimental store.

6. When the army shall halt, a commencement must be made to make the deliveries at the Commissariat stores at daylight; and the delivery must be continued without interruption till the whole of the troops who receive their supplies at such store shall have received them. The soldiers of each brigade or regiment will attend to receive the supplies at the hour appointed for them precisely, and not before.

7. The meat for the troops must be invariably delivered to them from a brigade or regimental store; and should be killed on the preceding night, or at daylight in the morning, when the army halts. When it marches, the order of the 5th of May comes in force, and the meat should be killed, delivered, and cooked as soon as possible after the orders for marching are given out.

8. When the army marches, the Commissary General should notify as soon as possible to the Assistant Commissaries of brigades and regiments of cavalry, where the store of each article of supply for the troops will be made to each brigade or regiment. The deliveries on marching days must commence as soon as possible after the troops reach their ground.

9. It is obvious, however, that on marching days it is still more important than it is on halting days, that the delivery should be made from a brigade or regimental rather than from a general store.

10. The Assistant Commissaries of regiments of cavalry and brigades must not be changed, unless the change is notified in General Orders.

11. The Assistant Commissaries with brigades and with regiments of cavalry must take care to obtain copies of all General Orders from the Brigade Majors or Adjutants respectively. The Commissary General is responsible that all other Officers of the

department, not attached to brigades of infantry or regiments of cavalry, have copies of the General Orders.

G. O. *Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.*

6. (See OVENS.)

G. O. *Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.*

1. (See ROUTE.)

2. As the supply of cattle is not now plenty, all the troops in the huts, and in the towns of Abrantes, Punhete, and the neighbouring cantonments, will be supplied with salt meat for a few days.

G. O. *Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.*

2 and 3. (See SHOES and SHIRTS.)

G. O. *Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.*

7. (See CAMP KETTLES.)

10. (See PRESSING.)

G. O. *Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.*

9. Complaints having been made by the Lieut. General commanding the cavalry, from the — Dragoons, to which Mr. Assistant Commissary G—— is attached, of his neglect of duty, of incapacity to perform his duty, and of his making false reports to Lieut. Colonel —; Mr. Assistant Commissary — is dismissed from his office. He is to be released from arrest, and is to quit the army.

G. O. *Abrantes, 27th June, 1809.*

10. Mr. Assistant Commissary — having expressed his concern for the neglect of duty of which he has been guilty, and Lieut. General having expressed a desire that his conduct should be looked over upon this occasion, and that he should be reinstated in his office, the order of yesterday respecting him is countermanded, and he is to return to his duty with the — Dragoons. The Commander of the Forces hopes, however, that Mr. — will show, by his attention to his duty in future, that he merits the indulgence of Lieut. General —; and he hopes that the example of the dismissal of Mr. — for the neglect of duty will operate as an example to all the Officers of the Commissariat.

G. O. *Zarzu la Mayor, 4th July, 1809.*

15. General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will take care to notify to the troops to what day they have received bread upon every issue.

G. O. *Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.*

4. As Commissaries have been appointed to supply all and every part of the army, to whom every individual entitled to provisions and forage can apply for what he requires, no application, excepting by the Commissaries, must be made by any Officer, or soldier, or other persons attached to the army, to the magistrates of the country for any article whatever. (See REQUISITIONS.)

G. O. *Plasencia, 13th July, 1809.*

1. Such regiments as have bakers, who can bake biscuit, are immediately to send in a list of their names to the Deputy Commissary General and to the Adjutant General's office; and the bakers are to attend at the Deputy Commissary General's this evening at seven o'clock.

2. The attention of the General Officers is called to the orders of the 8th of June, respecting the delivery of provisions by the Commissaries; and the Commander of the Forces begs to have from them a report that those orders have been complied with.

G. O. *Plasencia, 14th July, 1809.*

4. When a brigade of artillery shall be detached with a division of infantry, the Officer commanding must give directions to the Commissary of one of the brigades of infantry to provide the gunners, drivers, and horses, with provisions and forage.

G. O. *Oropesa, 20th July, 1809.*

3. The Commissaries must give receipts or pay for whatever they may receive from the inhabitants of the country. The time of the Commander of the Forces yesterday was occupied in hearing complaints of the Commissaries having taken different articles of provisions without giving receipts for them; and he trusts that he shall have no further ground for noticing this disobedience of orders.

G. O. *Oropesa, 21st July, 1809.*

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that the mules which may bring provisions should be allowed to go away as soon as the provisions shall be delivered, and those who bring them shall have got their receipts. The most serious inconvenience has already resulted from the detention of those mules.

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.*

2. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Mesa de Ibor, 6th August, 1809.*

1. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Deleytosa, 9th August, 1809.

1. As the troops composing the army in Spain have not received their rations regularly since the 22d of July, it is not just that the full price of the ration should be stopped from the soldiers' pay: from the 23d of July, therefore, the stoppage from the soldier's pay, on account of his rations, is to be only three-pence, until the supplies are such as it will be possible to make regular deliveries of provisions. The Commander of the Forces will hereafter give notice of the period at which the full price of the rations is to be charged to the men.

G. O.

Truxillo, 21st Aug. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been pleased to direct that Mr. Assistant Commissary G—— (see 26th June last) be dismissed from his situation as Assistant Commissary, in consequence of the representations of the Chief of his department.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

7. The troops to be charged full rations from the 25th. (See RATIONS.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.

5. The Commissary General is to make immediate arrangements for the payment in ready money, by the Assistant Commissaries attached to divisions and brigades, &c., for supplies they may receive; and for this purpose he will this day send off to each of them sufficient sums of money; and he will take care, and be held responsible, that they are hereafter fully and regularly supplied with money.

6. The General Officers commanding divisions and brigades are requested to report to the Commander of the Forces if the Assistant Commissaries should neglect to obey these orders.

G. O.

Badajoz, 21st Sept. 1809.

2 and 3. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

8 to 11. (See REQUISITIONS.)—(See Form of RETURN, in Appendix, Form No. 2.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

9, 10, 11. (See FIRE-WOOD.)

G. O.

Gaviao, 28th Dec. 1809.

1 to 4, on Quarters of Commissariat Officers. (See CANTONMENTS and INHABITANTS.)

G. O.

Viseu, 11th April, 1810.

1. Whenever articles of any description are supplied to the troops by the Commissary General, for which the troops are to pay, the Paymaster General must be furnished by the Commissary General with an account of the articles delivered to each regiment, and their price, if possible, before the 24th of the month in which the articles will have been delivered, but at all events in the course of the succeeding month.

G. O.

Celorico, 14th May, 1810.

1. The Officers of the Commissariat have been frequently urged to attend to the orders of the Commissary General: the Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to observe that many of them have neglected to obey his orders in very important instances in which obedience was undoubtedly in their power.

2. He now publishes the names of Officers of the Commissariat from whom reports ought to have been received, at stated periods, of the state of the magazines and supplies in their charge, with the dates of the last reports received from each; showing a neglect of an important duty, and a disobedience of a positive order.

3. The Commander of the Forces will take no further notice of this neglect, but to warn these gentlemen and others of the necessity of paying strict obedience to the orders of their superiors; and he assures them that the publication of their names to the army, as persons guilty of disobedience and neglect, will not be the only notice taken of such conduct in future.

G. O.

Celorico, 16th June, 1810.

1. According to recent instructions which the Commissary General has received, it appears that single returns and receipts alone are required for rations, of which the army will take notice.

G. O.

Alverca, 9th July, 1810.

1 and 2. Money to be paid in to the Paymaster General on account of necessaries, or any other account for the Commissary General. (See PAYMASTER GENERAL.)

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1 and 2. To issue rice to the troops. (See SOUP.)

3. In order to keep up the supply of cattle, the Commander of the Forces has likewise given orders that the troops shall be supplied for the present with salt meat on two days in each week.

4. The Commanding Officers of regiments will settle with the

Commissaries the days on which they are to receive fresh, and those on which they are to receive salt meat.

- G. O. *Cartaxo, 8th Dec. 1810.*
 1. (See COURT of INQUIRY.)
- G. O. *Cartaxo, 16th Jan. 1811.*
 1. Paymasters to pay into. (See SHIRTS and SHOES.)
- G. O. *Pombeiro, 19th March, 1811.*
 1 and 2. (See PORTUGUESE COMMISSARIAT.)
- G. O. *Argamil, 20th March, 1811.*
 1 to 3. (See SUPPLIES.)
- G. O. *Villa Formosa, 15th April, 1811.*
 2. (See BREAD.)
- G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 23d June, 1811.*
 1. Means for the removal of sick. (See HOSPITAL.)
- G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 9th July, 1811.*
 6 and 7. (See BREAD.)
- G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.*
 1 and 2. Complaints against the Officers. (See QUARTERS.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 9th Oct. 1811.*
 4. Preparations for delivery of rations for sick, &c. (See HOSPITAL.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 16th Nov. 1811.*
 4 to 9. Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General — brought to Court Martial. (See GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.*
 1 to 7. Pressing carts. (See GENERAL COURT MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811.*
 1 and 2. (See TRANSPORT.)
 7 to 12. (See FORAGE.)
- G. O. *La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812.*
 1. (See FORAGE.)
- G. O. *Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.*
 1. When near the enemy. (See BAGGAGE.)

G. O.

Freneda, 4th Dec. 1812.

2. Acting Commissary General, Lieutenant W——, is removed from the 12th Light Dragoons for great neglect of duty. Commissariat Clerk ——, 13th Light Dragoons, is accused of great neglect of duty, and Commissariat Clerk ——, 9th Light Dragoons, is likewise accused of neglect of duty : they are both removed. Mr. Commissariat Clerk —— is removed from Major Ross's troop of Horse Artillery, accused of great neglect of duty ; Acting Assistant Commissary General, Lieutenant ——, attached to the 3d Dragoon Guards, is removed. The services of Lieuts. —— and —— are no longer required for the Commissariat department, and they will return to England, after having delivered in all their accounts to the Commissariat General's office ; and Messrs. R——, L——, and C——, are hereby warned, that further inattention to their duty will occasion their removal from their employment in the Commissariat.

G. O.

Freneda, 28th Jan. 1813.

2. That part of the General Order, No. 2, of the 4th Dec. 1812, which relates to Lieut. W—— of the Commissariat, 12th Light Dragoons, for his return to England, is cancelled.

G. O.

Boulogne, 23d March, 1814.

1 to 11. With regard to carts with the army. (See CARTS.)

G. O.

L'Ile en Dodon, 24th March, 1814.

1, 2, and 3. (See SHOES.)

Horse Guards, 14th March, 1827.

Comparative rank of military and civil Officers on boards. (See RANK, 1827.)

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY.

G. O.

Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

8. (See DETACHMENTS.)

G. O.

Celorico, 9th May, 1810.

5. The usual communication must be kept up by the *Parté* which passes through or near all the quarters of the army, to and from head quarters every day ; and the Officers commanding at the different stations are requested to inquire and find out at what hours the *Parté* passes near their station ; and to take care to have a person at the proper place on the high road to receive their letters, &c., and to deliver those intended for head quarters.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Aug. 1811.*

2. Major Scovell is appointed to superintend all the communications of the army: the Postmaster Serjeants at head quarters and at Lisbon will place themselves under his orders, as likewise Senhor Oliveira, the Director of the Portuguese posts. The Messengers, also, will receive their orders from Major Scovell.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo 20th Aug. 1811.*

3. The bags containing letters sent to the different divisions, &c. of the army, must be returned to head quarters by the first opportunity. The want of bags occasions the loss of many letters on the road. (See LETTERS and POST OFFICE.)

G. O. *Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811.*

4. The communications of the several divisions with head quarters are provided for by the arrangements of the Quarter Master General. The internal communications of the divisions must be carried on by men on foot, unless on extraordinary occasions; to provide for which orderlies of the cavalry have been attached to the General Officers, besides the Officers of their Staff.

(See *Appendix*, LETTER RETURN, Form No. 8.)

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 3d May, 1812.*

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army to the General Regulations and Orders containing directions respecting the half-yearly confidential reports, which are required to be made by the General Officers employed upon the Staff of the army at home and abroad, and to the Circular Letter from the Adjutant General of the Army on this subject.

2. Notwithstanding the various occasions in which the Commander of the Forces has called the attention of the Officers of the army to the orders which he has had occasion to issue in various branches of the service, he is concerned to observe that in many instances they are still unattended to. He particularly requests that General Officers commanding brigades, in reporting upon the qualifications of the Officers of the regiment, as directed in the King's Regulations, will specify whether or not they are acquainted with the General Orders of the army, particularly those which relate to the mode of sending soldiers to the hospital;

to the march of detachments through the country ; to the care and inspection of their men ; to their conduct in cantonments on a march or stationary ; and to the mode of making requisitions for supplies of all descriptions required from the country. These points, as well as others referred to, can be ascertained only by the General Officers, who will make and report on the inspection, conversing with the Officers on the object and meaning of the several Orders referred to.

CONTINGENT ACCOUNTS.

G. O. *Freneda, 11th Feb. 1812.*

1. The Officers who send in contingent accounts are requested to send the vouchers of their accounts in duplicate. (*See Appendix, Form No. 10.*)

CONTRABAND.

G. O. *Badajoz, 9th Sept. 1809.*

1 and 2. (*See SMUGGLING.*)

CONVALESCENTS.

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.*

3. Must not be removed from hospital stations without orders from head quarters. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 23d Oct. 1810.*

12, 13, 14, and 15. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.*

1 and 2. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 4th Nov. 1810.*

3. An Officer from each of the five mentioned brigades will be sent without delay to take charge of the convalescents of the depôt at Belem, conformable to the General Orders, 13th June, 1809. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

CONVENTION OF TOULOUSE.

G. O. *Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.*

4. Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the Marshals the Duke of Dalmatia and the Duke of Albufera, being desirous of concluding a suspension of hostilities between the armies under their respective orders, and of agreeing upon a line of demarkation,

have named the under-mentioned Officers for that purpose. On the part of the Marquis of Wellington, Major-General Sir G. Murray and Major-General Don Luis Wimpffen; and on the part of the Duke of Dalmatia and the Duke of Albufera, the General of Division, Count Gazan.

5. These Officers, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Art. 1. From the date of the present Convention there shall be a suspension of hostilities between the allied armies, under the orders of Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, and the armies of France, under the orders of Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia and of Marshal the Duke of Albufera.

Art. 2. Hostilities shall not be recommenced on either part, without a previous notice being given of five days.

Art. 3. The limits of the department of the Haute Garonne, with the departments of the Arriège, Aude, and Tarn, shall be the line of demarkation between the armies as far as the town of Buzet on the Tarn; the line will then follow the course of the Tarn to its junction with the Garonne, making a circuit, however, on the left bank of the Tarn opposite Montauban to the distance of three quarters of a league from the bridge of Montauban; from the mouth of the river Tarn the line of demarkation will follow the right bank of the Garonne, as far as the limits of the department of the Lot and Garonne, with the department of La Gironde; it will then pass by La Réolle, Sauveterre, and Rauzan, to the Dordogne, and will follow the right bank of that river, and of the Gironde, to the sea. In the event, however, of a different line of demarkation having been already determined by Lieutenant General the Earl of Dalhousie and General Decaen, the line fixed upon by those Officers shall be adhered to.

Art. 4. Hostilities shall also cease on both sides in regard to the places of Bayonne, St. Jean Pied de Port, Navarreins, Blaye, and the Castle of Lourdes.

The Governors of these places shall be allowed to provide for the daily subsistence of their garrisons in the adjacent country; the garrison of Bayonne within a circuit of eight leagues from Bayonne, and the garrisons of the other places named within a circuit of three leagues round each place.

Officers shall be sent to the garrisons of the above places to communicate to them the terms of the present Convention.

Art. 5. The town and forts of Santona shall be evacuated by the French troops, and made over to the Spanish forces. The

French garrison will remove with it all that properly belongs to it, together with such arms, artillery, and other military effects as have not been the property originally of the Spanish government.

The Marquis of Wellington will determine whether the French garrison of Santona shall return to France by land or by sea; and, in either case, the passage of the garrison shall be secured, and it will be directed upon one of the places or ports most contiguous to the army of the Duke of Dalmatia.

The ships-of-war or other vessels now in Santona, belonging to France, shall be allowed to proceed to Rochefort with passports for that purpose.

The Duke of Dalmatia will send an Officer to communicate to the French General commanding in Santona the terms of the present Convention, and cause them to be complied with.

Art. 6. The fort of Venasque shall be made over as soon as possible to the Spanish troops, and the French garrison shall proceed by the most direct route to the head quarters of the French army. The garrison will remove with it the arms and ammunition which were originally French.

Art. 7. The line of demarkation between the allied armies and the army of Marshal Souchet shall be the line of the frontier of Spain and France, from the Mediterranean to the limits of the department of the Haute Garonne.

Art. 8. The garrisons of all the places which are occupied by the troops of the army of the Duke of Albufera shall be allowed to return without delay into France. These garrisons shall remove with all that properly belongs to them, as also all the arms and artillery originally French.

The garrisons of Murviedro and of Peniscola shall join the garrison of Tortosa, and their troops will then proceed together by the great road, and enter France by Perpignan. The day of the arrival of those garrisons at Gerona, the fortresses of Figueras and of Rosas shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons of these places shall proceed to Perpignan.

As soon as information is received of the French garrisons of Murviedro, Peniscola, and Tortosa, having passed the French frontier, the place and forts of Barcelona shall be made over to the Spanish troops, and the French garrisons shall march immediately for Perpignan. The Spanish authorities will provide for the necessary means of transport being supplied to the French garrisons in their march to the frontier.

The sick or wounded of any of the French garrisons, who are not in a state to move with the troops, shall remain and be treated in the hospitals where they are, and will be sent into France as soon as they have recovered.

Art. 9. From the date of the ratification of the present Convention there shall not be removed from Peniscola, Murviedro, Tortosa, Barcelona, or any of the other places, any artillery, arms, ammunition, or any other military effects belonging to the Spanish government; and the provisions remaining at the evacuation of these places shall be made over to the Spanish authorities.

Art. 10. The roads shall be free for the passage of couriers through the cantonments of both armies, provided they are furnished with regular passports.

Art. 11. During the continuance of the present Convention, deserters from either army shall be arrested, and shall be delivered up, if demanded.

Art. 12. The navigation of the Garonne shall be free from Toulouse to the sea; and all boats in the service of either army, employed in the river, shall be allowed to pass unmolested.

Art. 13. The cantonments of the troops shall be arranged so as to leave a space of two leagues, at least, between the quarters of the different armies.

Art. 14. The movements of the troops for the establishment of their cantonments shall commence immediately after the ratification of the present Convention.

The ratification is to take place within twenty-four hours for the army of the Duke of Dalmatia, and within forty-eight hours for the army of the Duke of Albufera.

(<i>Signed</i>)	(<i>Signed</i>)	(<i>Signé</i>)
G. MURRAY,	LUIS WIMPFEN,	Lieut. General
M. G. and Q. M. G.	Gefe de E. M. G. de Campaña de los Ejercitos Españoles.	DE GAZAN.

<i>Approuvé :</i>	<i>Confirmed :</i>	<i>Approuvé :</i>
LE M. DUC D'ALBUFERA.	WELLINGTON.	LE M. DUC DE DALMATIE.

CONVOYS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

10. Whenever stores or provisions are dispatched from Lisbon, the Quarter Master General is to be informed thereof, of the number of waggons and other means of conveyance on which they are

laden, and of the route which they are directed to take, specifying by what stages. The Town Major is likewise to give notice of this dispatch to the Officer at Rio Mayor; this Officer is to relieve the escort and send it back to Lisbon, and is to report the arrival and the probable departure of the convoy to the Quarter Master General and the Officer commanding at the next station. The Officers stationed at Leyria and Coimbra are to do the same respectively. (See DEPÔTS.)

11. Non-commissioned officers in charge of convoys will be held responsible for the conduct of the soldiers under their command, on the march with convoys, and returning to their cantonments.

CORPS OF GUIDES.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

1. The Quarter Master General will forthwith furnish a corps of mounted guides, to be under the immediate superintendence of an Officer of the Quarter Master General's department. This corps will receive the pay and allowances of cavalry; and the Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, will be mounted on horses or mules found by the public. The corps to be composed as follows :—

4 Officers receiving the pay and allowances of Lieutenants.

4 „ „ „ **Cornets.**

6 Serjeants.

6 Corporals.

2 Farriers.

20 Privates.

G.O.

Alemquer, 17th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces directs that the Corps of Guides shall be augmented, and the establishment of mounted men to be in future:—

6 Lieutenants.

8 Serjeants.

2 Trumpeters.

6 Cornets.

8 Corporals.

50 Privates.

and Captain Scovell, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, will take measures to complete them as soon as possible.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 6th Sept. 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces directs that the Corps of

Guides shall be augmented, and the establishment is to consist as follows :—

6 Lieutenants.	8 Serjeants.	2 Farriers.
6 Cornets.	8 Corporals.	80 Privates.

and Major Scovell, Assistant Quarter Master General, will take measures to complete them as soon as possible.

G. O.

Freneda, 11th Dec. 1812.

3. The Corps of Guides is in future to consist of the following establishment :—

1 Captain.	1 Quarter Master Serjeant.	16 Corporals.
6 Lieutenants.	1 Serjeant Major.	6 Farriers.
6 Cornets.	16 Serjeants.	150 Privates.

4. Mr. —, Director of Posts at head quarters, is to be Paymaster of the Corps of Guides and Military Communications of the army.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

6. Lieut. Colonel Sturgeon, Assistant Quarter Master General, will take charge of the Corps of Guides, of the Post Office, and other communications of the army, *vice* Lieut. Colonel Scovell.

7. The Corps of Guides will in future consist of two troops, each of the following strength :—

1 Captain.	1 Trumpeter.
3 Lieutenants.	3 Farriers.
3 Cornets.	75 Privates.
1 Troop Serjeant Major.	1 Regimental Serjeant Major.
8 Serjeants.	1 Veterinary Surgeon.
8 Corporals.	

CORRESPONDENCE.

G. O.

Celorico, 10th Aug. 1810.

2, 7, 8, and 9. (*See INCAUTIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.*)

Horse Guards, Oct. 1827.

Improper and Voluminous. (*See OCTOBER MINUTE, 1827.*)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 7th Nov. 1810.

1. A Board, consisting of Lieut. Colonel Langley, President,

and two Captains of the *Depôt* at Belem, is to assemble on Friday morning at Lisbon, to investigate certain circumstances which will be referred to it by the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 8th Dec. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces having perused the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, of which Colonel Langley was President, has written to the Commissary General a letter on the subject of that inquiry, of which the following is an extract :—

Cartaxo, 3d Dec. 1810.

‘I enclose the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, which has been held on a statement made by Mr. Deputy Commissary Dunmore, on the conduct of Mr. Berkeley. This gentleman was represented to me, in the course of the summer, as having made a great exertion to supply the Officers and soldiers of the army with various articles of necessaries which they required, and as being likely, according to the state of affairs at that moment, to incur very considerable losses. I was induced, therefore, and on account of the very favourable opinion entertained of Mr. Berkeley, by Colonel Pakenham, Sir William Myers, and others, to give directions that assistance might be given to Mr. Berkeley to enable him to transport his stores to the army “at his own expense;” and that if the Commissariat should want any articles of supply which he had brought out, they might be purchased from him rather than from other persons, provided he sold them of an equally good quality and at an equally cheap rate.

I observe, from the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, that a construction has been given to those directions which they were never intended to bear : they were intended to be applied solely to those articles which Mr. Berkeley had then at Lisbon, of which it was my wish that he should have an opportunity of disposing, as it had been represented to me that he had been encouraged by different Officers of the army to bring them out. It has been understood, however, both by Mr. Deputy Commissary Dunmore and Mr. Berkeley, that those orders were intended to apply not only to what Mr. Berkeley had at the time landed at Lisbon, but to whatever goods of any description which he might hereafter import into Portugal ; thus giving Mr. Berkeley a description of monopoly of the consumption of the British army : and this gentleman has in fact taken advantage of this erroneous construction given to those orders, by importing wines and other articles, to which they were never intended to apply, and offering them for sale to the Commissariat.

I now desire that it may be understood, that those orders are entirely countermanded, and I will have nothing to do with Mr. Berkeley.

I beg also that you will inform Mr. Deputy Commissary Dunmore that I approve entirely of his having made the statement, respecting the conduct of Mr. Berkeley, which has been the subject of inquiry.'

DAILY STATES.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 11th July, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces being desirous of having a daily state of the army, each regiment will send in every morning to the Commanding Officer of the brigade a morning state, in the form of a weekly state, without the proof table, and accounting for the regiment or battalion, in one line.

2. The Brigade Major of each brigade will make up, from the regimental morning states sent to him, a morning state of the brigade, accounting for the strength of the brigade, in one line, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the division.

3. The Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions are, from the daily states of the brigades, to send to the Adjutant General a daily state of the division to which each is attached, made up as follows:—

The British troops, in one line.

The Portuguese do., in another.

The third line, total of the division.

(See Form of RETURN, in *Appendix*, Form No. 5.)

4. If there are troops of only one nation in the division, the Assistant Adjutant Generals will make up the morning state of the division, accounting for every body, in one line.

5. The Brigade Majors of Brigadier General Pack's, and Brigadier General Barbacena's brigades, which are not attached to any division, are to send their brigade states direct to the Adjutant General.

6. The Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions, and the Brigade Majors of General Pack's and General Barbacena's brigades, must send their states by mounted Officers from the divisions or brigades, so as to arrive at the Adjutant General's office as soon as possible each day; the object being to give the Commander of the Forces a knowledge of the daily strength. In

case of delay, the Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions will be called on to account for the cause of it.

7. On the back of each divisional state the return of the artillery, in one line, is to be stated.

8. It must be clearly understood, these daily states are in no degree to interfere with the other regular returns of the army which are to be made up and sent in as usual.

G. O. *Villa de Toro, 27th Sept. 1812.*

5. Report of the state of ammunition on the back of, required (See AMMUNITION.)

DEPÔTS.

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.*

8. Depôts are to be established at the following places, upon which subject the Commissary General will receive instructions; Rio Mayor, Leyria, and Coimbra. An Officer and twenty men of the — reg. are to be stationed at Rio Mayor, and conduct the details of the duties there. The senior Officer in charge of the sick and convalescents at Leyria is to conduct them at Leyria; and an Officer will be established at Coimbra for the same purpose.

9. These Officers will correspond constantly with each other and with the Quarter Master General of the Army and the Town Major at Lisbon.

DESEKRTION TO THE ENEMY.

G. O. *Visou, 28th Feb. 1810.*

4, 9. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 10th Nov. 1810.*

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have reports from some of the regiments of the desertion of British soldiers to the enemy—a crime, which in all his experience in the British service, in different parts of the world, was till lately unknown to him in it; and the existence of which, at the present moment, he can attribute only to some false hopes held out to these unfortunate criminal persons.

2. The British soldiers cannot but be aware of the difference between their situations and that of the enemy opposed to them: the miserable tale told by the half-starved wretches whom they see daily coming into their lines ought alone, exclusive of their sense of honour and patriotism, to be sufficient to deter them from participating their miserable fate.

3. Although the Commander of the Forces laments the fate of the unfortunate soldiers who have committed this crime, he is however determined that they shall feel the consequences of it during their lives, and that they shall never return to their friends or their homes.

4. He accordingly requests the Commanding Officers of regiments from which any soldier has deserted to the enemy will, as soon as possible, send to the Adjutant General's office a description of his person, together with an account when he was enlisted with the regiment, where born, and to what parish he belongs; in order that the friends of such soldiers may be made acquainted with the crime they have committed; may be prepared to consider them as lost for ever; and may deliver them up to justice in case they should ever return to their native country.

G. O.

Lezaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

3. Frequency of. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

G. O.

Vera, 15th Oct. 1813.

6. (*See ADVANCED POSTS.*)

DETACHMENTS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

4. Several detachments, for the different regiments of the army, having arrived from the Isle of Wight at Lisbon, without arms and accoutrements, Officers commanding regiments will report to the Adjutant General whether they have the means of equipping the same with them. They will send any directions for that purpose to the Quarter Master General, which will be forwarded to Lisbon previous to the detachments being ordered to Abrantes, where they will join their respective corps.

G. O.

Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

1. The frequent irregularities which occur on the march of detachments of convalescents or recruits, to join their regiments with the army, render it necessary to publish the following regulations:—

2. All detachments must march by a route from the Quarter-Master-General's department, in which will be named the places at which such detachments will receive provisions, and from whom.

3. The Commanding Officer of each detachment on its march must take care to send forward notice, to the person from whom

the provisions are to be received, of the arrival of the detachment, and of its strength.

4. (*See WINE.*)

5. When a detachment will move, the soldiers must be formed into divisions, and Officers and non-commissioned officers must be posted to each division. The orders of the 29th of May (*see STRAGGLERS AND CANTONMENTS*) must be particularly attended to by the Officers posted to divisions; and they must exert themselves to prevent the repetition of the complaints which are so disgraceful to the army.

6. A detachment must universally march at daylight in the morning; the Officers and non-commissioned officers must march with the divisions to which they are posted, and must prevent the soldiers falling out of the ranks and straggling. The detachments must march at the rate of two miles and a half an hour; one halt must be made for five or ten minutes at the end of every hour and a half.

7. Officers commanding detachments are to report their progress to head quarters by every opportunity.

8. A communication between head quarters and all parts of Portugal is to be carried on through Lisbon. All Officers having occasion to write must send their letters by post, under cover, unless specially ordered to do otherwise, to the Town Major, Lisbon, from whose office a courier will be dispatched daily to head quarters.

9. Whenever an Officer is sent from any of the hospitals, or from Lisbon, in command of a detachment of convalescents or recruits, he is to be furnished with a copy of these orders; and, on his arrival at head quarters, he will report specially that the orders in the 3d, 5th, and 6th articles of this day's orders have been carried into effect.

G. O.

Alverca, 24th July, 1810.

4. Officers in command of detachments to be made acquainted with the General Orders respecting. (*See GENERAL ORDERS.*)

G. O.

Santa Quintina, 11th Oct. 1810.

3. The Commander of the Forces publishes in General Orders the names of eight Officers ordered by the Commandant at Lisbon to march with detachments from Lisbon, but who did not obey the order.

4. The Officers commanding regiments to which they belong are desired to call them to account for their misconduct.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires the Commanding Officer of the Depôt at Belem may be ordered to warn Lieut. — of the — reg., of the necessity of attending more particularly to his duty when he shall march with a detachment of convalescents in future. The excuses he has made for bringing up twenty-nine men out of forty-one, placed under his command, are frivolous ; for, by his own account, many of the men said to be unable to march have since joined the army under another Officer.

2. The Commanding Officer of the Depôt at Belem will report if Lieut. — had a copy of the orders of the 24th June, 1809, relative to the march of detachments.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 5th Nov. 1810.

1 and 2. Officers commanding detachments. (*See SERVANTS.*)

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 10th July, 1811.

1. The Commanding Officers of the several hospital stations are requested to pay particular attention to the General Order of the 24th June, 1809, regarding the march of detachments of convalescents, and regarding the delivery of copies of these orders to the Officers commanding detachments of convalescents on their march.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.

4 to 7. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.

3. (*See HOSPITALS.*)

4. The Officer in charge of a detachment on its march to the army will, for the inspection of the soldiers' necessaries and their camp-equipment, divide his detachment into as many divisions as there are Officers ; and will employ an Officer to make the inspection of each division, as ordered in No. 3.

5. These Orders are to be added to those directed to be given to the Officers commanding detachments of troops on the march from the hospital stations at Lisbon to the army : and the Officers are requested to observe, that if a soldier should make away with his necessaries or his equipment on a march under their command, and that they should not discover it and bring him to punishment, they will be responsible for a neglect of duty.

G. O.

Mozoncillo, 6th Aug. 1812.

1 to 5. *See STRAGGLERS.*

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 7th Oct. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that, upon the receipt

of this order, Lieut. —, of the — regiment, proceeding to join the army, in command of a detachment of convalescents from Lisbon, will report whether he gave leave to Lieut. — and three Ensigns of the — regiment to absent themselves from the detachment on the march into Santarem on the 27th September. If he did give those Officers leave to absent themselves from the detachment on the march, he will report the reasons why he did so: if he did not give them leave to absent themselves he is, on the receipt of this order, to put them all in arrest, if he should not already have performed his duty in this respect.

2. The Commander of the Forces likewise desires that Lieut. — of the — regiment will report whether he obeyed the General Order of the 23d May, 1812, No. 3, 4, and 5 (*see above*), in regard to the inspection of the necessities of the soldiers under his command every day; and, if he did, whether he punished any of the fifty-two soldiers of sixty under his command who sold their blankets on the march between Lisbon and Santarem.

3. These orders are to be communicated to Lieut. — by the Commanding Officer of any station through which he may pass, who will take care to receive and forward his answer to head quarters.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that Officers in command of detachments of convalescents or recruits, on their march to join the army, will report to the Commanding Officer of every station through which they will pass the state of their detachments, and whether they have or have not obeyed the General Orders in regard to the march of detachments to join the army, particularly those dated—

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809 . . . (See CANTONMENTS.)

Abrantes, 13th June, „ . . . (See HOSPITAL.)

„ 17th „ „ . . . (*See HOSPITAL.*)

„ 24th „ „ . . . (*See HOSPITAL.*)

Badajoz, 4th Sept. „ . . . (See HOSPITAL.)

„ 17th Dec. „ . . . (*See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.*)

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811 . . . (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812 (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

Mozoncillo, 6th August, „ (See STRAGGLERS.)

G. O.

Freneda, 8th April, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that, in future, when

any detachments shall arrive from England for any regiment in this army, a list of the men's names composing it, with the size and descriptive roll of each man, and a state of his necessaries, and debts and credits, shall forthwith be sent to the Adjutant General of the Army by the Officer in charge of the detachment, in case there should be such an Officer capable of performing this duty, or by the Officer in command at Belem, or at any other station where such detachment should land, if there should be no Officer in charge of it.

2. Major General Peacocke is requested to give directions that this order may be strictly obeyed at Lisbon.

3. The Adjutant General will regularly transmit these lists to the Officer commanding the regiment, who is forthwith to take, on the strength of the regiment, and post to companies, the men of whose names the list will be transmitted to him by the Adjutant General.

4. These men are to be returned 'on command,' till they join their regiment; unless they should have been reported to have been sent into any hospital, when they are to be returned accordingly.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

4. The Commander of the Forces entreats the attention of the Officers of the army to his orders.

5. Orders have been respectively given that bâtmén and others, proceeding with baggage, cattle guards, and other escorts, shall march regularly with their arms in their hands, and that they shall by no means be put on the mules.

6. From the constant inattention to these orders, a detachment of the seventh division, consisting of an Officer and seventy men, was taken by a small party of the enemy near Roquefort.

7. A detachment of the Portuguese brigade of the seventh division, consisting of an Officer and thirty-five men, was likewise, from similar inattention to orders and neglect of duty, and of all military precaution, taken a few days ago, in the town of Pau, by an Officer and four French dragoons.

8. Very little attention to order and to the common principles of military duty would prevent such accidents, which are disgraceful to the character of the army, and very injurious to the service. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers to attend to these matters.

9. If orders are not obeyed on all occasions, it is impossible to be certain that such misfortunes will not happen. The incon-

venience of disobedience of orders and inattention to duty will certainly be experienced sooner or later.

10. The Commander of the Forces desires that every Officer going with a foraging party, or with any detachment whatever, may have a copy of the order for the march of detachments.

DISCIPLINE.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*
 1 to 11. (See CANTONMENTS.)
- G. O. *Badajoz, 24th Sept. 1809.*
 5, 6, 7. (See RETURNS.)
- G. O. *Alverca, 27th July, 1810.*
 5. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)
- G. O. *Cartaxo, 12th Dec. 1810.*
 2, 3, 4. (See DOORS, &c.)
- G. O. *Cartaxo, 11th Feb. 1811.*
 2. Want of proper discipline in the — reg. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.*
 5. The Commander of the Forces again requests the attention of the General Officer commanding the divisions and brigades of cavalry, as well as of infantry, to the discipline of the troops, Portuguese as well as British.
6. (See MANŒUVRE.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 16th Feb. 1812.*
 1 to 5. (See BUILDINGS.)
- G. O. *Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.*
 2, 3. (See MADRID.)
- Breaches of. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES; and see CIRCULAR LETTER, PLUNDER, BEEHIVES, PIG SHOOTING, &c.)

DIVISIONS.

- G. O. *Abrantes, 18th June, 1809.*
 4. As the weather will now permit of the troops hutting, and of moving together in large bodies, brigades are therefore to be formed into divisions.

An Assistant Adjutant General will be attached to the Officer commanding the division, as also an Assistant Quarter Master General.

An Assistant Provost will also be attached to each division.

G. O.

Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

2. The Staff of divisions to be quartered with their divisions. (See STAFF.)

3. All Officers requiring quarters at the head quarters of any division must apply to the Quarter Master General of the division.

4. Heads of departments, in addition to putting up their names on the doors of their quarters, will send their addresses to the Assistant Adjutant General of the division.

DOORS, &c.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 26th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the soldiers from using the doors and windows, and pulling down the timber of the houses for fire-wood. The consequence must be that the soldiers will be without quarters, besides the serious injury that these practices occasion to the inhabitants of the country.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 12th Dec. 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to learn that, notwithstanding his repeated orders, and the inconvenience which all the Officers and soldiers have experienced from the practice of burning doors and windows, and the furniture and materials of houses, it still continues; and, within these few days, the furniture and doors in the quinta of the Duke de la Foens, in the neighbourhood of Alcoentrenha and Alcoentre, have been carried off and burnt.

3. The Commander of the Forces is ashamed to acknowledge that the British troops have, in many instances, done more mischief to the country in this manner than had been done by the enemy.

4. The necessity of repeating orders is the strongest proof of the want of discipline in the troops and want of attention in the Officers, who have it in their power, if they do their duty, to prevent these practices: and the Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention to report to His Majesty the name of the Commanding Officer and Officers of any regiment, by the soldiers of which these practices may be committed in future.

DRAFTING.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 6th June, 1811.

1. All the private men of the 2d battalion, 48th regiment, in Portugal and Spain, are to be drafted into the 1st battalion, and are to be distributed to companies in the 1st battalion.

2. All men missing from the 2d battalion are to continue on the strength of the 2d battalion.

3. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the Officers commanding companies in the 2d battalion are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th instant, and are to account in the usual manner with the Officers commanding companies in the 1st battalion, to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

4. When this transfer shall be made, the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and Staff of the 2d battalion, 48th regiment, are to proceed to Elvas, where they will receive further orders.

5. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of declaring his approbation of, and returning his thanks, to the 2d battalion, 48th regiment, for their services on many important occasions; and he assures them, that he adopts the measure now ordered only because it is necessary in order to re-establish both battalions, and he hopes now to have the advantage of the assistance of the 2d battalion in increased strength.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 26th June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has received the orders of the Commander in Chief to transfer the privates of the 7th line battalion, K. G. L., to the 1st, 2d, and 5th battalions, and to send the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the 7th battalion to England to receive recruits.

2. Major General Low will accordingly give orders that this transfer may be made, taking care to transfer to each battalion such a number of effective men as will nearly equalize the strength of each.

3. All soldiers in Portugal or Spain must be transferred: the prisoners of war and missing of the 7th battalion must remain on the strength of the 7th line battalion.

4. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the Officers commanding in the 7th line battalion are to draw pay for their men to the 24th instant inclusive, and are to account in the usual manner with the Officers commanding companies in

the several battalions to which the men will be distributed under the orders of Major General Low.

5. Major General Low is requested, in making this transfer, to direct that the soldiers transferred may be placed in battalions and companies with their countrymen and comrades.

6. As soon as the transfer shall be made, the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the 7th line battalion are to proceed to Lisbon, preparatory to their return to England. The Commander of the Forces requests them to accept his thanks for their services, and the assurance of his esteem for their good conduct since they have been under his command in the Peninsula.

7. The Commander of the Forces having received orders to draft the 2d battalion, Royal Fusiliers, into the 1st battalion, the following arrangement is to be made for that purpose:—

8. All the private men in the 2d battalion, Fusiliers, in Portugal and Spain, are to be drafted into the 1st battalion, and are to be distributed into companies in the 1st battalion.

9. All men missing from the 2d battalion are to continue on the strength of the 2d battalion.

10. The transfer is to be made as soon as it may be convenient, and the Officers commanding companies in the 2d battalion are to draw pay for their men up to the 24th instant, and are to account in the usual manner with the Officers commanding companies in the 1st battalion, to whose companies their men will be transferred under this order.

11. When the transfer shall be completed, the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and Staff of the 2d battalion, Royal Fusiliers, are to proceed to Lisbon, preparatory to their embarkation for England.

12. The Commander of the Forces begs the 2d battalion, Royal Fusiliers, will accept his thanks for their services since they have been in the Peninsula. They have on every occasion supported the high character of the Royal Fusiliers, and the Commander of the Forces hopes now to have this battalion under his command again in renewed strength.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 10th July, 1811.

2 to 7. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 88th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 21st Aug. 1811.

3 to 6. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 28th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O. *Freneda, 17th Dec. 1811.*

5 to 10. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 39th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O. *Freneda, 23d Feb. 1812.*

3 to 8. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 52d regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 19th May, 1812.*

1 to 6. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 42d regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O. *Arevalo, 27th July, 1812.*

1 to 6. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion, 5th regiment, to the 1st battalion of the same regiment.)

G. O. *Freneda, 6th Dec. 1812.*

5 to 16. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion of the 4th and 38th regiments to the 1st battalion of the same regiments.)

G. O. *Toulouse, 17th May, 1814.*

1 and 2. (Similar orders regarding the drafting of the 2d battalion of the 27th and 58th regiments to the 1st battalion of the same regiments.)

Drafting horses, &c. of cavalry regiments. (See CAVALRY.)

DRESS.

G. O. *Zarza la Mayor, 5th July, 1809.*

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be considered as a standing order, that the troops are not to quit their lines unless dressed according to the orders of their regiment, with their side arms, excepting when on fatigue duty, in which case they must be in charge of an Officer or non-commissioned officer, according to their numbers.

G. O. *Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1811.*

5. Repeated. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.*

3. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O. *Madrid, 13th Aug. 1812.*

1. (See MADRID.)

G. O. *Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.*

2. (See MADRID.)

DRINKING (EXCESSIVE).

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 4th June, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the following extract from a Court of Inquiry on the deaths of two men of the — regiment may be read to the soldiers of the army at the two following parades :—

‘Mr. —, Hospital Mate, states, that on the day of the 24th of May last he was called to see the deceased —, of the — reg., and on his arrival at the house found him dead; and further states, that a few hours after he was called to see the deceased —, of the — reg., and on his arrival at the house found him also dead. The evidence further states, that it is his opinion that their deaths were caused by excessive drinking.’

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to add, that this is not the first instance that has come to his knowledge of soldiers dying drunk; and he trusts that the knowledge of the immediate fatal effects of excessive drinking will induce them to be a little more moderate.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 11th June, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that a contractor, by name —, who was the person who gave the two soldiers of the — reg. the liquor which occasioned their death at Niza, shall be no longer employed in the army.

EL BODON.

G. O.

Richosa, 2d Oct. 1811.

7 and 8. (See THANKS.)

ENEMY, IN PRESENCE OF.

G. O.

Oropesa, 20th July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes that the corps should be as strong as possible, and that no man should be left with the baggage, whom it is not absolutely necessary to leave in care of it.

2. (See ARMS.)

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 22d July, 1809.

1. One-third of each regiment to remain accoutred in the lines, and the whole must be on the alert.

2. Officers commanding regiments are to keep their Officers with their companies.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 7th May, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when an Officer makes a report of the movements of the enemy, he will specify whether consisting of cavalry, infantry, or artillery; the number as far as he can judge; the time when seen, and the road on which moving; from what place and towards what place, if the Officer can state it; and if reference should be made to the right or the left in the report, care should be taken to state whether to the right of our own army or of that of the enemy.

G. O.

Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.

1. When near, precautions. (See BAGGAGE.)

G. O.

Olmedo, 28th July, 1812.

1 to 6. When near. (See STRAGGLERS.)

EQUIPMENT.

G. O.

Badajoz, 3d Sept. 1809.

1. As the Commander of the Forces proposes that the troops shall remain in the stations in which they now are, or shortly will be placed, as long as circumstances will permit; he desires that the Officers commanding regiments will send to Lisbon, as soon as possible, an Officer under their command respectively, in order to get from the regimental stores such articles of clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries as the soldiers require.

2. The names of the Officers employed upon this duty are to be sent in to the Quarter Master General: these Officers, on their arrival at Lisbon, are to report themselves to the Assistant Quarter Master General stationed there, and are to give him a list of the articles which they will have been directed to send up to their regiments, specifying the weight of the whole, and, as far as possible, of each article. They will likewise report to him the day on which the articles required will be ready to quit Lisbon, and they will obey such directions as they will receive from this Officer, respecting the transport of the baggage, whether by land or by water.

3. The Assistant Quarter Master General at Lisbon, having received from the Officers before mentioned the returns of the baggage required for their regiments, and the weight, will make requisitions upon the Commissary for boats and carts to transport it to the army, taking care to allow no more than 600 lbs. weight

to be put on each cart drawn by two bullocks. The Officer in command of the troops in Lisbon will give such assistance of fatigue parties to the Officers going for the baggage as they may require.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

7. The Officer in command of the hospital at Elvas, and the Officer commanding at Lisbon, will take care that every soldier joining the army from either of these places is supplied with two good shirts and two good pairs of shoes, which will be supplied by the Commissary upon his requisition. The Officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the hospital of the soldier requiring the necessaries will make the requisition, specifying in it the soldier's name, the regiment and company to which he belongs, and the number of shirts and pairs of shoes he requires; this must be given in duplicate, one copy of which must be sent to the regiment, and the other delivered to the Commissary. The Officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the soldier requiring the necessaries is to sign the receipt of the necessaries at the bottom of both copies of the requisition, when they will have received them from the Commissary.

EQUIPMENT, FIELD.

G. O.

Viseu, 21st March, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers commanding regiments to the orders they received through the Quarter Master General, specifying the form on which the returns of the articles of Field Equipment were to be made under the orders of the 31st May, 1809. He requests that the returns may hereafter be made out according to that form.

(See Form of RETURN for INFANTRY, in *Appendix*, Form No. 6.)

(See Form of RETURN for CAVALRY, in *Appendix*, Form No. 7.)

If any articles are returned wanting, a N.B. is to be made at the foot of the return, stating particularly the reason.

If any article should become unserviceable, a special report is to be made on the subject.

G. O.

Viseu, 11th April, 1810.

1. Whenever any articles of any description are supplied by the Commissary General for which the troops are to pay, the Paymaster General must be furnished by the Commissary General

with an account of the articles delivered to each regiment, and their price, if possible, before the last day of the month in which the articles will have been delivered, but at all events in the course of the succeeding month.

G. O.

Puente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.

3 to 5. Inspections of field equipment, when detachments march from depôts or hospital stations. (See HOSPITALS, No. 3; and DETACHMENTS, Nos. 4 and 5.)

6. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be understood that when new blankets or camp equipments of any description are issued to any regiments, in consequence of their requisition, they will be called upon to pay for them, not only for their actual cost, but the expense of their carriage from Lisbon; unless they shall be able to prove that the want and requisition for them have been occasioned by fair wear or by unavoidable accident.

7. The Commander of the Forces is, however, convinced that all evils and inconveniences occasioned by the sale of their necessities and their camp equipments by the soldiers would be avoided if the non-commissioned officers were to do their duty, which cannot be expected without the constant inspection and control of the Officers of the regiment.

ESCORTS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

10 and 11. (See CONVOYS.)

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding brigades will send one steady soldier, as an escort, with the mules attached to their brigades going to the rear for supplies, if the Commissary or Capitaz of the mules should require his protection. The soldier, however, must be made to understand that he goes with them only as a protection, and not to force them faster or farther than the Capitaz is inclined to go.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

5 to 9. Always to have their arms in their hands. (See DETACHMENTS.)

EXERCISE.

G. O.

Badajoz, 31st Oct. 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding divisions will make their divisions march a distance of not less than three leagues, in marching order, twice a week ; besides the formations which the nature of the ground may induce them to make in the course of the march.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Nov. 1809.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers will discontinue the marching exercise ordered 31st October, No. 3, while the roads shall be injured by the fall of rain.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 15th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding those divisions not employed in investing Almeida, or on the duty of the outposts, will exercise the troops under their command occasionally. It is particularly desirable that the soldiers should be kept in the habit of marching : and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General Officers commanding divisions to the orders which have been issued with regard to route marching. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 9th July, 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions will have the troops under their command exercised occasionally in divisions as well as in brigades. He refers them to the Circular Letter and Memorandum addressed to General Officers commanding divisions, from the Adjutant General's office at Cartaxo, 28th February, 1811. He requests, however, that, unless it should be necessary, the troops should not be kept out in the sun after eight o'clock in the morning.

4. The celerity and accuracy of the Officers and troops in manœuvring are, however, so essential in all operations, that the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that no battalion in this army may, at any time, be dismissed from a parade without performing some one or other of the manœuvres prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations.

G. O.

Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.

6. (See MANŒUVRE.)

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Oct. 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General

Officers commanding divisions will take the opportunity of the fine weather of the present moment to exercise the troops under their command respectively, and according to his former directions.

3. It would tend materially to improve the health of the troops, and would keep them in the habit of marching, if, besides the exercise, they were to march a few miles on the road once or twice a week.

G. O.

Madrid, 22d Aug. 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the several divisions of infantry may be marched the distance of between six and eight miles every third morning at dawn of day; and that the regiments may be exercised in some of the manœuvres ordered for the troops every day on which they are not marched as above ordered.

(See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)

FARRIERS.

G. O.

Oporto, 23d May, 1809.

3. As the General Staff Officers of the army have experienced the greatest difficulty in getting their horses shod, whereby they are frequently disabled from the performance of their duty, the Commander of the Forces will allow of smiths from the corps of infantry being attached, by the permission of the Commanding Officers of regiments to which they belong, to the General Officers commanding divisions, to shoe the horses of the General Staff Officers under their command. These General Officers will each be allowed to draw forage for one mule to carry the implements and tools of the smith. The mule must be provided for by those who will benefit by the establishment. Two smiths are also to be attached in the same manner to the Commandant at head quarters, to shoe the horses of all the Staff at head quarters.

FARRIERS OF CAVALRY.

G. O.

Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.

1. In consequence of the representation of the Lieutenant General commanding the cavalry of the insufficiency of the allow-

ance of the Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers of the regiments of cavalry, an additional allowance will be made of three-pence per month to the former, and one half-penny per day for each horse to the latter.

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Oct. 1811.

1. The Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers of all regiments of cavalry are to be entitled, from the date of the landing of their regiments in Portugal, to the allowance granted to the Veterinary Surgeons and Farriers, by the General Orders of the 15th July, 1809, No. 1; and Paymasters of regiments will receive their allowance at the end of every month from the Assistant Commissary General attached to their regiments respectively, instead of their being paid by a warrant from the Commander of the Forces.

FIRING.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

11. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned to learn, that the unmilitary practice of firing off their pieces in their quarters, which he had attributed entirely to troops not supposed to be so well disciplined as those of His Majesty, is to be attributed equally to those from whom he expected a better example.

12. The practice of firing off pieces by the soldiers in their quarters, or at all but by order of their Officers, is strictly forbidden, and any man guilty of it is to be punished for disobedience of orders.

13. The soldiers are to be accountable for the quantity of ammunition in their possession, and any man who shall be found to have made away with it is to be tried and punished.

G. O.

Oropesa, 20th July, 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that the unmilitary practice of firing in the lines may be discontinued by the troops.

Pass Order.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers commanding brigades and regiments to prevent the practice of the soldiers firing off their muskets in camp. Such men whose arms cannot be drawn must be regularly paraded, and their firelocks discharged at the same time.

G. O.

Alverca, 20th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that, when Com-

manding Officers of regiments, brigades, or divisions, think it proper to order any of the troops should fire by way of practice, they will give notice of their intention to fire to the detachments of troops which may be cantoned in their neighbourhood.

FIRE-WOOD.

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

9. The allowance of wood for the troops in camp or cantonments is to be as follows, daily:—

Each non-commissioned officer and private soldier .	3 lbs.
Each Subaltern and Regimental Staff	12 „
Each Captain	21 „
Each Field Officer	30 „

10. The Officers upon the Staff are to draw according to their rank in the army. The Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Staff are to draw each the proportion of wood allotted to the Officers of corresponding rank in the army.

11. As the General Officers have Staff, &c. attached to them, their allowance of wood is unlimited; but, as the supply of wood in this country is very small, and it is very difficult to be procured, the Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers of the army will observe the utmost economy in the expenditure of wood: they will take measures that the quantities of that article supplied for their use are applied solely to that purpose, and not stolen or applied to the use of the owners of the houses in which they are quartered.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 5th Dec. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers and the Officers commanding regiments will take measures to prevent the troops under their command from cutting the olive and other fruit-trees for fire-wood.

2. Parties on fatigue should be sent out every morning to cut the quantity of wood required for fires; and, as there is no want of wood in the neighbourhood of all the cantonments, there can be no occasion for cutting the olive-trees for that purpose.

FLAGS OF TRUCE.

G. O.

Celorigo, 1st Aug. 1810.

1. The following Orders and Rules are to be observed respecting communications with the enemy's outposts:—

2. No flag of truce must be sent to the enemy without orders from the Commander of the Forces.

3. No letter or other communication must be sent by a flag of truce which may have been ordered by the Commander of the Forces, unless such letter has first been transmitted to head quarters, and it must be open.

4. Flags of truce from the enemy must be received by the Officer commanding the first post at which they will arrive. The Officer commanding the post is to receive the flag of truce, or Officer coming with it; to take from him the letter or communication with which he will be charged, and to give him a receipt for it; and he is then to send him back again to his own lines.

5. The simplicity and indiscretion with which communications have been made to the enemy respecting the positions, &c. of this army, and other circumstances, render these orders absolutely necessary; and the Commander of the Forces trusts that the Officers commanding at the outposts, who may have to receive the enemy's flags, will confine their conversation entirely to the subject on which they are to communicate, *viz.*, the receipt of the letter or message from the enemy, and the immediate departure of the Officer delivering it.

G. O.

S. Jean de Luz, 20th Jan. 1814.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General and other Officers of the army to the five numbers of the General Orders of the 1st of August, 1810, regarding communications with the enemy. He particularly requests that these orders may be strictly attended to, and that no communication whatever may originate with the allied army which is not ordered from head quarters. All communications from the enemy must be sent to head quarters, as the Commander of the Forces alone can give an answer. The Commander of the Forces requests that these Orders may be communicated to the Portuguese army.

FOOT GUARDS.

G. O.

Badajoz, 24th Sept. 1809.

8. (*See RETURNS.*)

G. O.

Cartaxo, 3d March, 1811.

6 and 7. Not required to witness punishments. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

G. O.

*Villa de Toro, 30th Oct. 1812.*7. (*See SIEGES.*)

FORAGE.

Proportion of horses to different Officers for which forage is allowed. (*See HORSES, 1815.*)

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

12. The horses and mules belonging to the Officers of the Staff and regiments of infantry are to receive forage from the Commissary from day to day only, unless any particular Officer should undertake to carry forward his forage, in which case forage will be delivered to him on the usual days of delivery.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

12. Those horses of the dragoons and artillery which will eat the corn and forage of the country are to be fed with that description of forage only. The Commanding Officers of dragoons and artillery will give directions that all their horses may be accustomed to the corn and forage of the country, by being fed at first in the proportions of half English and half Portuguese corn; then two-thirds Portuguese and one-third English; and, lastly, wholly of Portuguese. The Commissary General will make his issues accordingly to cavalry and artillery.

13. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the General Officers, Field and Staff Officers, to the foregoing order. It is very desirable that all horses should feed upon the forage of the country; and it is certain that none will, unless they should by degrees be accustomed to it: he therefore recommends that all the horses of the army should be fed in the proportions above directed for those of the dragoons and artillery. The Commissary General will be pleased to attend to the requisition of any General, Field or Staff Officers, who may require a larger proportion of English forage for any particular horse, as far as his stores will allow.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

3. The rations of all the mules and horses with the army are hereafter to be as follow:—

14 lbs. of hay or straw.

12 lbs. of oats, or 10 lbs. of barley or Indian corn.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.

2. Three days' corn to be always issued and carried. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

5. When the army, or any portion of it, in future requires green forage, Commissaries, or if there should be no Commissary, the Quarter Master of the regiment, under the orders of the General, or Commanding Officer, will make a requisition upon the Magistrate for it, and will point out to him the field or place from whence it can be provided. The Magistrate is then to have it cut, and the forage is to be delivered to the troops, by the Commissary, in rations, according to the ordered proportions. A guard will be left in the field in charge of the remainder of the forage, after the Commissary has made his delivery. If there should be no Magistrate, or if the Magistrate should refuse to consent to deliver or cut the green forage, or if it should be necessary on any account that the troops should cut it for themselves, the Commissary of the brigade or regiment, accompanied by an Officer of the Quarter Master General's department, or if there should be none with that division of troops, by the Quarter Master of a regiment, and if possible, by the Magistrate of the place, or the occupier of the ground, or by some inhabitant of the country, is to proceed to value the field, and to estimate the number of rations of forage it contains. Having done this, the Commissary is to allot the field, in its due proportions, to the Quarter Masters of the different regiments to be supplied with forage from it. Parties of fatigue, from those regiments, under the command of an Officer, are to proceed and cut, and carry away the forage thus allotted to them. For all green forage required, the usual receipts must be given. (See REQUISITIONS.)

G. O.

Abrantes, 18th June, 1809.

1. When the Commissary issues English hay, the ration is to be 10 lbs. for each horse or mule; when he issues straw or any other forage of the country, it is to be 14 lbs.

G. O.

Abrantes, 23d June, 1809.

4. Deputy Assistant Adjutant Generals, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master Generals, Majors of Brigade, and Aides de Camp will be allowed forage for three horses and one mule.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 1st July, 1809.

2. Great care must be taken, when rye is given to the horses, that they are not watered two hours before, or two hours after

they are fed: the same rule should be observed when they are fed with Indian corn or barley.

G. O.

Merida, 25th Aug. 1809.

3. The army must not take forage for themselves, but must get it from the Commissary, according to the usual mode, by sending in returns of the number of animals for which forage is required, and receiving from him the regular rations. Or, if forage cannot be provided in that mode, and it should be necessary it should be taken from the fields, it must be taken according to the General Order, 17th June, 1809.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

8 to 11. (See COMMISSARIAT, and Form of Returns in *Appendix*, Form No. 2.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 28th Nov. 1809.

2. The ration of barley for the 3d Dragoon Guards, and 4th Dragoons, to be 12 lbs., until further orders.

G. O.

Viseu, 31st Jan. 1810.

1. As the produce of straw in this country is but small, the ration is to be reduced from 14 lbs. to 10 lbs. for each horse or mule; and that of Indian corn or barley increased to 12 lbs.

G. O.

Viseu, 27th March, 1810.

1. When green forage is issued the ration is to consist of 28 lbs.; and the quantity of corn as fixed by the General Order, 31st May, 1809.

G. O.

Viseu, 31st March, 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers of the army will not call for green forage so long as dry forage can be procured, unless it should be essentially necessary for their horses.

G. O.

Celorico, 8th May, 1810.

3. The General Officers commanding brigades, and Officers commanding regiments of cavalry, are requested to adopt efficient measures to prevent the sale, by the soldiers of the cavalry, of the grain intended for the horses; this object can be effected only by the constant attention of the Officers to their stable duties.

4. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the Officers commanding brigades and regiments of cavalry will communicate with the Magistrates, in the several districts and villages in which the cavalry are cantoned, to prevent the purchase, by the inhabitants of the country, of any article whatsoever from the soldiers, most particularly of that destined for the food of the horses.

G. O.

Celorigo, 8th June, 1810.

2. As forage corn becomes very scarce, the Commissary General has been directed to issue 2 lbs. of dry, or 4 lbs. of green forage, for every pound of corn he may be under the necessity of issuing short of the allowed ration.

G. O.

Celorigo, 11th Aug. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes that the General Order, 17th June, 1809, regarding the mode of cutting and procuring green forage, may be considered applicable to the unthrashed corn required for the use of the horses of the army.

2. In cases in which the owner of the unthrashed corn, or the Magistrate of the village, is not on the spot to take the receipt or payment of what is required, a Commissary or Quarter Master is to keep a note of the quantity taken from the neighbourhood of each village on each day.

3. It is to be understood, that when ripe unthrashed corn of any description is issued to the horses of the army, it is in lieu of an equal weight of straw and corn; and 24 lbs. are to be considered the full ration of unthrashed corn of any description.

G. O.

Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of the regiments of cavalry will take particular care, when they send out parties for forage, to send an Officer or Commissary with them; or if there should be no Commissary, a Quarter Master, or some person authorised to give a receipt to the inhabitant for the quantity taken; otherwise it must be obvious, that what it taken is positively lost to the owners.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 13th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that, if possible, the green corn may not be cut for the horses, &c. belonging to the army; and that they may, when practicable, be turned into the grass fields in preference to the green corn. It must be understood, however, that the horses, &c. attached to the army must be fed, and must have the green corn if they cannot get grass.

G. O.

Alameda, 17th April, 1811.

1. The growing corn has unnecessarily been cut, and otherwise consumed, as forage, in the neighbourhood of the several cantonments. Officers commanding divisions will direct the Assistant Provosts to seize and punish any soldier hereafter found cutting corn, without a written permission, or presence of a Commissary. To enable the issue of this authority, when expedient, regiments are to forage as much possible in the same district.

2. This caution is to be translated, and given to the several Capitazes of Spanish mules attached to brigades, for the guidance of the muleteers.

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 29th June, 1811.*

2. The General Officers of the army are requested to refer to the order of the 20th March, No. 3, about foraging, as great irregularities occur now in regiments and among soldiers in taking forage in the country whenever they please.

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 8th July, 1811.*

7. The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers of the army and the Commanding Officers of regiments to the Orders of the 17th June, 1809, No. 5, and to those of the 11th August, 1810, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, regarding the cutting and carrying away the forage.

8. That which the country produces must be realised for the use of the army; but it must be done with regularity, and without waste, and the owners of what is taken must be paid for their property.

G. O. *Freneda, 3d Oct. 1811.*

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Officers commanding regiments, to the General Orders, 17th June, 1809, 11th August, 1810, and 8th July, 1811, regarding the mode of foraging.

2. The Commander of the Forces is convinced, that there is not an Officer or soldier in the army who, adverting to what the people of this country suffered from the enemy in the summer of 1810, would wish to deprive them of any part of their property without paying for it, or to take more from them than is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the equipment of the army in an efficient state.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the Officers in the several cantonments will take care that the orders above referred to are regularly carried into execution, in order that the people may receive payment for what is taken from them.

4. A sense of the interests of the army, combined with feelings for the distress of the people, should prevent all waste of forage or of any other articles; and the Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Officers to this point.

G. O. *Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811.*

7. Notwithstanding that every brigade in the army is provided with the means of transport sufficient for the supply of Officers

and troops with bread and forage, it is possible that, owing to the great distance of the magazines, and the accidents to which the transport of stores is liable, the supply of corn for the horses and mules attached to the infantry in particular may at times fail.

8. There are substitutes, however, to be provided in the country, which will keep these animals in condition, even though they should not be regularly supplied with corn: and having ascertained the price of a ration of corn before any expense of transport is incurred, the Commander of the Forces has directed that, from the 1st of December to the 1st of March, the Officers of the infantry of the army and of the Staff of the infantry may receive 280 reis for each horse for every day the horses receive no corn from the Commissariat, and 140 reis for each mule for every day their mules receive no corn.

9. No Officer is to draw for more than he actually keeps.

10. The charges on this account will be paid monthly, or as soon after as possible, by the Assistant Commissaries attached to the brigade. The bills for them must be made out for each day, and the Commanding Officer of the regiment must certify that the Officers for whose horses and mules the charges have been made have, to the best of his knowledge, received no corn from the Commissariat on that day, and none from any other source from which a charge can come against the public. This certificate must be countersigned by the Quarter Master of the regiment and by the Assistant Commissary attached to the brigade.

11. The Officers of the army will understand that the efforts made to supply corn to the regimental horses and mules will not be discontinued; and the expenses incurred for that object will not cease, notwithstanding that this allowance is granted.

12. The Commander of the Forces hopes that these efforts will be more successful hereafter than they have been; and this allowance is given only to enable the Officers during the winter to provide a substitute in case they should fail.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 28th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding Officers of regiments, will attend to the General Orders which have been issued regarding the cutting of green forage.

2. It is very desirable that, where grass can be cut, the green corn should not be used as forage; but where it is necessary to use the green corn, the Commander of the Forces requests that

the field may be regularly valued in the manner pointed out in the General Orders; and that the bätmen and other foragers may be confined to the use of that field only, and that care may be taken that there is no waste.

3. The horses and other animals of the army must not be turned out to graze in the green corn. The Commander of the Forces having made arrangements to have the meadows cut for the service of the army at a late period of the season, he requests the Generals and Commanding Officers of regiments will prevent the horses and other animals from being turned to graze in the meadows, if there should be any other place in which they can be turned where they will find food.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests the particular attention of the General Officers of the army and of the Commanding Officers of regiments to his orders of the 28th of April last, referring to his former orders respecting cutting green forage.

G. O.

La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the Commissariat attached to divisions and brigades of infantry, and to regiments of cavalry, and of the General Officers of the army, and Commanding Officers of regiments, to the orders which have been issued regarding the cutting of forage.

2. He desires that, whenever it is possible, grass may be given to the horses and other animals, instead of straw with corn in the ear.

3. The Assistant Provost Marshals must be employed to prevent the plunder of the corn fields and their destruction by cattle being turned into them.

G. O.

Madrid, 18th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has frequently requested that regular foraging parties might be sent out from each regiment or brigade: and the mode is clearly pointed out in orders, in which the receipt for forage is to be given to the owner, whether it should be dry, or green, or thrashed, or cut, or otherwise.

2. The object of the orders is, first, to insure regularity, and that there shall be no waste; secondly, to render it certain that every body obtains his due proportion of forage; and thirdly, to insure to the owners the value of what is taken from them.

3. Notwithstanding the repeated orders given on this subject, and that they are so easy of execution, the time of the Commander

of the Forces is occupied in receiving complaints from the inhabitants of all the villages, in the neighbourhood of every station of the troops, of the outrages committed to obtain forage, and of their total ruin in consequence of their having been left without receipt, or any evidence that their property had been taken from them on account of the public service.

4, 5, 6. (*See GENERAL ORDERS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 25th Nov. 1812.

3. It is very desirable that the General Officers of the army and the Commanding Officers of regiments of cavalry and infantry should endeavour to economise the forage and other resources of the country; otherwise they must expect that the troops and horses will suffer very serious privations during the winter.

4. The Commander of the Forces has taken the precaution of having the grass mowed and saved as hay, in many parts of the country in which the troops now are or may be cantoned; which resource is ample for the food of all the animals during the winter, if duly taken care of, and distributed under the regulations of the service.

5. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to learn, however, that much of what was thus provided in this part of the country has been already wasted, or trampled upon, or destroyed; and, in particular, 35,000 rations of hay, which were at Espeja, and of which Lieut. —, of the — reg., took possession, has been destroyed.

6. He intreats the attention of the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments to these orders, as they relate not only to the hay provided by the orders of the Commander of the Forces, but to the forage and other resources of the country.

G. O.

Freneda, 11th Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has received a report that, notwithstanding his repeated orders upon the subject of forage, and particularly that of the 25th of November last, and notwithstanding the evident necessity which exists, that the forage which has been provided for the troops should not be wasted, the — Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel —'s Portuguese brigades of artillery, and Captain —'s brigade of British artillery, went into the town of Idanha Nova on the 5th instant; and, in consequence of the irregular manner in which the Officers of these troops allowed the men to forage, a considerable quantity of forage, which had been provided for the army, was wasted and destroyed.

2. The Commander of the Forces, finding that he cannot prevail upon those Officers to obey his orders, and to attend to the conduct of those placed under their command and charge, by remonstrances and by pointing out to them the consequences of their inattention to their duty, desires that the Commanding Officer of the — Light Dragoons, Captain M——, and Lieutenant Colonel ——, may be put in arrest for disobedience of orders; the two former by the Assistant Adjutant General attached to the 2d division of infantry, and the latter by the Officer of the Staff attached to Lieutenant General Hamilton's division.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st April, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments, particularly those of the cavalry and of brigades and troops of artillery, not to use the green corn as forage if it can be avoided. There is nothing that will, at the present season of the year, be of such advantage to the horses and other animals of the army as to turn them to grass during the entire day, or at least such part of it as the animals may be employed on duty.

2. If it should be necessary to use the green corn as forage, it should be cut, and the animals should not be turned out in the corn fields. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the Officers to his orders regarding the mode of cutting the green corn as forage, in order to render it certain that the owners may have compensation for their property.

3. The Commander of the Forces has already received complaints from the inhabitants, of inattention to his orders on this subject; for which complaints he had hoped no cause would have been given. He trusts, however, that no cause will be given in future.

G. O.

Carvajales, 31st May, 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the several Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding Officers of regiments, to take means to prevent the destruction of the corn in the neighbourhood of their encampments, and the unnecessary passage of the troops across it.

3. The damage that is done by turning the cattle and animals of the followers of the army into the green corn, which would be better fed in the grass, and by the cutting of corn, as forage, by unauthorized persons, contrary to orders, is incalculable, not only to the individuals to whom the corn belongs, and who deserve the protection of the army, but to the army itself.

G. O.

Lezaca, 17th July, 1813.

1. The time of the Commander of the Forces is occupied very much by complaints from different parts of the country, of the use of the green corn by the cavalry, without giving regular receipts. These complaints are made particularly of Major General ——'s brigade.

2. The Commander of the Forces again requests the General Officers and Officers commanding regiments to attend to this point.

3. It is most desirable, as well for the inhabitants as for the army itself, that the green and unthrashed corn should not be used as forage. And, considering that there is still so much grass in the country, it appears to the Commander of the Forces, that the use of green and unthrashed corn might be entirely avoided : at all events, if it is necessary to use forage of this description, it must be regularly taken, and regular receipts given for what is taken.

G. O.

St. Pé, 11th Nov. 1813.

1. The General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments are requested to save the dry forage as much as possible, and to use the green while the state of the weather will admit of the use of it. They will find the necessity of attending to this caution in the course of the winter ; and if it is not attended to, the Commander of the Forces declares his intention not to allow any claims for animals lost for want of food to go before the Board.

G. O.

St. Pé, 15th Nov. 1813.

1. The great abuses and waste, which are the consequences of the existing mode of foraging for the army, and the inconvenience resulting therefrom, have induced the Commander of the Forces to issue the following orders :—

2. Under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, a horse or a mule was allowed to each Captain of a company of infantry, and a horse or a mule among the subalterns of the company ; and under the orders of the late Commander of the Forces, Lieutenant General Sir J. Cradock, which have been the rule with this army, the subalterns of a company of infantry were allowed a horse or mule between two.

3. The Commander of the Forces now desires that a Captain of a company may be allowed to keep two horses or mules, besides one horse or mule to carry the tents of the company ; and that every subaltern of infantry may be allowed to keep one horse or

mule; but it is to be clearly understood, that no more bätmen servants are to be taken from the ranks than there were under former orders.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires also, that throughout the army the Officers commanding regiments, heads of departments, &c. will take measures to prevent horses, mules, or other animals, from being kept in the regiments, &c., which are not allowed by the General Orders.

5. All foraging parties from regiments of cavalry or infantry, or brigades of artillery, when it is necessary to send any, are to go out regularly under the charge of an Officer; the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department of the division, in concert with the Officer of the Commissariat, pointing out where the foraging is to be made: and the orders of the 25th August, 1809, and of the 20th March, 1811, regarding the attendance of the Officer of the Commissariat, being attended to.

6. The Staff of the brigade or division will forage with one of the regiments of the brigade or division, according to the selection of the General Officer commanding; and no persons are to be allowed to go separately in search of forage.

7. The Officer in charge of a foraging party is to take care that a regular receipt is given to the owner for what is taken; and a list of the Officers sent out with the foraging parties is to be kept in each regiment of cavalry or infantry, brigade of artillery, and department, specifying the name and place where sent to; in order that, in case of complaint, it may be discovered who has neglected to attend to this order.

8. When the forage shall be brought in, it is to be taken to the Commissary attached to the brigade or division; and it is to be delivered out in regular rations to the several persons entitled to it, under the General orders of the army.

9. If the forage in any district can be collected in magazine, the foraging by the troops is to cease entirely, and all are to draw from the magazine.

10. Notwithstanding these orders, the Commander of the Forces requests, that the green forage may be used as long as may be possible, and that the dry may be saved.

G. O.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813.

1. The Court cannot close its proceedings without animadverting on the conduct of Lieut. —, of the — reg. who, commanding the advanced piquet of that part of the line, went with his own bätmen to collect forage, beyond the range of protection from his

own sentries, thereby setting an example of irregularity and disobedience of orders.

3. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of Lieut. — and the Officers of the army in general, to the observation of the Court Martial regarding his conduct when on piquet; and he refers them particularly to his General Orders of the 15th October last. (*See* **ADVANCED POSTS.**)

G. O. *St. Jean de Luz, 1st Jan. 1814.*

1. Irregularity in. (*See* **ARREST.**)

G. O. *St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan. 1814.*

1. The great number of forage parties which have been lost lately afford too strong proofs of the little attention paid to the General Orders of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of the Officers to the orders, No. 5, of the 15th of October last (*see* **ADVANCED POSTS**), and No. 5, of the 15th of November last.

G. O. *St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.*

1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the General Officers of the army, and the Commanding Officers of regiments, to the orders repeatedly given respecting requisitions, respecting receipts, and respecting forage.

2. The greatest abuses and outrages are committed daily in consequence of the inattention of the Officers of the army to these orders; to the loss and injury of the inhabitants of the country, and to the disgrace of the character of the army.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that Major General — do again insert in the Regimental Orderly Books of the brigade under his command, the General Orders which have been given on these subjects; and to call upon the Commanding Officers of the —, —, and — regts. of cavalry, to see that they are obeyed by those regiments, as well as by Lieut. Colonel —'s troop of horse artillery.

G. O. *St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.*

1. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Officers of the army to observe that the orders of the army uniformly require that requisitions, whether for forage or other articles, should be made by a Commissary or a Magistrate.

2. Those of the 4th of May and 17th of June, 1809, are positive on this point; and the Commander of the Forces particularly requests that they may be attended to in all requisitions in future.

3. Articles of any kind are to be taken from individuals, on

requisition, only when the Magistrate is absent, and cannot be found.

4. The General Officers, commanding divisions of infantry and brigades of cavalry, are requested to direct the Commissaries attached to their several divisions and brigades to settle with the Magistrates of the places in which they may be cantoned or encamped, where the horses and other animals attached to the division or brigade may be turned to grass, and at what rate of expense.

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

10. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

FRANCE.

G. O.

Lisboa, 9th July, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces is anxious to draw the attention of the Officers of the army to the difference of the situation in which they have been hitherto among the people of Portugal and Spain, and that in which they may hereafter find themselves among those of the frontiers of France.

2. Every military precaution must henceforward be used to obtain intelligence, and to prevent surprise. General and superior Officers, at the head of detached corps, will take care to keep up a constant and regular communication with the corps upon their right and left, and with their rear; and the soldiers and their followers must be prevented from wandering to a distance from their camps and cantonments on any account whatever.

3. Notwithstanding that these precautions are absolutely necessary, as the country in front of the army is the enemy's, the Commander of the Forces is particularly desirous that the inhabitants should be well treated; and that private property must be respected as it has been hitherto.

4. The Officers and soldiers of the army must recollect that their nations are at war with France solely because the Ruler of the French nation will not allow them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke: and they must not forget that the worst of the evils suffered by the enemy, in his profligate invasion of Spain and Portugal, have been occasioned by the irregularities of the soldiers and their cruelties, authorised and encouraged by their chiefs, towards the unfortunate and peaceful inhabitants of the country.

5. To revenge this conduct on the peaceful inhabitants of France would be unmanly and unworthy of the nations to whom the Commander of the Forces now addresses himself, and, at all events, would be the occasion of similar and worse evils to the army at large than those which the enemy's army have suffered in the Peninsula ; and would eventually prove highly injurious to the public interests.

6. The rules, therefore, which have been observed hitherto in requiring, and taking, and giving receipts for supplies from the country, are to be continued in the villages on the French frontier ; and the Commissaries, attached to each of the armies of the several nations, will receive the orders from the Commander in Chief of the army of their nations, respecting the mode and period of paying for such supplies.

G. O.

Lezaca, 8th Oct. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of publishing over again his orders of the 9th of July last, as they have been unattended to by the Officers and troops which entered France yesterday.

2. According to all the information which the Commander of the Forces has received, outrages of all descriptions were committed by the troops in presence even of their Officers, who took no pains whatever to prevent them.

3. The Commander of the Forces has already determined that some Officers, so grossly negligent of their duty, shall be sent to England, that their names may be brought under the attention of the Prince Regent, and that His Royal Highness may give such directions respecting them as he may think proper, as the Commander of the Forces is determined not to command Officers who will not obey his orders.

FREEMASONRY.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th Jan. 1810.

1. As the profession of Freemasonry is contrary to the law of Portugal, the Commander of the Forces requests that the meetings of the Lodges existing in the several corps, the use of masonic badges and emblems, and the appearance of the Officers and soldiers in masonic processions, may be discontinued while the troops will be in this country. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that the Officers and soldiers of the army will feel the necessity of obeying the laws of the country which they are sent

to protect; and that they will show their respect for the attachment of the people of Portugal to their own laws by refraining from an amusement which, however innocent in itself, and allowed by the law of Great Britain, is a violation of the law of this country, and very disagreeable to the people.

FUNERALS.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 10th Oct. 1812.

1. In consequence of the report from the Purveyor General, that the expense attending a soldier's funeral amounts to five shillings and six-pence, instead of four shillings and eight-pence, which latter sum the Officers commanding companies have hitherto paid, they are hereafter to pay five shillings and six-pence for each man.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

(Form of Order for.)

1. A General Court Martial will assemble at ———, for the trial of such prisoners as shall be ordered before it.

Detail.	{	Major General ———, President.	Members.
		4 Field Officers,	
		6 Captains,	
		4 Subalterns,	

2. The Members to be furnished by the 1st division, and their names and dates of their Commissions are to be sent to ———, Acting Deputy Judge Advocate.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL (OFFICERS).

Upon which Remarks are made by the Commander of the Forces on Duty and Discipline on confirming the Sentences.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Brigadier General R. Stewart was President, Conductor of Stores ———, was arraigned 'for absenting himself from his duty on or about the 27th July, when, in the evening of that day and during the action, he quitted

his situation, having charge of store ammunition, taking a horse, a gunner driver, and another horse, and making the best of his way to Plasencia, and spreading infamous reports injurious to the British army, saying it had been defeated by the enemy, &c.' The Court found him guilty of the charge, and sentenced the prisoner, Conductor of Stores —, to be dismissed His Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of serving His Majesty in any military capacity whatever; which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

5. Conductor of Stores —, is to continue under the charge of the Provost, until an opportunity shall offer of sending him to Lisbon. He is to receive his rations only.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

9. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Tilson was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for having absented himself from his regiment without leave, at or near Talavera, on the 3d of August, and proceeding to the rear.' The Court found him guilty of only part of the charge, and sentenced him to be reprimanded only in such manner as the Commander of the Forces shall think fit. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid taking this opportunity of observing that, when an Officer is separated from his regiment in the performance of his duty, or by unavoidable circumstances, it should be his first object to endeavour to join, when the duty shall have been performed, or the circumstances shall no longer exist which occasioned his separation from his regiment. This is peculiarly incumbent, and most probably would be an object to every Officer in this army, at a moment when the army might be supposed to be involved in difficulties. From the excellent character which Lieut. — bears, and from his former services and good conduct, the Commander of the Forces believes, with the Court Martial, that he was desirous of joining his regiment. That which has occurred to him, however, and the fact which is notorious to the whole army, if any effort had been made to join it, it must have been successful, should be a warning to all Officers in the situation in which Lieut. — found himself, not to listen to the senseless reports which invariably prevail on the flanks and rear of all armies, but to endeavour seriously to join their regiments; at all events, not to go farther to the rear till the necessity for doing so shall have become evident and urgent.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.

At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant General

Payne was President, Major —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for conduct affording a bad example to the junior Officers of the regiment.' The Court found him not guilty, and do fully acquit him: which sentence is confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

1. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid taking this opportunity of calling upon the Field Officers of regiments in particular, and all the Officers in general, to support and assist their Commanding Officers in the maintenance of discipline, and in the preservation of order and regularity in their corps.

2. The Officers of the army are much mistaken if they suppose that their duty is done when they have attended to the drill of their men and to the parade duties of the regiment. The order and regularity in camp and quarters, the subsistence and comfort of the soldiers, the general subordination and obedience of the corps, afford constant objects for the attention of the Field Officers in particular; in which, by their conduct in the assistance they will give their Commanding Officer, they can manifest their zeal for the service, their ability and fitness for promotion to the higher ranks, at least equally so, as by an attention to the drill and parade discipline of the corps.

4. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant General Payne was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for striking a Portuguese sentry at Elvas.' The Court are of opinion there is not sufficient evidence to substantiate the charge, and do therefore acquit Lieut. —: which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that all Officers and soldiers of the army will understand that the Spanish and Portuguese soldiers are intrusted with the performance of duties, when on sentry, equally with British soldiers in the same situation; and that any resistance to a Spanish or Portuguese sentry, and particularly any violence committed upon him, upon any assumed superiority of character, by any British Officer or soldier, will be punished as such a breach of military discipline shall deserve.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Oct. 1809.

2. At a General Court Martial, of which Brigadier General Slade was President, Captain —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a gentleman, in being concerned in an affray in Lisbon.' The Court find Captain — guilty of being in an affray, but acquit him of conduct unbecom-

ing an Officer and a gentleman, and adjudge him to be reprimanded : which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid drawing the attention of the army to the circumstances of Captain ——'s case, and to urge them to avoid misfortunes similar to those he has met with, by avoiding the places in which they originate. The Commander of the Forces will not aggravate the distress which Captain —— must feel, by entering into further particulars ; but, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court Martial, reprimands him for his conduct at Lisbon on the night of the 3d March, 1809.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th June, 1810.

4. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Leith was President, Lieut. ——, of the — Light Dragoons, was arraigned 'for disgraceful and unmilitary conduct, in forcing a sentry posted on duty, whilst in the execution of the particular orders intrusted to him in the theatre of the Rua dos Condes, on or about the evening of the 4th January, 1810.' The Court are of opinion that he is not guilty, and do therefore acquit him.

5. Although from the inconsistency of some parts of the evidence, the Court have not been completely satisfied as to the acts of positive violence having been committed by the prisoner, Lieut. ——, which would have fully established the charge ; and as the charge is so worded as to be incapable of subdivision, the course which they have pursued has, in their opinion, been without any alternative presenting itself but that of a general acquittal : they cannot, however, discharge their duty without expressing, in the most marked terms, their unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of the prisoner, Lieut. ——, which, on the occasion alluded to, appears to have been not only highly disrespectful to the King's service, but subversive of the principles of discipline by which alone it can be usefully carried on.

6. The Court are therefore of opinion that, if from the causes before stated, the prisoner, Lieut. ——, has escaped a sentence of condemnation, he has justly merited that his conduct should be reprobated and censured ; the more especially, as not only on the occasion alluded to in the charge, but in the loose, indecorous, and generally irrelevant address with which the prisoner opened his defence, he repays the indulgence of having been permitted to hold at the same time a British and a Portuguese commission, by denying the authority of his own sovereign to bring him to justice,

whilst under an equivocation equally absurd and dangerous, Lieut. — asserts that, as an Officer of the Prince Regent of Portugal, he might with impunity commit every outrage in the midst of the British army employed in the face of an enemy in the field—an assertion so monstrous as to call for the strongest expressions of disapprobation and censure from the Court: which opinion has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

7. Lieut. — is to be released from his arrest and is to join his regiment.

G. O.

Gouveia, 13th Sept. 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Leith was President, Captain —, of the — reg., was arraigned ‘for disrespectful expressions and conduct unbecoming an Officer, &c.’ The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of part of the charges, and of refusing to withdraw the disrespectful expressions, when immediately offered to be released from arrest on condition of his doing so; and do sentence him to be publicly reprimanded: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces laments that Captain — should have thought proper to defer, until he was brought to trial, to explain the disrespectful expressions which he made use of to his Commanding Officer, notwithstanding the repeated offers made to him by his Commanding Officer to receive such explanation.

3. The Officers of the army should recollect, that it is not only no degradation, but it is meritorious, for him that is in the wrong to acknowledge and atone for his error; and that the momentary humiliation, which any man may feel upon making such an acknowledgment, is more than recompensed by the subsequent satisfaction which it affords him; and by avoiding a trial and conviction of conduct unbecoming an Officer.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that Major General Leith will have this Order read to Captain —, in front of the — reg., paraded for that purpose, as the reprimand for his conduct. Captain — is then to be released from his arrest.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 2d Jan. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General the Hon. C. Colville was President, Surgeon —, of the — reg., was arraigned ‘for confining a Portuguese inhabitant in the regimental guard house, &c.’ The Court do find him guilty, and sentence

him to be reprimanded : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces experiences great difficulty in expressing his sense of the conduct of Surgeon —, of the — reg., consistently with the respect due to the opinion of the General Court Martial by which he was tried.

3. The Commander of the Forces has frequently urged the Officers and soldiers of the army to treat kindly the inhabitants of this country, from whom they have received every assistance, and upon every occasion the most cordial good treatment. But Surgeon —, forgetful of these orders, and of the common justice due from one man to another, confined —, an inhabitant, in the regimental guard house, contrary to the orders of the army, and the laws of this and every other civilized country.

4. The Officers and soldiers of the army are again warned, that they have no more right to confine in a military guard house an inhabitant of Portugal than they would have to confine one of His Majesty's subjects in Great Britain; and he forbids the practice.

5. The release of —, without orders from the Commanding Officer of the regiment, was as unmilitary a proceeding as his confinement in the guard house was improper : and for the whole of his conduct, the Commander of the Forces directs that this reprimand may be read to Surgeon —, at the head of the troops stationed at Torres Vedras.

G. O.

Cartazo, 19th Feb. 1181.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Minet was President, Mr. —, Apothecary to the Forces, was arraigned 'for disobedience of orders, in having a private soldier of the 11th reg. as his servant, or orderly.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for three calendar months : which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consideration of the good character which the Commander of the Forces has heard of Mr. —; and in consequence of the satisfaction he has received from the mode in which the duty of the Medical department of this army is done in general; and in hopes that the crime of which Mr. — has been found guilty will not be repeated, the Commander of the Forces remits that part of the sentence which suspends Mr. — from rank and pay for three months; and that Officer is to be released from his arrest and return to his duty.

G. O.

Santa Marinha, 25th March, 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial held at Chamusca, for the trial of Captain —, Lieuts. —, —, —, —, and Ensign —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for scandalous and infamous behaviour, in being concerned in an act of violence.' The Court do partially acquit Captain — and Lieut. —, but find guilty Lieuts. —, and — and Ensign —; and do sentence Lieut. — to be dismissed the service with infamy, and Lieut. — and Ensign — to be cashiered. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has confirmed the sentence of the Court, and directs the Commander of the Forces to reprimand Captain —, and Lieuts. — and —.

2. The Commander of the Forces trusts that Captain —, and Lieuts. — and —, will take warning by the events which occurred on the night of the 4th of December; and will avoid to be in a state in which men are unaware of the nature or effect of their actions, and are incapable of performing any duty.

3. He desires Lieut. — to attend in particular to that part of the letter of the Commander in Chief which contains the sentiments of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on his conduct, and he is admonished accordingly. Captain —, and Lieuts. — and —, are to be released from arrest and to join their battalion; and the Officer commanding at Lisbon is to report on which day the sentence of the General Court Martial will be communicated to the other three prisoners.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 19th July, 1811.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sontag was President, Quarter Master —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for impressing some bullock cars intended for the public service, for disobedience of the orders of his superior Officer, Lieut. —, of the — reg., who ordered him not to take the said bullocks, &c.' The Court are of opinion that Quarter Master — is guilty of part of the charges brought against him, and do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for three calendar months, and further to be reprimanded: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The suspension of Quarter Master — is to commence this day.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that Quarter Master — may be called upon the parade of the — batt. of the — reg., to be formed for that purpose; and may be informed, that when Mr. Dankerts declined to supply him with the means of convey-

ance, that were necessary to enable him to perform the duty on which he was detached from his regiment, he ought to have reported the circumstance to his Commanding Officer; and ought not to have been guilty of disobedience of the orders of the army, and an act of violence, which led to other disorders by the party under his command, and to improper behaviour towards Lieut. —, of the — reg., his superior Officer, of which the General Court Martial have found him guilty.

6. One of the motives for the repeated orders which have been issued (*see* PRESSING), that the soldiers might not be employed in pressing articles from the country, is to avoid the abuse, of which they are generally guilty, in forcing money from the inhabitants for the release of what they have taken by violence: but whatever may be the cause of the issue of any order, obedience is the safe mode of proceeding in every instance; and the Officers of the army must, long before this time, have been aware of the necessity of attending to the General Orders of the Commander of the Forces.

7. Inconvenience must be felt at times, by some individuals, in their operation; but it must be suffered in an extended service, as that on which the army is employed; and it is trifling, in comparison, with the general interests, and the general individual convenience for which these orders are calculated to provide.

8. Quarter Master — is hereby reprimanded.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 1st Sept. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. General Sir S. Cotton, Bart., was President, Lieut. Colonel the Hon. — was arraigned 'for unmilitary conduct, in forwarding a letter couched in most offensive and disrespectful terms to Major General —; and for refusing to withdraw this and another letter equally offensive.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be severely reprimanded: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces regrets that an Officer of the rank of Lieut. Colonel — should have placed himself in the situation in which that Officer now finds himself; and that he should have persevered in the error which he had committed, notwithstanding its nature, and the consequences likely to result from his conduct, were repeatedly represented to him; and that he was earnestly urged by those whose opinions ought to have had an influence over him, to recall the improper letters which he had addressed to Major General —.

3. If the extreme sensibility to the censure of his Commanding Officer, which was the pretext for the disrespectful and offensive conduct of which Lieut. Colonel — has been found guilty, had been of that good description which induces those who feel it to avoid that censure by attending strictly to their duty; by obeying with zeal and precision the orders which they receive; and by upholding the discipline and subordination of the army, Lieut. Colonel — would have attended to the advice he had received to withdraw his offensive letters, rather than incur the risk of receiving a stronger censure under the sentence of the General Court Martial.

4. The Commander of the Forces hopes, however, that that sentence will convince Lieut. Colonel the Hon. — that, whatever may be his feelings, he cannot with impunity express them to his Commanding Officer in terms of disrespect and offence, even when he thinks he has reason to complain of his Commanding Officer's conduct; and that he will recollect in future, that a General Court Martial will enforce the rules of the service, which protect every Officer from disrespect and insult on every occasion, but most particularly when in the execution of his duty.

5. The Commander of the Forces desires that this order, whereby Lieut. Colonel the Hon. — of the — reg., is reprimanded, may be read to him by the Assistant Adjutant General, attached to the 6th division, at the head of that division, to be paraded for that purpose, in presence of Lieut. General Sir. S. Cotton, Bart., President of the General Court Martial, who is requested to attend.

6. Lieut. Colonel the Hon. — is then to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty with his regiment.

G. O.

Freneda, 5th Oct. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Long was President, Captain —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for disobedience of orders of this army, in embargoing mules in the public service.' The Court are of opinion that Captain — is not guilty of the crime preferred against him, and do therefore acquit him: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is happy to find that Captain — is quite free from blame. (*For remainder of the Orders on this subject, see HOSPITAL.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 14th Nov. 1811.

9. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Long was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for pro-

ceeding to Lisbon, from Alter de Chaõ, when in charge of a detachment of sick, without leave; for taking with him his servant, a soldier, contrary to express orders; and for taking with him a considerable sum of the company's money intrusted to his charge.'

The Court do find him guilty, and sentence him to be publicly and severely reprimanded; to be suspended from rank and pay for six months; and to refund into the hands of the Paymaster of the regiment the balance of any sums of public money in his possession: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

10. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the example of Lieut. — will induce the Officers of the army to consider the performance of their duty as their first object, from which their attention ought not to be diverted by any idle views of amusement at Lisbon or elsewhere.

11. A moment's reflection on these subjects, on which it was Lieut. —'s duty to reflect, would have convinced him that the soldiers of his company would suffer the greatest inconvenience from his taking with him, from the regiment, their money; and the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, from the whole of Lieut. —'s conduct, and from his having omitted, to this moment, to replace the money which he had improperly taken away, that he had determined, in the first instance, to avail himself of any idle excuse to go to Lisbon for his amusement, for which the company's money was to give him the means of paying the expenses.

12. Lieut. —, proceeding from Abrantes to Lisbon, on the alleged recommendation of Dr. —, was equally irregular, but consistent with the rest of his conduct. He ought to have known that he could not with propriety remain absent from his regiment, on account of sickness, without the permission of the Commander of the Forces, founded on the proceedings of a Medical Board ordered to assemble in consequence of a report to the Commander of the Forces of the bad state of his health.

G. O.

Freneda, 16th Nov. 1811.

4. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. W. Ponsonby was President, Deputy Assistant Commissary General —* was arraigned 'upon six charges of insubordination, disrespect of authority, ungentlemanlike conduct, disobedience of the orders of the Governor at Peniche, &c.' The Court find him

* This Commissariat Officer was afterwards dismissed the service by a General Court Martial, held at Vittoria on the 8th December, 1813, for fraud; the proceedings of which were confirmed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

guilty of the greater part of the charges, and do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for three calendar months, and to be severely reprimanded : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

5. The Commander of the Forces has seldom read the details of an Officer's conduct which have given him so much cause for disapprobation and disgust as those which appear respecting the conduct of Mr. — in the proceedings of the General Court Martial.

6. Having been employed on duty at the Fort of Peniche, he set at defiance the Governor and all the Portuguese authorities in that place ; he beat the people employed under him ; and insulted the inhabitants of the fort by conduct and language which a gentleman ought not to have used.

7. The people of Portugal have in no instance shown their forbearance and good-nature, their gratitude for the benefits they have received from the British nation, and their consideration for the follies of an individual, in a greater degree than in the case of Mr. —. But the Commander of the Forces is determined that these qualities shall not be taken advantage of by any individual to their annoyance and injury ; and he declares that, if he did not attribute much of the conduct of Mr. — to thoughtlessness and levity, he would recommend that he should be dismissed from His Majesty's service.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests Major General Peacocke to read to Mr. — this reprimand for his conduct. His suspension from rank and pay is to take place from this day ; and the Commander of the Forces requests the Commissary General will hereafter employ Mr. — in a situation in which his conduct will be under the inspection of one of the superior Officers of the Commissariat.

9. He likewise requests that Mr. —, of the Commissariat, may be also removed from Peniche.

G. O.

Villa Verde, 2d July, 1812.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Barnes was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., and Lieut. —, of the — reg., were arraigned upon the following charges : ' for spreading false and injurious reports, tending to create alarm and terror among the inhabitants, and for disrespectful conduct towards the Officer commanding the militia of Lousaõ.' The Court are of opinion that Lieut. —, of the — reg., is not guilty, and do honorably acquit him ; but that Lieut. —, of the — reg., is guilty of the first part of the charge only, and do sentence

him to be publicly reprimanded: which sentence is confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had reason to urge the Officers of the army to treat the authorities of the country with respect, and the people with kindness.

4. All must be sensible that no people will submit to be treated with contempt, particularly not those in authority; and there is no Officer who is not aware that in his own country he dares not conduct himself towards either Magistrates or people, in the manner of which there are too frequent instances in this country.

5. Yet there are laws here to protect persons in authority from insult, as well as in England; and it is neither generous nor manly to take advantage of the good nature of the people, and of their gratitude for the services rendered to them by the army, to insult them.

6. The Commander of the Forces is determined he will never pass unnoticed conduct of this description; and he hopes that Lieut. — will take warning from what has passed at this Court Martial, and, from this reprimand, not to insult or to amuse himself at the expense of the terrors of the people of the country in future.

7. Lieut. — is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 26th Sept. 1812.

2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General — was President, Captain —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a gentleman, and tending, in the most direct manner, to subvert good order, due subordination, and military discipline.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the greater part of the charges preferred against him, and do sentence him to be cashiered. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent approves and confirms the finding and sentence of the Court.—(*This part of the order is dated Freneda, 12th Dec. 1812.*)

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe, from a perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial in the trial of Captain —, of the — reg. (sent to England for confirmation), that the orders which he has repeatedly issued to this army regarding the conduct of Officers in quarters and cantonments; regarding their conduct on a march; regarding the inspections of the soldiers' necessaries, and particularly their ammunition, have not been attended to in the — reg.: and as Lieutenant Colonel —, their late Commanding Officer, was

very attentive to his duty, the Commander of the Forces is apprehensive that the want of attention to those orders is more general than he has hitherto imagined.

2. He intreats the Commanding and other Officers of regiments to peruse with attention the General Orders of the army, and to make themselves masters of the duties which these orders impose upon them, and to perform them with strictness and regularity.

3. They may depend upon it that, unless the duties prescribed in these orders are performed with regularity, the regiments cannot be kept in the order in which they ought to be for the service required from them.

4. Captain — is to proceed to Lisbon in arrest, there to wait for the publication of the General Court Martial on his trial; it being sent to England for the sanction of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He is to report his arrival to Major General Peacocke.

G. O.

Rueda, 4th Nov. 1812.

2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Le Marchant was President, Cornet —, of the —, was arraigned 'for conduct unbecoming an Officer and a gentleman, in being drunk in the streets, and using most vile and obscene language to the wives of — and —.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the first part of the charge, and do sentence him to be severely reprimanded in the presence of the Officers of his corps: which sentence is confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that Cornet — may be reprimanded for his conduct before the Officers of his corps, to be assembled in the camp this afternoon: and that the Officers of the — may be informed that the Commander of the Forces is much displeased with their conduct; and he regrets that the time of the other Officers of the army should be taken up in inquiring into and passing sentence upon the improprieties of behaviour of a set of men whose neglect of duty must be obvious to every person who sees the establishment placed under their charge.

4. He requests Lieutenant Colonel — to take measures to insure attention on the part of the Officers to the men and horses in their charge.

G. O.

Freneda, 3d Feb. 1813.

2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Long

was President, Mr. —, Commissariat Clerk, was arraigned 'for scandalous and infamous conduct towards Mr. —, Surgeon to the Forces, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be suspended from his situation in the Commissariat Department for the space of six calendar months, and to be further and publicly reprimanded for his conduct: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces has, upon more than one occasion, exhorted the Officers of the army, and those gentlemen belonging to its civil departments, to use, in their intercourse with each other, whether on the business of the public or on their own private concerns, that language and those manners by which gentlemen of education ought always to be distinguished: and, as the public service must suffer by a departure from the conduct prescribed, he is determined that he will never pass unnoticed any instance, that may come to his knowledge, of conduct such as that of which Mr. — has been found guilty.

4. This person, however, may think himself very fortunate that the sentence of the Court has been so lenient. A different view of the evidence on the first charge, or a different mode of drawing that of which he has been found guilty, would have rendered his dismissal from the service necessary under the Articles of War.

5. The Commander of the Forces hopes, therefore, that he will take warning by what has occurred; and that he will, in future, conduct himself on all occasions as a gentleman ought. This reprimand is to be read to Mr. — by the Commanding Officer at the station at which Mr. — may be, in presence of the Officers and troops, to be paraded for that purpose. His suspension from rank and pay is to take place from the 1st instant.

G. O.

Frenada, 15th Feb. 1813.

6. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Vandeleur was President, Lieut. —, Ensign —, and Ensign —, were arraigned 'for disobedience of the General Orders, in pulling down the beams or wood of a house near the encampment; and secondly, for perseverance in their disobedience of orders, in continuing the destruction of houses, although warned of the impropriety by the Acting Assistant Provost Martial of the 3d division.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence Lieut. —, of the — reg., Ensign —, of the — reg., and Ensign —, of the — reg., to be suspended from rank and pay

for six months : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

7. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial on Lieut. —, Ensign —, and Ensign —, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the punishments of those Officers, awarded by the sentence of the Court ; but not from concurring, in any manner, in the opinion of the Court, that their cases at all deserved this indulgence.

8. The duties of the army cannot be carried on, if the Officers do not make it their business to know, and carry into execution strictly, the orders which have been issued for the performance of those duties ; and, notwithstanding the recommendation of the Court Martial, it appears by their own sentences that Lieut. — and Ensign — disobeyed not only the General Orders of the army, of which they ought not to have been ignorant, but the verbal orders of their General given to them on the spot : and that Ensign —, after having disobeyed a General Order, and having been warned of this irregularity by the Assistant Provost attached to the division, persisted in his disobedience.

9. They are released from their arrest, and are to return to their duty with their regiments.

G. O.

Frenada, 14th March, 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. R. O'Callaghan was President, Ensign —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for neglect of duty, and disobedience of the repeated orders of the army, in suffering two corporals under his command to press or embargo various animals without previous application to a British Commissary, or Local Magistrate, &c.' The Court acquit Ensign — of part of the charge, but are of opinion that he is guilty in not having been sufficiently cautious in giving instructions to the non-commissioned officers under his command ; in consequence of which one of the corporals committed great irregularities ; and they do sentence Ensign —, of the — reg., to be reprimanded : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The various orders which have been issued at different times, by the Commander of the Forces, to prevent the misconduct and outrages committed by the soldiers of the army, in their marches through the country, have been generally occasioned by some disasters which had immediately occurred ; and by the fall of one or more soldiers in contests with the inhabitants, in the protection of that property of which the soldiers were desirous of

depriving them. The Commander of the Forces, therefore, trusted that his repeated orders on this subject would have been obeyed ; and particularly as they contain directions for the adoption of a line of conduct applicable to every case which can occur ; which, if adopted, must prove a remedy for the evil, and must prevent the outrages complained of, and their consequent misfortunes.

3. Ensign —, of the — reg., was brought before a Court Martial for a neglect of these orders, for which crime the General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. R. O'Callaghan is President, have sentenced that he should be reprimanded ; and he is hereby reprimanded accordingly.

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts, however, that the Officers of the army will consider the object of the orders, the neglect of which is now under consideration ; and that they will find motives for attending to them in their desire to save the lives of their men, which might have been wanting but for the example now before them.

G. O.

Freneda, 17th May, 1813.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for neglect of duty, regulation, and practice of the service, and for disobedience of the express General Orders of this army, in not duly reporting himself or the state of his detachment to Major Cimitiere, the Commandant at Celorico, and in taking a quarter there without any regular billet.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, excepting that part of taking a quarter there without any regular billet, and do sentence Lieut. — to be reprimanded : which sentence is confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The frequent neglect of the Officers of the junior ranks of the army, to perform the duties required, has been attended by the most serious and distressing consequences ; and the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the orders of the army, the precepts and examples of their superiors, and their own reflections, would have taught them to pay more attention, and that he should not have had occasion again to complain of these neglects.

5. The duty of reporting a detachment, on its march, to the Commandant of every military station through which it passes, is prescribed and practised in every army wherever stationed : and it is particularly enjoined in this army, for reasons to which it is

unnecessary now to advert, but which are sufficiently detailed in the General Orders upon the subject.

6. Inadvertency is no excuse for the neglect of this or any other duty, however frequently it may be alleged; and, as the Commander of the Forces has full reason to acknowledge the zeal and good intention of all the Officers of the army, he has to lament and complain of their inadvertency only for the various neglects from which the service suffers so seriously. It is their business to make themselves masters of the orders for the guidance of their conduct on every duty on which they may be employed; and if they will only turn their minds towards, and reflect each upon his own business, they will soon find that the performance of essential duties and the obedience to orders will not escape their memories.

7. This Order to be read to Lieut. —, in front of the — reg., to be paraded for this purpose. He is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest.

G.O.

Lezaca, 17th Sept. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Hill, Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, was President, Sub-Lieutenant and Adjutant —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for refusing to obey the orders of Lieut. —, of the same regiment, his superior Officer, in a point of duty; and for disobedience of orders in peremptorily refusing twice to give over the piquet to Lieut. —, who ordered him so to do.' The Court are of opinion that Sub-Lieut. and Adjutant — is not guilty, and acquit him; and the Court are further of opinion that the charges are frivolous and vexatious: which opinion has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. Lieut. and Adjutant — is to be released from his arrest, and is to join his regiment.

3. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid observing, upon the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial on the trial of Lieut. and Adjutant —, that Captain —, having been present on the parade on the evening of the 4th of August, when the transactions occurred which form the subject of the second charge against Lieut. and Adjutant — ought to have interfered, as a superior Officer of the regiment, to protect Lieut. and Adjutant — in the performance of his duty as Adjutant, as prescribed by the Regulations of His Majesty's service and the Standing Orders of the regiment; and it must be understood in the — as well as in the army in general, that the possession of rank in the ser-

vice is attended by the necessity for the performance of duty, and for attention to the maintenance of good order and discipline; and that it is not in the power of an Officer to lay aside or to assume his rank in the service at his pleasure: but most particularly not, when he is on parade on which troops are formed for duty.

G. O.

St. Pé, 14th Nov. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Brisbane was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for disobedience of orders, in not answering official letters when in command of a detachment at Belem, &c.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of part of the charges preferred against him, and do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of three months, and to be publicly and severely reprimanded. The Court is induced to award this lenient sentence in consequence of the high character the prisoner has received from the Field Officers of his regiment: which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot sufficiently express his disapprobation of the conduct of Lieut. —. The duties required from the junior ranks of the Officers of the army, however easy of execution, are highly important to the welfare of the soldier, and are essential to the public interests; and they cannot be neglected without injury to both.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that what has happened to Lieut. — will be a warning to others to consider their professional duty their first object; and not to allow any idle pursuit to induce them to stay away from their regiment and neglect their duty.

4. Lieut. — is hereby reprimanded.

G. O.

St. Pé, 16th Nov. 1813.

1. to 3. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 29th Nov. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant Colonel Rudd, 77th regiment, was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for direct disobedience of orders, in having refused to take charge of a detachment, although directed to do so by Lieut. —, then officiating as Commandant; and for unmilitary conduct in leaving the town of Toro, without intimating his intention to the Commandant, or calling upon him for the necessary route.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of both charges,

and do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for the space of six calendar months: which opinion and sentence is confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces fully concurs in the sentence of the General Court Martial on Lieut. —; and he conceives that Lieut. — acted very improperly in refusing to take charge of the detachment at Toro, when ordered to do so by the Commandant, and in quitting Toro without leave. He is, at the same time, convinced, from the perusal of the proceedings, that Lieut. — was really unable, from recent sickness, to take such a charge, and that his conduct is to be attributed wholly to that ignorance of his duty and of the regulations of the service, and of the orders of the army, of which too many are guilty.

3. If Lieut — had made himself acquainted with the orders of the army he would have known that all Officers at an hospital station are liable to do duty with the dépôt, and are under the orders of the Commandant, and consequently cannot quit the hospital station without his leave or order. He would likewise have known that, if his health was not in a state to allow of his undertaking the charge of a detachment of convalescents on the march, he ought to have appeared before a Medical Board of Officers, who would have decided upon his case. Being ignorant of these orders, an attention to which, it is obvious, is necessary for carrying on the service, Lieut. — has got himself into these difficulties and disgrace. The Commander of the Forces trusts that he has not mistaken the character of Lieut. — in believing that the fault was involuntary; that he was really so unwell as to be unable to take charge of the detachment, although desirous of joining his regiment; and that this reprimand will be sufficient to induce him and others to read with attention, and attend more strictly to the duties and conduct required by the standing regulations of the service and the orders of the army.

4. With this hope, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence on Lieut. —; and he desires that he may be released from his arrest and may join his regiment.

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 26th Dec. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Bromhead was President, Assistant Surgeon —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for neglect of duty, insubordinate conduct, and disobedience of the orders of his superior Officer.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be suspended

from rank and pay for three months : which sentence is confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. In consequence of the recommendation of the General Court Martial, and of the circumstances stated, that Assistant Surgeon — had made an apology for his conduct, which had been approved of and accepted by his superior Officer, the Commander of the Forces is induced to remit the sentence, hoping that what has happened will be a warning to him in future.

3. He is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty.
G. O. *St. Jean de Luz, 11th Jan. 1814.*

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General the Hon. E. Stopford was President, Lieut. J——, of the — reg., was arraigned ‘for disobedience of orders to his superior Officer, Lieut. W—— of the same regiment, and striking him, and further threatening to repeat the insult.’ The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence Lieut. J—— to be dismissed from the service.

The following letter of recommendation was transmitted to the Marquis of Wellington by the President of the Court :—

‘ MY LORD,

Oyarzun, 17th Sept. 1813.

I have the honour to inclose the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which I was President, on Lieut. —, of the — reg., and it is at the particular request of the Court, many of whom are personally acquainted with the prisoner, that I take the liberty of recommending him to your Lordship’s mercy. I have been the more induced to take this step from the very good character that has been given me by several of the members of the Court, of the prisoner, for the period of 10 years, and for his good conduct in the field, particularly at the battle of Albuera, where he was severely wounded.

E. STOPFORD,

Field Marshal,

Major General, President.

The Marquis of Wellington, K.G.’

The following letter was addressed by the Marquis of Wellington to the President of the Court :—

‘ SIR,

Lesaca, 20th Sept. 1813.

I have perused the proceedings of the General Court Martial, of which you are President, on the trial of Lieut. —, of the — reg., and the recommendation of the Court, to which I feel every inclination to attend, but I return both with a wish that the Court should revise their sentence.

I cannot but consider the transaction, which has been the subject of this Court Martial, to be simply a private quarrel, which has as little connection with the public service, and with the discipline and subordination of the army, as any that has ever come under my notice.

It is certainly true, that private quarrels between Officers are proper subjects for the investigation of a Court Martial; but the complainant, in order to obtain a decision in his favour, must come with a fair case; he must not himself have been guilty of a breach of the General Orders of the army and of discipline; and his authority as a superior Officer must not have been exerted against his inferior, against whom he complains, in order to enjoy the advantage of this improper conduct; and, above all, he must have refrained from the use of abusive and improper language and gestures.

It appears that Lieut. W—— seized a stable in the neighbourhood of the lines of the camp of his company on which he had no billet, and in which he had kept his horses; but that having been absent, Lieut J—— followed his example, and equally seized it, and put his animals in it.

The right of each to the use of the stable was equally void of foundation. Lieut. W——, however, orders Lieut. J—— to quit the stable, and employs a guard to turn his horses out, not on account of the impropriety of occupying it without a billet, but in order to put his own in; and here I cannot but think him the aggressor.

Had these gentlemen no Commanding Officer? Were there no means of obtaining redress for an injury, supposing one to have been committed by Lieut. J——, excepting by an armed force under Lieut. W——'s own direction? Was that armed force used with propriety in this case, and is not Lieut. W—— liable to trial and punishment for such an abuse of his authority?

Then it is proved, in the course of the dispute on this subject, Lieut. W—— made use of very improper and provoking expressions and gestures towards Lieut. J——, and, upon the whole, however improper the conduct of the latter may have been, it was not unprovoked; I therefore recommend to the Court to pass a more lenient sentence upon him, stating, in the body of the sentence, that the conduct of Lieut. W——, the senior Officer and complainant, was the original cause of the misconduct complained of.

M. G. the Hon. E. Stopford,

President of a General Court Martial.'

WELLINGTON.

Irun, 24th Sept. 1813.

The Court having met for the purpose of revising the sentence of the General Court Martial on Lieut. J——, of the — reg., are of opinion that, as the charges are worded, and as the Court have found the prisoner guilty of them, the Article of War 28, section 16, which particularly applies, does not leave them any alternative; but adverting to the whole circumstances, and to the provocation which might have been given by Lieut. W——, the Court were induced to transmit, through their President, a letter, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Commander of the Forces.

Letter from His Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander in Chief.

‘ MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 13th Dec. 1813.

I am to acquaint your Lordship that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was pleased, in the name and behalf of His Majesty, to approve the finding and confirm the sentence of the Court; but as the quarrel between the prisoner and the prosecutor appears to have been of a private nature, in which both parties were culpable, the Prince Regent was further most graciously pleased, under such circumstances, together with the testimony in favour of the prisoner's character, to consider him a proper subject for the exercise of His Royal Highness' gracious clemency, and to command that he should be restored to the functions of his Commission.

(Signed) FREDERICK,

Field Marshal,

Commander in Chief.

The Marquis of Wellington, K.G., &c.'

G. O.

St. Jean de Luz, 18th Jan. 1814.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel Peregrine Maitland, 1st Foot Guards, was President, Lieut. —, of the — batt., King's German Legion, was arraigned upon three charges of ‘ scandalous conduct to Mr. L——, the Paymaster.’ The Court are of opinion that he is guilty; but the Court, upon the whole, are of opinion that the conduct of the prisoner was not such as merits the very strong phrases of accusation made use of in the charges, and that the prisoner's misconduct is already extenuated by his subsequent offer to apologise to Mr. L——, whose reasons for not accepting that apology appear to the Court very far from satisfactory. The Court do therefore sentence Lieut. P——, of the — batt., King's German Legion, to be re-

primanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct: which opinion and sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is much concerned that so much of the time of the Officers of the General Courts Martial should have been taken up in the investigation, and his own, in the perusal of the evidence in the investigation of charges so futile as those given in by Mr. L—— against Lieut. P——, and which had the good of the service so little for their object.

3. Lieut. P——'s conduct was no doubt highly reprehensible; and it does appear extraordinary to the Commander of the Forces that, under circumstances in which there was so little room for choice of quarters as there appears to have been at Ahetye, any dispute should have existed, and any Officer should have exposed his conduct to censure as Lieut. P—— did. The Commander of the Forces, however, concurs with the General Court Martial, that the offer to make any apology required ought to have satisfied Mr. L——; and so little does he think the subject deserving the attention and time which it has occupied, that if the Commander of the Forces had known that Lieut. P—— had offered to make an apology for his conduct, he would not have allowed him to have been brought to trial.

5. The Commander of the Forces has observed, in the perusal of the proceedings of the General Court Martial, that Mr. L—— has been engaged in retail trade since he has been the Paymaster of the — batt., King's German Legion, which circumstance he will make known to the Secretary at War; and, in the mean time, as this conduct is contrary to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the King's Regulations, the Commander of the Forces requests the Commanding Officers of regiments will take measures to prevent the Paymasters from trading in any manner whatever.

G. O.

Garris, 24th Feb. 1814.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Robinson was President, Lieut. —— was arraigned 'for conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and a gentleman, in making use of gross and ungentlemanlike language to Lieut. —— of the same regiment.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do therefore sentence him to be reprimanded in such a manner as the Commander of the Forces may think proper: which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces cannot but feel that his time, and that of the Officers composing the General Court Martial, is occupied very little to the advantage of the public service, in considering such subjects as the unbecoming and ungentlemanlike behaviour of Officers towards each other. The Orders of the Army, the Articles of War, and the rules of society, forbid such conduct; and the Commander of the Forces is astonished that any man, claiming the character of a gentleman, could be provoked to use such language as that proved to have been used by Lieut. — and Lieut. —, both of the same regiment, towards each other. The Commander of the Forces trusts that what has passed will be a warning to them in future.

3. This order is to be read at two parades of the — reg.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL (PRIVATES, &c.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 19th Sept. 1809.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant General Payne was President, Privates — and —, of the — reg., and seven other privates of different regiments, were arraigned 'for plundering stores of shoes while on escort from Lisbon to the army.' The Court, having found them guilty of the charge preferred against them, do sentence them to receive 500 lashes each: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces cannot avoid to take this opportunity of drawing the attention of the army to the unworthy conduct of those soldiers who have plundered the stores, on the way to the army for the use of their comrades, over which they were placed as a guard.

G. O.

Badajoz, 22d Sept. 1809.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Brigadier General Anson was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for plundering beehives' (*see BEEHIVES*). The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and sentence them to receive 500 lashes each: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and is to be carried into execution in presence of the — reg. and a company from each of the other regiments of the 4th division.

G. O.

Viseu, 30th Jan. 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel the Hon. E.

Stopford was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned upon charges of which he was acquitted in consequence of his acting under the immediate orders of his master, Lieut. —, of the — reg. The Court cannot close its proceedings without noticing the extreme impropriety in the conduct of Lieut. —, in sending the prisoner, his servant, out after hours, knowing him to be drunk, which was the cause of his being brought before a General Court Martial, and his being tried for a capital offence.

2. The Officers of the army, who have soldiers for their servants, should be particularly cautious not to give them orders the execution of which are breaches of discipline and good order and not to expose them, in a state of intoxication, to the temptation of committing offences which must lead to the punishment of the soldier.

G. O.

Viseu, 28th Feb. 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel the Hon. Edward Stopford was President, Private —, of the — reg., and Private —, of the — reg., were arraigned for 'highway robbery of some Portuguese inhabitants.' The Court do find them guilty, and sentence them to be hanged by the neck until dead: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. Before the same Court was arraigned Private —, of the — reg., for desertion. The Court do find him guilty, and sentence him to be shot to death: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

6. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the soldiers of the army to the consequence of the crimes committed by the soldiers thus ordered for execution, under the sentences of a General Court Martial. —, of the — reg., and —, of the reg., committed a crime which the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe is too common in this army; they robbed and ill-treated an inhabitant of this country, whom they met on the road—a crime which the Commander of the Forces is determined in no instance to forgive.

7. The soldiers of the army have been invariably well-treated by the inhabitants of Portugal; and the frequent instances of their being robbed and ill-treated, and of murders being committed, by soldiers who straggle from their detachments on a march, are a disgrace to the character of this army and to the British nation.

8. The Commander of the Forces is therefore determined, in every case of the kind that may occur, to have proof adduced of the crime committed; and the sentences of the General Courts Martial, whatever they may be, shall be carried into execution.

9. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the crime committed by Private —, of the — reg. (desertion) is no less common in this army than robbery and murder; and, in respect to this crime, he is equally determined to carry into execution the sentences of General Courts Martial, whatever they may be.

G. O.

Viscu, 25th March, 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Campbell was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for plunder and desertion.' The Court do find them guilty, and do sentence them to be hanged by the neck till dead: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Officers commanding regiments will draw the attention of the soldiers under their command to this example of the consequences of the disgraceful outrages of which too many of the soldiers of this army have been guilty.

3. The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination to spare no trouble to procure and produce evidence against those who may be guilty of such outrages; and to carry into execution, invariably, whatever may be the sentence of the Court Martial. His Excellency particularly requests the Commanding Officers of regiments to revert to the General Orders, and to draw the attention of the Officers and non-commissioned officers under their command to those orders which have for their object to prevent the commission of these crimes, and to render unnecessary such dreadful punishments, by the preservation of order and regularity among the soldiers on their marches, in their quarters, and particularly on detachments.

G. O.

Viscu, 4th April, 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Campbell was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for burglariously entering a dwelling-house and stealing thereout several articles of value.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hanged by the neck till dead: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the attention of the troops may be drawn to this additional example of the consequences of the bad conduct of the soldiers: the soldiers must see that it is impossible for them to commit these outrages without being discovered, and that conviction and punishment are the certain consequences of their crimes. Indeed, it has rarely happened that one of those who have conspired to commit these crimes, for they are all the result of conspiracy, has not offered himself as an evidence to convict the other criminals. The Commander of the Forces is obliged to observe that these crimes could not be so frequently committed—these conspiracies could not be formed—a robbery of the description of that for which these prisoners are now ordered for execution could not have been known to the soldiers of almost the whole company—if the non-commissioned officers did their duty, and remained at all times among the soldiers.

3. His Excellency also observes that the non-commissioned officers can do their duty and can maintain the authority of their situations only by having the support of the Officers belonging to their company given to them upon all occasions, by constantly visiting the soldiers' quarters, and by invariable attendance upon the parade from the moment the soldiers are under arms.

4. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the General and superior Officers of the army, and of all the other Officers, to his orders of the 29th of May, 1809 (*see CANTONMENTS*), to which he desires a strict attention may be paid in future. It is impossible that the time of the Officers of the army can be employed with so much advantage to the service, or with so much satisfaction to themselves, whilst the troops are in cantonments, as in giving their attention to support the authority of the non-commissioned officers; to instil into them a just sense of their situation and of their duties; and thus to prevent these conspiracies and crimes of which the Commander of the Forces finds himself under the necessity of making such frequent examples.

G. O.

Celario, 29th May, 1810.

5. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel M'Kinnon, Coldstream Guards, was President, Privates — and —, both of the — reg., were arraigned 'for desertion.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence Private — to suffer death by being shot, and Private — to receive a corporal

punishment of 800 lashes : which sentences have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

6. The Commander of the Forces trusts that this awful example will deter others from the crime of desertion to the enemy, of which these soldiers have been found guilty.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th June, 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Catlin Crauford was President, Privates — and —, both of the — reg., were arraigned 'for robbery and murder.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hanged by the neck until dead : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to bring before the troops another example of the consequences of their irregularities, breach of discipline, and crimes.

4. In order to get liquor these soldiers formed a conspiracy to commit a robbery ; in the course of the commission of this crime one of a greater enormity, a murder, is committed, which is soon discovered. The parties to the commission of these crimes are eager to give information against each other ; and the result is an example such as that which will be brought before the troops upon this occasion.

5. If such frequent instances had not occurred of the same circumstances, produced by the same unvaried course of events, it would not be credible that British soldiers should so far forget their duty as to conspire to commit a robbery on a people they are sent to protect, by whom they have been invariably well-treated ; and that they should murder in cool blood a fellow creature who had done them no injury ; more particularly having a knowledge that those guilty of these crimes are invariably discovered ; that the conspirators invariably inform against each other ; and that the result of the trial must be the execution of the criminals.

6. The Commander of the Forces repeats his determination to persevere in carrying into execution the sentence of every General Court Martial on crimes of this description, in the fervent hope that each of them which he will confirm may be the last which he shall have to consider.

G. O.

Celorico, 7th June, 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Lieut. Colonel Guise, 3d Guards, was President, Serjeant —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for being drunk on duty, whilst escorting deserters

from the enemy.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay as a serjeant for three calendar months: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces publishes this sentence to the army in order to show his determination to bring to trial those non-commissioned officers who disgrace themselves, and prove that they are not fit for their situations.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

2. At a General Court Martial, whereof Brigadier General Alexander Campbell was President, Privates —, —, and —, and Drummer —, of the 45th reg., were arraigned 'for stopping on the highway, assaulting, and robbing some Portuguese inhabitants.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hung by the neck till dead: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. Although the Commander of the Forces has long determined that he will not pardon men guilty of crimes of which these prisoners have been convicted, he is induced to pardon these men in consequence of the gallantry displayed by the 45th reg., on the 27th instant, at Busaco.

4. He trusts that this pardon will make a due impression upon the prisoners, and that by their future regular and good conduct they will endeavour to emulate their comrades who have, by their bravery, saved them from a disgraceful end.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 26th Dec. 1810.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General D. Houghton was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for highway robbery.' There not being sufficient evidence to establish the charge against — and —, the Court do acquit them; but they are of opinion that — is guilty, and do sentence him to be transported as a felon for life: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces pardons —, but he recommends to these soldiers to beware of such practices in future: they may be certain that they cannot commit outrages of the description of that for which they have been tried without being discovered; and that a perseverance in the idle and dissolute habits which are the cause of them must bring them to an ignominious end.

G. O.

Cartazo, 11th Feb. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Minet was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for mutiny, and striking Captain —, of the same regiment, in the execution of his duty.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and sentence him to be shot to death: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be under the necessity of pardoning this soldier, notwithstanding the enormity of the crime which he has committed; for it appears that, owing to the irregularity of the mode in which the interior duty of the — reg. was conducted at that period, not only was this soldier brought to trial for this crime before a regimental Court Martial, as a matter of course, but, owing to similar irregularity and want of attention, he was released from confinement, and actually engaged with the enemy. Evidence of these facts appearing on the minutes, it is quite impossible for the Commander of the Forces to order the execution of the sentence of the Court Martial; but nothing but these circumstances should have induced the Commander of the Forces to pardon the prisoner, who is to be released and to return to his duty.

3. The Commander of the Forces has directed that an extract of the minutes of the General Court Martial may be sent to the General Officer commanding the 2d division of infantry, in which he will see an account of the irregularities which have prevailed in the — reg., both in the mode of guarding prisoners, and of bringing them to trial before a Regimental Court Martial. It appears that for a considerable period, while Major — commanded the regiment, prisoners were not left in charge of a guard, but were sent to the companies on a march, or when the regiment should fall in for any service; and that when a Regimental Court Martial was assembled for the trial of prisoners, they were brought before it, not in consequence of any order from the Commanding Officer, founded upon the consideration of each individual case, but apparently as a matter of course, and without any authority whatever. When such irregularities and want of attention prevail, acts of disorder and even mutiny must be expected; and they cannot be punished if the soldiers should have been released from confinement, and particularly not, if they should have been on duty and engaged with the enemy.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that the proceedings

and sentence and this order may be read to the — reg. on every occasion on which the Articles of War may be read, while the army may remain in this country.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 3d March, 1811.

5. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Minet was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for robbery and desertion.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and sentence him to be hung by the neck till dead: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, and is to be carried into execution, on the 5th inst., in presence of the troops at Cartaxo, to be assembled for that purpose.

6. As the object in assembling the troops, in any station, to witness a punishment is to deter others from the commission of a crime for which the criminal is about to suffer, the Commander of the Forces requests that upon every occasion on which the troops are assembled for this purpose, the order may be distinctly read, and explained to them, and that every man may understand the reason for which the punishment is inflicted.

7. As during the two years which the brigade of Guards have been under the command of the Commander of the Forces, not only no soldier has been brought to trial before a General Court Martial, but no one has been confined in a public guard, the Commander of the Forces desires that the attendance of this brigade at the execution to-morrow may be dispensed with.

G. O.

Lousão, 16th March, 1811.

3. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Minet was President, Private —, of the 1st Hussars, King's German Legion, was arraigned 'for conspiring to desert, or persuading another soldier of the same reg. to desert, when on the march from Ipswich to the place of embarkation.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and sentence him to receive 800 lashes: which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces is unwilling at this moment to order the punishment of any soldier of the 1st Hussars; but he desires Private — may be discharged, as being unworthy to serve in the ranks of that regiment.

5. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General the Hon. C. Colville was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for being out of quarters on the night of the 9th December, and with a loaded firelock committing, or

attempting to commit, a robbery on the persons of some Portuguese inhabitants, on the morning of the 10th December. The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hung by the neck until dead : which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

6. The Commander of the Forces is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to pardon these three soldiers, who are to be released from confinement and return to their duty. He hopes that the sentence which has been passed upon them will have the effect of deterring them and others from committing similar crimes in future.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 1st June, 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. Colonel Fisher was President, Private —, of the — reg., and Private —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for committing, and permitting to be committed, the act of sodomy.' The Court are of opinion that —, of the — reg., is guilty, and do therefore sentence him to be hung by the neck until he is dead. The Court do acquit —, of the — reg., of the crime laid to his charge, in consequence of it appearing clearly to the Court that he was in such a state of intoxication as to render him quite insensible and unconscious of the assault committed upon him : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The sentence of the General Court Martial is to be carried into execution in presence of the troops at Belem.

3. Private —, of the — reg., is to be released from his confinement; and the Commander of the Forces trusts the disgrace which he has suffered, and the risk which he incurred in his late intoxication, will prevent a repetition of that vice.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 11th July, 1811.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sonntag was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for desertion.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and sentence him to receive a corporal punishment of 500 lashes : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. In hopes that Private — had no intention to 'desert, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon him, and directs that he may be released from his confinement and sent to his regiment.

G. O.

Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Son-

tag was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the 57th reg., were arraigned 'for committing a robbery.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hanged by the neck until dead: which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in his power to pardon —, —, and —, not only because these men have made every restitution in their power to the owners of the property stolen; but likewise because he has great satisfaction in stating that offences of this description are now but rarely committed.

3. The conduct of the 57th reg. also, in the battle of Albuera, on the 16th of May, has likewise rendered the Commander of the Forces anxious to be able to pardon these men, in order that the regiment might avoid the disgrace of their public execution.

4. The Commander of the Forces likewise pardons one serjeant, one drummer, and three privates, all of the 57th reg., concerned in other plunders at Elvas, and they are all to be released from confinement and sent to their regiments.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 30th Aug. 1811.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for desertion.' The Court are of opinion that he absented himself from the regiment without leave, and do sentence him to receive a corporal punishment of 400 lashes: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces is happy to have it in his power to pardon —, who, it appears, was taken prisoner, when absent from his regiment, without leave, in search of wine. The same misfortune has happened to other soldiers; and the Commander of the Forces trusts the soldiers will at last discover that it is better to be satisfied with their allowance of wine than to absent themselves from their regiments in search of more, and thus incur the risk of being taken by the enemy, and to lose their reputation as soldiers by being deemed deserters.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 2d Sept. 1811.

1 and 2. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieutenant General Sir S. Cotton, Bart. was President, Private —, of the — reg., and Private —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for desertion.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do

sentence them to be shot to death: which sentences have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces pardons — and —, in consequence of the recommendations received from the Court Martial, and they are to return to duty with their regiments.

5. The Commander of the Forces observes that both the prisoners were taken by the enemy when going in search of wine, and afterwards enlisted in the service of the enemy, in order if possible to make their escape.

6. This is a dangerous experiment, and very possibly those who may attempt it may find themselves engaged with their countrymen and comrades before they can carry this design into execution. The soldiers will thus see the disgraceful situation in which they are liable to fall by their irregular endeavours to get more wine than their allowance, or than can do them good.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. W. Ponsonby was President, Privates — and —, of the Royal Marines, were arraigned 'for quitting their guard or post when on duty, and committing an outrage in the house of a Portuguese at Portinho, and for breaking open the house of the same inhabitant, and committing a robbery therein.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to receive 800 lashes and 1000 lashes respectively: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. The Commander of the Forces pardons the prisoners — and —, in consequence of the crime of which they have been convicted having been the first and only complaint of misconduct which he has received respecting the battalion to which they belong. The prisoners are to be released and return to their duty.

G. O.

Freneda, 14th Oct. 1811.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Brigadier General Hulse was President, Privates — and —, of the — reg., Private —, of the reg., and Private —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for absenting themselves from their camp and robbing from the house of a Portuguese inhabitant.' Two were found guilty, and two were acquitted. The Court do sentence the two found guilty to receive a corporal punishment of 1000 lashes each: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces pardons —, upon the

recommendation of the General Court Martial. He likewise pardons —, because that soldier told the truth to the General Court Martial, and thereby saved his comrades, who were, by mistake, charged with the offence of which he has been convicted.

5. The Commander of the Forces is concerned, however, to observe the commencement of the practice of robbing houses. The soldiers must be aware that the unfortunate inhabitants of this country, having been twice pillaged by the enemy, have but few of the conveniences, or even the necessities, of life. And the Commander of the Forces had hoped that the British soldiers would have endeavoured to alleviate rather than aggravate their sufferings.

6. Although the circumstances which have appeared, and have occurred, at the trial, have induced the Court Martial to recommend one of the soldiers convicted, and the Commander of the Forces to pardon both, he desires it may be clearly understood that he will spare no pains to discover and bring to trial those who may injure the inhabitants of the country; and that whatever punishment the Court Martial may sentence shall, in every case, be inflicted.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Walker was President, Privates — and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for embargoing some bullocks and an ass, and for unsoldierlike conduct in firing upon some inhabitants at Gouveia, whilst endeavouring to protect their property against the prisoners.' The Court do find them guilty of the first part, but acquit them of the latter part of the crimes laid to their charge, and do sentence them to receive a corporal punishment of 600 lashes: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

2. Upon a full consideration of the sentence of the General Court Martial, and of the evidence on which it is founded, and adverting to the fact that these soldiers were sent by an Officer upon the duty in the performance of which they committed the irregularities for which they have been tried, on which duty Corporal —, of the same regiment, lost his life; and knowing from experience that duties of this description are never performed without being attended by the same if not greater irregularities, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon — of the —

reg., and he and — are to be released from confinement, and to return to their duty with their regiment.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the Officers of the army to the sentence of the General Court Martial above published, and to this order; and he repeats that they have no more right to order a cart or anything else to be 'embargoed' (as it is called) or pressed in this country than they have in England.

4. The orders of the army are positive upon this subject. If an Officer requires a cart or other means of transport, or any article of supply of any description, he is to make a regular application to a Commissary. If there should be no Commissary near, to whom he can conveniently apply, he must make an application to a Magistrate in writing; and if the Magistrate should refuse or omit to comply with this application, he must report, in writing, to his superior Officer, for the information of the Commander of the Forces, and the Magistrate will be responsible for his omission to perform his duty, and to supply what is required.

5. The exigence of the service can seldom be of a nature to require that an Officer should be obliged to take upon himself to embargo or press means of transport or articles of supply, &c., without the intervention of a Magistrate; and any Officer who does take upon himself such an authority will be obliged to prove that the service rendered such an assumption of authority necessary, and that the Magistrate to whom he had applied had omitted or refused to perform his duty. He must, in that case, go himself in command of the party which will be employed to embargo or press what is required; and he will in this, as in every other case, be responsible for the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under his command.

6. These orders are rendered necessary by the disgraceful irregularities of which the soldiers are guilty when employed on these duties; by the cruel oppression which they inflict on the inhabitants of the country, and by the misfortunes of themselves, which are the consequences of their conduct. In the course of the month of October there were two other soldiers killed and three wounded (besides Corporal — of the — reg.), who, while employed in 'embargoing' (as it is called) carts, committed every description of irregularity, and levied contributions on the people for the release of the same carts, which had been pressed under pretence of the necessities of the service. The Commander of the Forces therefore trusts that the Officers of the army will aid him

in putting an end to this fertile source of these disgraceful irregularities by a due attention to these orders; and he desires that every Officer who marches with a detachment, whether from the army, from Lisbon, or from any other station, may be supplied with a copy of them.

7. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers of the Commissariat to these orders; and he desires that they will understand that they have no more authority to 'embargo' or press anything for the service than any other Officer of the army. If they cannot procure what they require by hire or purchase, they must apply to a Magistrate; and if the Magistrate should refuse or omit to perform his duty, they must make a report, in writing, specifying all the circumstances; and if the necessities of the service require that they should proceed on their own authority to press or embargo by military force, an Officer of the Commissariat must proceed with the party.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Jan. 1812.

5. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Walker was President, Serjeant —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for neglect of duty, in being acquainted with some circumstances of a robbery, sanctioning the release of some Portuguese inhabitants who were improperly confined, and being privy to money being paid for that purpose.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be reduced to serve as a private soldier, and to receive a corporal punishment of 800 lashes: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officer commanding the — reg., and the Officers commanding regiments in general, to call the attention of the troops, in a very particular manner, to the crime of which Serjeant — and a party of soldiers of the — reg., under his command, were guilty. It has given the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern to receive frequent reports lately of the outrages committed by the soldiers of the army on the inhabitants of the country: he is happy, however, to find that these outrages have in general been committed by those who have been a short time with the army: and he trusts that, when they will become acquainted with the good qualities of the inhabitants, and when they will have found that they cannot commit these crimes with impunity, they will cease to commit them. The Commander of the Forces is determined to carry into execution, in every instance, the sentence of a General

Court Martial, whatever it may be, on any soldier who does any injury to an inhabitant of the Peninsula.

G. O.

Gallegos, 22d Jan. 1812.

2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Walker was President, Corporal — and Private — of the 88th reg., were arraigned 'for a breach of orders of the army, in pressing bullocks and taking money for their release.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and sentence the corporal to be reduced to serve as a private soldier, and that they each receive a corporal punishment of 500 lashes, and put under stoppages until the money shall be repaid: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. In consideration of the good conduct of the 88th reg. in the recent operations of the army, the Commander of the Forces remits that part of the sentence of the General Court Martial under which the prisoners — and — are to receive a corporal punishment; but they must be put under stoppages to repay the money which they took, respectively.

G. O.

Freneda, 30th Jan. 1813.

7. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Vandeleur was President, Private —, of the 1st Hussars, K.G.L., was arraigned 'for desertion, and stealing a troop-horse on the night when he deserted.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to receive a corporal punishment of 800 lashes: which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

8. In consideration of the good conduct of the 1st Hussars on every occasion, and of the character given to Private — by his Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel Arentschildt, the Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon him.

G. O.

Freneda, 2d Feb. 1813.

3. At a General Court Martial, of which Lieut. General the Earl of Dalhousie was President, Privates —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for stealing a sheep, for leaving their post to go in search of plunder, and disobeying the orders of their superior Officer, Surgeon —, offering and using violence to him, and actually firing at him.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence Private — to be shot to death, Private — to receive a corporal punishment of 1000 lashes, and Private — to receive a corporal punishment of 500 lashes: which sentences have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

4. The Commander of the Forces is induced to pardon these three prisoners at the recommendation of the General Court Martial ; but he does so much against his inclination, as a greater outrage and breach of discipline than was committed by these soldiers has rarely come to his knowledge. They are to be released from confinement and return to their duty with their regiment.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st Feb. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel the Hon. R. W. O'Callaghan, 39th reg., was President, Privates —, —, —, and —, of the — reg., were arraigned 'for absenting themselves from their quarters, taking with them their arms, and burglariously entering a house, robbing the inhabitants of money, &c., and threatening their lives.' The Court are of opinion that they are guilty, and do sentence them to be hanged by their necks until they are dead : which sentence has been confirmed by the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that this example will have the effect of deterring other soldiers from committing similar outrages ; and that they will all be convinced of what has been frequently made known to them in the General Orders of the army, viz., that they cannot commit a crime of this description without being discovered ; and that if no other mode of discovery should exist, one of the accomplices in the guilt never fails to give evidence against his accomplices.

4. If this discovery is certain, the punishment is equally so ; and the Commander of the Forces again declares his determination to carry into execution whatever may be the sentence of a Court Martial on any soldier found guilty of such wanton and disgraceful outrages.

G. O.

Lezaca, 4th Oct. 1813.

1. At a General Court Martial, of which Major-General Brisbane was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned 'for desertion and endeavouring to go over to the enemy.' The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be shot to death : which sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have observed the number of soldiers who have lately attempted to desert to the enemy, which he cannot but attribute to the arts and misrepresentations of the enemy to induce them to quit their colours.

4. An extract of the order of the 10th Nov. 1810 (*see DESER-*

TION TO THE ENEMY) is to be published again, and read, with this order, at the head of every regiment at three different parades. The descriptive roll therein, called for of all deserters, is to be sent forthwith to the Adjutant General's office.

5. It is impossible that the soldiers of the army can have forgotten the miserable state in which those of their comrades, who had before been guilty of the crime of desertion to the enemies of their country, have been found by them when they have again fallen into their hands.

6. It is well known that nobody can trust men guilty of so base a crime; and, notwithstanding the enemy's promises, those who have been guilty of it have been employed only in services of the lowest and most laborious description; they are despised and shunned by all, even by those who profit by their crime; and the soldiers who are prisoners of war will hold no communication with them.

7. It is known to the Commander of the Forces that some soldiers who, in an unguarded moment, have been induced to quit their colours, have found themselves in so miserable and degraded a state as to be desirous of being considered prisoners of war, and have preferred to remain in it rather than incur the risk of the punishment which awaits them if ever they should come under the power of any British authority.

8. The Commander of the Forces hopes that this warning will prevent the commission of a crime become but too common, and which, until lately, was unknown in the British army.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.

4. General Officers commanding brigades are desired to attend to the early and precise execution of all orders relating to the care of the sick and wounded, and to have reports made upon them according to the General Orders of the 4th July. (See GENERAL ORDERS.)

G. O.

Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when any of the General Officers quit their quarters, if only to take a ride, they will leave at home some person to receive, open, and carry into execution any orders that may be sent to them.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.*

1 and 2. To inspect hospital stations. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Salamanca, 12th Nov. 1812.*

1. (See AMMUNITION.)

(See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)

(See OCTOBER MINUTE, 1827, *Horse Guards, Oct. 1827.*)

GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.*

18. General Orders will be issued at the Adjutant General's Office at ten o'clock precisely every morning. The Officers in the department and Majors of Brigade to be responsible that the Adjutants have them by twelve o'clock.

G. O. *Zarza la Mayor, 4th July, 1809.*

1. The Assistant Adjutant Generals and Brigade Majors of those divisions and brigades stationed in the neighbourhood of head quarters must attend at the Adjutant General's office for orders at ten o'clock precisely.

2. The Brigade Majors will attend at the Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions to receive the Division Orders at half-past eleven o'clock; and at one the Brigade Majors will issue the orders to the Adjutants of regiments, which must be given out to troops and companies, and read to the soldiers at evening parades.

3. In case circumstances should prevent the Brigade Majors from issuing the General Orders to the Adjutants of regiments before three o'clock on any halting-day, they are to receive and issue on that day only the orders requiring immediate execution, of which the General Officers commanding brigades are to make the selection, and on the following day the other orders of general regulation.

4. All orders received by the Adjutants of regiments must, at the first parade, or earlier if necessary, be read to the troops.

5. On marching-days the Assistant Adjutant Generals and Brigade Majors stationed near head quarters will attend at the Adjutant General's office for orders as soon as the troops reach the ground.

6. All orders requiring immediate execution, issued on marching-days, must be given to the Adjutants, and read to the troops as soon as possible.

7. The General Orders will be sent from head quarters to divisions at a distance by the first opportunity; those requiring immediate execution must be issued and read to the troops as soon as received: the others, if not received by the General Officer of the division before 2 P.M., are not to be issued till the following day.

8. The Assistant Adjutant Generals or the Brigade Majors of the divisions or brigades at a distance, to which the General Orders will have been sent, must send to the Adjutant General, by the first opportunity, a receipt for the orders received, specifying the numbers of each day.

9. When Pass Orders will be sent, directions will be written on the back of them, stating whether they are to be circulated by the person who will have carried them from head quarters or by the Officers respectively to whom they will have been addressed.

10. Every Officer to whom they are addressed must sign his name on the paper on receiving them, and insert the hour of the day at which they reached him.

11. As Pass Orders invariably must require immediate execution, they must be issued and read to the troops without loss of time.

12. The numberless mistakes which have occurred, and the many instances of neglect and disobedience of orders issued, referring to the health, subsistence, or the convenience of troops, renders it necessary not only to observe the early circulation of orders, but, if possible, obedience to them, and their early and prompt execution.

13. The obedience to orders of general regulations must depend upon the attention of General Officers commanding brigades and Commanding Officers of regiments, and their determination to enforce regularity and discipline; but obedience to them requiring execution can be secured by other means.

14. Accordingly the Commander of the Forces desires that Officers commanding regiments shall report to the General Officer commanding the brigade, that the General Orders requiring the performance of any duty, or the execution of any arrangement, have been obeyed.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the Officers of the army to the orders of the 29th of May (*see* BAGGAGE, CANTONMENTS, and STRAGGLERS). General Officers

commanding divisions and brigades are requested to have the orderly books of those regiments examined which arrived in Portugal since the 1st of May last; and they will have inserted in them, and read to the soldiers, all orders of regulations, if any there be which have not been issued to them.

G. O.

Badajoz, 11th Sept. 1809.

4. (*See CARTS.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Nov. 1809.

8. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding regiments will take care that the Officers who have lately joined this army are made acquainted with all the General Orders which have at different times been given out.

G. O.

Viseu, 23d Jan. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Brigade Major of Major General L——'s brigade will send to the Assistant Adjutant General of the — division a return, stating the dates and numbers of the several General Orders received by that brigade, which the Assistant Adjutant General will examine; and he will send to the brigade any General Orders which they may not already have received.

The Commander of the Forces desires the attention of Major General L—— to these orders.

G. O.

Alverca, 6th July, 1810.

4. As it appears from comparing, at the Adjutant General's office, the Division Orderly Books with the General Orderly Book of the army, that various omissions and mistakes have arisen, it becomes necessary to call the attention of the Officers of that department very particularly to the future regularity of the General Orders issued by them to the different divisions.

5. It has been conceived by some gentlemen that the Orderly Books were their own property, and on the removal of an Officer of the department from one division to another, they have thought themselves entitled to the Orderly Book of the division they served in.

6. It is the positive direction of the Commander of the Forces that the Orderly Books now belonging to each division are never to be carried away or exchanged, but to be considered as wholly appertaining to the division; and if the division should be broken up or divided, the Officer of the department in charge of the Orderly Books will apply to the Adjutant General's office for instructions concerning them.

7. The Officers of the department must enter the General Or-

ders into the Orderly Book themselves, and not intrust them to a clerk. They must sign their names at the bottom of each day's orders, as being responsible for the entry.

8. The General Orders are to be kept at one end of the book, and the Division Orders at the other: when they meet, a new book is to be procured, which is to be charged in the contingent account. This will facilitate the comparing the General Orders.

9. Division Orderly Books will be called for every two months, to be compared, and returned with the Adjutant General's signature as being correct: the Officer of the department will have to repair to head quarters to correct any error.

10. Division Officers of the department will call for, in the same manner, the Brigade Major's Orderly Books, and compare them with their's.

11. Officers of the department are not only to acknowledge the receipt of General Orders, but they are to make a particular report. on the 1st and 14th of every month, of the days upon which no General Orders have been received, addressed to the Adjutant General.

12. General Officers commanding divisions will please to see these orders strictly complied with.

G. O.

Alverca, 24th July, 1810.

4. The Commander of the Forces repeats that he considers the Assistant Adjutant General at Lisbon, and the Commanding Officer of the detachments at Belem, to be responsible that the Officers proceeding in command of detachments from Lisbon are made acquainted with the General Orders which have been given out at different times for their guidance.

G. O.

Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

1. Orders to be carried into effect in the absence of General Officers. (See GENERAL OFFICERS.)

G. O.

Cartaxo, 12th Dec. 1810.

4. (See DOORS, &c.)

G. O.

Pombeiro, 18th March, 1811.

2. Some instances have occurred lately of delay in obeying orders issued, and, in some instances, the mode of execution has been altered. Exact obedience to orders is the foundation of military discipline. It is impossible to carry on any operation with certainty, or to attempt any movement if all the parts into which the army is divided do not execute exactly what is ordered, in the mode, by the route, and at the hour appointed.

3. It may be depended on that the relative inconveniences of

each mode of execution is weighed by the Commander of the Forces, and that what is ordered for each part of the army is to make the whole combine in one general operation and movement.

G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 16th June, 1811.*

3 and 4. Obedience to the General Orders concerning the immediate removal of sick to the general hospital strictly enjoined. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Freneda, 5th Oct. 1811.*

3. The General Orders respecting the removal of sick to the general hospital have been disobeyed. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

4, 5, 6. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.*

2. Obedience of General Orders to be enforced. (See MADRID.)

3. No army can continue long together, and successful, if orders are not strictly obeyed; and the Commander of the Forces holds the Officers responsible for their soldiers, and in case of misbehaviour of the latter he will call the former to account.

G. O. *Madrid, 18th Aug. 1812.*

4. The constant disobedience of orders, in points of which the obedience is so easy, and obviously so beneficial to all concerned, would lead to a belief that it was intentional, if the long acquaintance of the Commander of the Forces with the army did not convince him that it is the effect of the inattention and inaccuracy in the obedience of orders, of which the Officers are too much in the habit.

5. The Commander of the Forces entreats the General Officers to attend to their divisions and brigades, and to see that the orders above referred to (*see FORAGE, of this date*), and all others, are strictly obeyed and carried into execution, with accuracy, by the Officers and troops under their command: if this is not done, they may depend upon it that the army cannot perform the service of which it would otherwise be capable.

6. The General Officers commanding the Portuguese troops must take care that the orders of the army are obeyed by them as well as by others.

G. O. *Villa de Toro, 10th Oct. 1812.*

2. (See CLOTHING.)

3. The Commander of the Forces entreats the Commanding Officers of regiments to attend to what is contained in the General Orders of the army.

G. O.

*Freneda, 22d Feb. 1813.*1, 2, 3. (*See LISBON.*)

4. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice such repeated disobedience of orders on every subject. It might have been expected, in a case in which the Officers themselves were the object of the orders issued, that they would have been obeyed; but the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments may depend upon it that, until they enforce obedience to any order, and see that the Officers under them understand and recollect what is ordered, their subjects of complaint must exist.

G. O.

Cartoxeriz, 12th June, 1813.

3. The Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions at Lisbon are requested to send to head quarters their books of General Orders, from the 1st of January to the 30th of April, 1813, in order to their being compared with the Adjutant General's book of General Orders.

G. O.

*St. Jean de Luz, 28th Jan. 1814.*1. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O.

*St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.*1, 2, 3. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O.

Aire, 16th March, 1814.

4 to 10. Obedience to General Orders enjoined. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

GLANDERS.

G. O.

*Alemquer, 17th Nov. 1810.*5. (*See STABLES.*)

GRAPES.

G. O.

Richosa, 2d Oct. 1811.

9. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Officers commanding regiments, will take measures to prevent the soldiers from eating the unripe grapes and other fruit. The old soldiers must be aware how pernicious they are to the health, but those lately arrived are not aware of it, and he begs that measures may be taken to prevent their eating them.

G. O.

Cuellar, 1st Aug. 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers, and the Officers commanding regiments, and the depôts at the several hospital stations, and the Officers commanding detachments on the march, will take measures to prevent the soldiers from plundering and eating the unripe grapes.

GREAT COATS.

G. O.

Celorico, 2d June, 1810.

1 to 5. (*See BLANKETS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 23d Dec. 1812.

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments are requested to send to the Quarter Master General returns of the new great coats in the several regimental stores in the Peninsula beyond the numbers required to complete, with new great coats, the regiments under their command respectively.

2. The Commanding Officers of regiments in the 2d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and light divisions will transmit their returns, after the regiments under their command, respectively, will have received the great coats lately ordered by the Quarter Master General to be issued to them.

G. O.

Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

12. As the British and German infantry of the army will be provided with tents during the ensuing campaign, the Commander of the Forces is desirous that the great coats of the soldiers should be left behind, in order to relieve them from a part of the weight which they would otherwise be obliged to carry, and that they should carry only their blankets.

13. The following arrangements are to be made immediately for the care and preservation of the soldiers' great coats:—

14. The great coat of each soldier must be well cleaned, and his name and number and the letter of his company marked upon it.

15. Those of each company are to be packed in bales, each bale containing twenty great coats; and the name of the Officer commanding the company, and the letter or number of the company, and the number of the regiment, must be marked on the bale.

16. Orders will hereafter be issued for the disposal of the great coats of the regiments in store.

17. The Officers commanding regiments will make a requisition upon the Commissaries attached to their brigades for linen cloth in which to pack the great coats which the Commissaries are hereby ordered to supply.

19. (*See BLANKETS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 11th May, 1813.

1. When the several divisions of the army shall receive orders to march, they will send the great coats of the soldiers into store, according to the orders already given to the Assistant Quarter Masters General of divisions.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTIONS.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 3d May, 1812.

1, 2. (*See CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Jan. 1813.

2. General Officers commanding divisions are reminded of the Half-yearly Inspection Returns and Confidential Reports for the half-year ending the 25th December, 1812; and it is requested that the same may be transmitted to the Adjutant General's office with as little delay as possible.

HARVEST.

G. O.

Alverca, 11th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions will direct that those soldiers who may be inclined to reap the harvest may have leave of absence for that purpose.

HEAD QUARTERS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

9. Major Campbell, Assistant Adjutant General, is appointed to act as Commandant of head quarters, until further orders. Major Campbell will regulate all matters concerning the quartering, marches, and police of head quarters. Whenever the head quarters of the army are to move, all persons concerned are

to send an Officer to the Commandant for instructions relative to the moving of their baggage, &c., and for which a proper guard will be allotted by the Adjutant General. Officers belonging to head quarters will give strict injunctions to their servants in charge of their baggage to have it ready at the place and time that shall be fixed by the Commandant: and they must be warned that all orders issued by him are to be implicitly obeyed, as he is answerable to the Commander of the Forces for the regular march of the baggage of head quarters, and conduct of those who accompany it.

G. O.

Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

3. All Officers, whether of staff or regiments, requiring quarters at head quarters, must apply to Captain Kelly of the Quarter Master General's department.

A. G. O.

Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

Heads of departments and persons attached to head quarters, in addition to putting up their names on the doors of their quarters, will always, on their arrival in a new quarter, immediately send their addresses to the Adjutant General and to the Commandant of head quarters.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th May, 1813.

5. The quartering of the head quarters of the army is to be in future under the superintendence of the Commandant of the Staff Corps of cavalry, and Lieut. Colonel Scovell will appoint an Officer of the corps to manage the details of that duty.

G. O.

Freneda, 21st May, 1813.

6. Officers attached to head quarters are requested to send their address to Lieut. Colonel —, Assistant Quarter Master General, at the head quarters, as soon as possible after occupying their quarters.

HORSES.

Proportion of horses for different Officers for which forage is allowed. (*See HORSES, 1815.*)

G. O.

Castello Branco, 1st July, 1809.

2. Great care must be taken in giving water to horses before and after feeding on rye, Indian corn, or barley. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 11th Aug. 1809.

1. Repeated. (*See WATERING HORSES.*)

G. O.

Celorico, 20th June, 1810.

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that the order of the 19th May, 1809 (*see CAPTURES*), may be understood as applying to the horses, &c. brought in by deserters from the enemy. It is desirable, and must be the wish of every Officer in the army, that these men should have the full benefit which may result from the sales of what they may bring off with them, and, therefore, their horses, &c. should be allowed to be sold by public auction.

G. O.

Bordeaux, 20th June, 1814.

2. The convoy of horses to proceed through France will be assembled in the neighbourhood of Bordeaux, and will be under the direction of Lieut. Colonel Scovell, to whom the regiments or individuals authorized to send horses by that convoy will therefore address themselves.

G. O.

Bordeaux, 25th June, 1814.

5. The horses of the General Staff, and those belonging to Officers of the infantry, allowed to accompany the detachments under orders to march through France, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Scovell, are to be reported forthwith to that Officer, and are to assemble, on or before the 27th instant, at Carbon Blanc.

HORSES (PORTUGUESE).

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th Jan. 1810.

2. The Officers of the army are informed that the Government of Portugal has lately issued a decree, by which they have called upon all persons having horses of a description fit for the Portuguese cavalry to send them to certain depôts formed for their reception, without loss of time; and as the Government has been informed, that some of the horse-dealers and others have offered their horses for sale to the Officers of the British army, the Commander of the Forces wishes to warn the Officers of the army that those persons who shall thus dispose of them will be guilty of a breach of the law of the country; and that the purchasers of the horses of this description, after the date of the decree in question, will be liable to lose the horses they shall have thus purchased. Horses fit for cavalry service are fifteen hands high.

HOSPITAL.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

13. Brigade Sick Returns are to be sent weekly, on Sunday morning, and monthly, on the 20th of every month, to the head quarters of the medical department of the army by the Staff Surgeons attached to the brigades; and in the absence of the Staff Surgeon, all his duties, as directed in General Orders, are to be performed by the senior Medical Officer of whatever rank.

G. O.

Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

15. The Regimental Surgeons of the brigades about to march will immediately report the number of sick they intend to leave behind to Staff Surgeon —, charged with the duty of superintending them. An Assistant Surgeon from each regiment will remain with the sick till they are properly given over; and one or more Assistant Surgeons, per brigade, according to the numbers, will remain in Coimbra to take care of them.

16. Subsistence to the 24th instant, at the rate of 10*d.* per diem for every man, must also be left in the hands of the Brigade Assistant Surgeon. (*Cancelled, vide 18th March, 1810.*)

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

2. The different brigades will leave at Braga such men as are unable to march, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon from each brigade, till an hospital can be established there.

3. Officers must be left at Braga in charge of the sick of each brigade, in the proportion of one Subaltern for thirty men; one Captain and one Subaltern for one hundred. A serjeant must be left in charge of the sick of each brigade, if the number left should be under thirty; and a serjeant and a corporal, besides the Officer, for each thirty men above that number.

G. O.

Oporto, 24th May, 1809.

1. The different brigades will send to Oporto forthwith the proportion of Officers, non-commissioned officers, and hospital servants, required to take charge of the sick in hospital, according to the proportion ordered by the General Orders of the 19th instant.

G. O.

Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.

7. The hospital bedding and stores, heretofore carried under charge of Regimental Surgeons, are to be sent into the hospital at Coimbra. There will be only one cart attached to each regiment, viz., that to carry men who may fall sick on a march. No

guard whatever must be out of the ranks, excepting those ordered by the General Orders.

G. O. *Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.*

1. All hospital stoppages, now due in Coimbra, to be paid as soon as possible : and hereafter, when regiments leave sick in hospital, they are always to settle with the hospital up to the 24th of the month.

G. O. *Coimbra, 2d June, 1809.*

4. Whenever sick are left in hospital at any place, the strictest attention must be paid that Officers and non-commissioned officers of each brigade are left in charge of them, according to the proportion ordered in General Orders of the 19th May, for the hospital at Braga.

G. O. *Coimbra, 3d June, 1809.*

3. The senior of the Officers left in charge of the sick at the different hospitals must take the command of the whole, and correspond with head quarters. No convalescent must be moved from any hospital station without orders from head quarters.

G. O. *Thomar, 7th June, 1809.*

1. Orders have been received from the War Office, directing that the hospital stoppages from all ranks should be 9*d.* instead of 10*d.* per diem : this order is to take effect from the 25th June.

G. O. *Abrantes, 12th June, 1809.*

1. When bedding is required for the sick, whether for regiments or general hospitals, and it cannot be supplied by the general stores, the Surgeon in charge of the hospital must make a requisition in writing for what he requires on the Commissary of the brigade or the Commissary General. The Officer of the Commissariat will make a requisition upon the Magistrate of the place for what will thus be required by the Surgeon. The Surgeon will give his receipt for the bedding delivered to him, and he will be responsible to return the whole of the bedding to the Magistrate who procured it.

G. O. *Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.*

1. The senior Officer in charge of the sick at Oporto and Coimbra will, once a week, send by the post to head quarters a return of the sick, specifying the number of recovered men able to march.

Whenever forty men at either hospital are sufficiently recovered

to be able to march, an order and a route will be sent for their march by easy stages.

2. They are to take with them, at setting out, three days' bread, in biscuit, which they are to keep by them as a reserve.

3. The Commissary General will arrange that they shall be fed at the different halting-places.

4. An Officer must be sent in command of every detachment of forty men, and two Officers if the number should amount to eighty, and so on; one Officer for every forty in addition. One non-commissioned officer must be sent for every twenty sick; and the Commanding Officer at the hospital must make arrangements that other Officers and non-commissioned officers should take charge of the remaining sick of the brigade, in charge of which such Officer and non-commissioned officer have been left at the hospital.

5. The senior Officer at the hospital will report to the Quarter Master General the departure of the recovered men; and Officers commanding the parties of recovered men must report their progress to head quarters by every opportunity.

G. O.

Abrantes, 15th June, 1809.

7. A division of Apothecary's stores having arrived at head quarters, Surgeons of regiments are immediately to complete their field-panniers with whatever has been directed, by requisitions to the Inspector of Hospitals at head quarters.

G. O.

Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been much concerned to receive reports of the misconduct of the soldiers left behind in all the hospitals, particularly at Oporto; and he desires that, in future, whenever an hospital is established, the following regulations will be observed:—

i. When soldiers are dismissed from the hospital as convalescents, they are, if possible, to be quartered in the same building; if that should not be possible, they are to be quartered on the inhabitants of the house in which the hospital is established: in either case the Officers in charge of the men left behind in hospital are to attend, and to put into execution the orders of the 29th ult., relative to visiting the soldiers in their quarters. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

ii. No convalescent must ever be permitted to appear out of his quarters in the streets of the town, excepting with side-arms, and dressed according to the orders of his regiment. As soon as a sufficient number of convalescents are strong enough, a guard must

be mounted daily, of which patrols, under a non-commissioned officer, must be sent during the night to take up all soldiers straggling from their quarters after hours. Convalescents must parade with their arms twice a day, once in the morning, and in the evening at sunset, all Officers being present at each parade. After the evening parade the soldiers are to be marched to their quarters, and none are permitted to appear in the streets after that hour.

iii. All Officers left sick in quarters, in any town where an hospital is established, are to be considered as belonging to the hospital until they shall have recovered; and are to do duty according to their respective ranks, with the Officers left in charge of the sick men in hospital, until they shall be ordered to join the army.

iv. The Officer commanding at each of the hospitals, including that of Lisbon, will report to the Adjutant General that these orders have been carried into execution, along with the weekly report ordered to be made by the General Orders of the 13th of June. Copies of these orders are to be sent to all the hospitals, and a copy to be left by the Adjutant General wherever an hospital may be established in future.

G. O.

Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

6. The general hospital at the convent of St. Antonio, at Abrantes, being now ready for the reception of sick, the Surgeons of regiments may send such of their patients there as are not likely to do well in cantonments; but they are previously to be inspected by the Staff Surgeons of the divisions, as none can be received into the general hospital without his approving signature.

G. O.

Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

9. The Deputy Inspector of Hospitals will give directions for the formation of the hospitals at Abrantes upon the principle that all the men likely to continue sick for any length of time are to go to a general hospital; and the General Officers commanding brigades are to take measures to send the sick of their brigades to Abrantes as soon as possible.

G. O.

Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.

6. A sufficient number of Officers and non-commissioned officers from each brigade are to be left in charge of the sick in Abrantes, according to the orders of the 19th of May and 2d of June.

7. The Officers commanding companies are at all times to

leave, with the Surgeons in charge of hospitals in which the men are left, the amount of 9d. per diem, hospital stoppages, for each man left behind, from the day the man will enter the hospital to the following 24th of the month, as soon as possible after the 24th of the month. The Surgeons in charge of hospitals are invariably to send to the Paymasters of regiments, by the mode of conveyance pointed out in the orders of the 24th instant, the account of stoppages for the men of each regiment, who have been in the hospital, under their charge, since the 24th of the preceding month, according to the printed form. No account of stoppages must be sent to England in future.

G. O.

Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.

2. Extract of a letter from the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals:— ‘Many men have been lately sent to the hospital, both here and elsewhere, in a state of the utmost filth; some with no shirts at all, and others with only one, which had not been washed for a very considerable length of time: greater attention to cleanliness and the state of the men’s necessities seems, therefore, called for in some brigades of the army; and bathing, whenever practicable, at an early hour of the morning, and at no other time, ought to be universally practised during the hot season. The present species of contagious fever is infallibly generated among the troops by the neglect of personal cleanliness. New-killed meat, without salt, is very prejudicial; and the mode of issuing and conducting the rations has been productive of much annoyance, exhaustion, and disappointment, and consequently of diseases to the soldiers.’

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to state that he has found those soldiers who were sent into the hospital in the shameful state reported by the Inspector of Hospitals belonged to the —, —, and — regiments, and he desires that more attention may be paid to the men’s necessities by the Officers in future.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 30th July, 1809.

2. The Commissary General is to attend to the requisitions of the Inspector of Hospitals for provisions and other articles for the sick and wounded. The brigades to appoint Officers and non-commissioned officers to take charge of the sick and wounded in general hospital, in proportion to their numbers, according to the General Orders.

3. These Officers and non-commissioned officers are to be selected from those who have slight wounds, which are likely to detain them at Talavera, at the same time that they are not likely to be confined to their houses for any length of time. A Field

Officer from the 1st division to be appointed to superintend the military arrangements of the general hospital. He will report to the Adjutant General what sentries will be necessary and what guards will be required to furnish them.

4. General Officers commanding brigades are desired to attend to the early and precise execution of all orders relating to the sick and wounded, and to have reports made upon them according to the General Orders.

G. O.

Mesa de Ibor, 6th Aug. 1809.

1. Such of the sick and wounded as are in the rear are to be victualled by the Commissaries attached to the divisions to which they happen to be nearest: they are to be forwarded to Deleytosa.

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 13th Aug. 1809.

1. Regimental Surgeons are desired to send the usual weekly reports of the sick to the Inspector of Hospitals, head quarters.

2. As there is no general hospital establishment, Regimental Surgeons will take charge of their own sick.

3. Regimental Surgeons are directed to purchase any medicines which they may absolutely require: the Paymaster of the regiment, under the authority of the Commanding Officer, will advance money to defray the expense, agreeably to His Majesty's Regulations for the guidance of Regimental Surgeons, dated 1808. The charge for medicine will be included in their contingent accounts, and, upon producing the proper vouchers, will be approved of by the Inspector of Hospitals.

G. O.

Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.

7. The hospital at Abrantes is to be removed to Lisbon; the Officers and soldiers, able to do their duty, must be sent to join the army. The sick and convalescent men unable to march must be sent down in boats, halting each night at the place pointed out in the route of those who march. The Quarter Master General, the Commanding Officer, and the Commissary at Abrantes, will take measures for carrying this order into execution.

8. The Commanding Officer at Lisbon is to send to join the army, without loss of time, every Officer of the medical department not absolutely required for the attendance on the hospital at Lisbon. The Commanding Officer at Lisbon will, once a week, compare the state of the Hospital Staff at Lisbon with the number of men sick in hospital, and will order to the army such medical Officers as he may think not required to attend to the number of sick in hospital. All medical Officers arriving from

England are to be sent to join the army without loss of time. The General Officer at Lisbon will order to join their regiments all Officers and soldiers who are sufficiently well to do their duty.

9. The Commander of the Forces desires that the following orders may be added to those already given out for the regulation of the hospital of the army.

10. The soldiers in the hospitals must not be allowed to straggle about the towns in which the hospitals are stationed; and all men found at the distance of one street from the hospital must be tried and punished for disobedience of orders. The rolls of the hospital must be called once every hour, in the presence of an Officer, or such number of Officers as the Commanding Officer at the hospital will appoint to attend the roll-calling.

11. All men absent from roll-calling to be tried and punished for disobedience of orders.

12. The soldiers in hospital or convalescent at the station where the hospital is, and victualled by the Commissary, or on the route to join their regiments, are not to receive wine unless directions in writing should be given by the medical Officer that they are to receive it; and the medical Officer is particularly desired not to give those directions unless in cases in which it may have appeared to him that the soldiers have conducted themselves as they ought in the hospital, and in such a manner as to secure their early recovery.

13. As comforts for the sick can now be got, the regimental hospitals are now to be established upon the plan ordered by His Majesty's regulations, and the soldiers are to be under the usual stoppage while in hospital.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

7. (*See EQUIPMENT.*)

8. (*See MEDICAL BOARD.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th Sept. 1809.

1. Sick absent to be returned. (*See RETURNS.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 9th Sept. 1809.

1. Staff Surgeons of divisions, Surgeons of brigades, Regimental Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons, having charge of regimental sick, are directed to pay particular attention to the General Orders respecting the hospital department. The Inspector of Hospitals has not been able to obtain correct returns of the Regimental Medical Staff, and of the sick, from the circumstances of the orders of the 13th of August not having been obeyed.

2. Weekly returns of sick are to be transmitted every Sunday

morning to the Inspector of Hospitals, and monthly returns every 20th, in which will be specified the names of Regimental Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons, whether present or absent, or how employed; also Hospital Mates, who may be attached to regiments, must be included in the returns. The General and Regimental Hospital Staff will transmit to the Inspector of Hospitals, at the head quarters, their names and dates of their commission from the time of their entrance into the service.

G. O.

Badajoz, 11th Sept. 1809.

3. Sick Cart. (See CARTS.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809.

4. The Commander of the Forces, being desirous of receiving a report of the exact state of health of the Officers sick at Elvas, requests the Inspector of Hospitals to go over there and to visit each of them; to converse with the medical Officer who attends them; and report at what time it is probable each will be enabled to return to his duty.

G. O.

Badajoz, 21st Sept. 1809.

1. When regimental hospitals are to be established in any division of the army they must be formed in the manner pointed out in His Majesty's regulations; and the soldiers who go into regimental hospital must be under a stoppage of 9d. per diem, which must be paid to the Regimental Surgeon or other person in charge of the hospital, and accounted for in conformity with those regulations.

2. This stoppage is intended to enable the Surgeon to subsist the soldier in regimental hospital, as well as to provide him with those comforts which his situation will require; but as it may happen that the divisions may be placed in situations in which there is no market, and the Surgeons of regiments would find it impracticable to purchase food for the soldiers in hospital, General Officers commanding divisions are, in such case, requested to order the Commissaries attached to their divisions to supply the Regimental Surgeons with such proportion of a ration for each man in hospital as they may think proper, for which Regimental Surgeons will make a daily requisition on the Commissary; and the Regimental Surgeons are to pay for each of these rations such proportion of 6d. as what they will receive will bear to the whole ration of the soldier.

3. These sums are to be paid to the Commissary, and the account closed by the Regimental Surgeons, on the 25th of every

month, for all that he will have received from the 25th of the preceding month to the 24th of the current month.

G. O.

Badajoz, 20th Nov. 1809.

1. The sick are to be removed from the regimental hospitals at Badajoz, Talavera Real, Lobon, and Montijo, as soon as possible, according to the plan the details of which are in the possession of the Inspector of Hospitals.

2. The Officers commanding regiments will be so good as to attend to the directions of the Inspector of Hospitals respecting this removal. Great care must be taken that the men to be removed are sent at an early hour, so that they may arrive at their destination before the close of the day.

3. The Officers commanding at the several stations will take care that the proportion of Officers and non-commissioned officers, according to the General Order, 13th of June, No. 4, are sent with each detachment of sick.

G. O.

Gavião, 28th Dec. 1809.

1 to 4. On quarters for Hospital Staff. (See CANTONMENTS and INHABITANTS.)

G. O.

Viseu, 28th Jan. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is desirous that all men who are sick and require carriage should be removed to the general hospital established at Coimbra, from the several cantonments of the army, once a week, according to arrangements and directions sent by the Quarter Master General and Inspector of Hospitals to the Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, and Medical Staff attached to the different divisions of the army. The General Officers are requested to see those directions and have them carried into execution.

G. O.

Viseu, 18th March, 1810.

3. After the 24th March no advance of pay is to be sent with the soldiers to the general hospital. They are to be received into the general hospitals under His Majesty's regulations, 31st March and 30th April, 1800, and the amount of the hospital stoppages to be settled according to His Majesty's regulations, 30th April, 1800.

G. O.

Celorico, 7th May, 1810.

1. The sick of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light division, will assemble at Celorico every Thursday fortnight, instead of weekly, as directed in former orders: this arrangement to commence next

Thursday week, till which time the sick will continue with their regiments.

G. O.

Alverca, 6th July, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice the frequent omissions of the regiments to send proper returns of necessaries, &c. with the soldiers, to the general hospital, the consequence of which is, that the Purveyors of the Hospital cannot be responsible for the necessaries of the men. They are referred to the General Orders, 17th December, 1809, in which it will be observed that a report is required to be made to the General Officer commanding the brigade that it has been obeyed. (*See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT, and Form of Hospital Ticket in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

2. As it appers that the necessaries of several men, particularly of the — reg., were found deficient, in addition to the men being sent in without returns, an Officer of that regiment is to proceed to Coimbra forthwith to inquire into the circumstances which occasioned the deficiencies.

3. The Adjutant General will send to the Commanding Officers the list of the names of the men, and the deficiencies of each.

G. O.

Alverca, 12th July, 1810.

2. The Commanding Officer of the — reg. will report the reason for which Joseph Thatcher, of that reg., was sent to the hospital at Coimbra without a list of necessaries; and Brigadier General Campbell is requested to state whether any report was made to him respecting this man, under the orders of the 17th December, 1809, No. 5. (*See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT, and Form of Hospital Ticket in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

G. O.

Alverca, 13th July, 1810.

1. The men, according to the returns underneath, were deficient in necessaries when sent to the general hospital on the 6th inst.

These men have declared, what the Commander of the Forces is disinclined to believe, that the returns of their necessaries were made out without a previous inspection by the Officers to which they belong. The General Officers commanding brigades are requested to inquire into this circumstance. The further particulars of the returns are sent to the four regiments concerned.

G. O.

Alverca, 24th July, 1810.

1. The Officers commanding detachments proceeding to the army must conform to all the regulations, in respect to sending

men into general hospital, which are laid down for the conduct of the regiments by the different General Orders.

2. The following men belonging to detachments were sent into the hospital at Coimbra without a list of necessaries.

3. The man under mentioned was admitted on the 14th inst. into the hospital at Coimbra, from a detachment coming from Figueria, without a list of necessaries.

G. O.

Celorico, 20th Aug. 1810.

1. The General Order of the 17th December, 1809 (*see PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT*), specifying the ticket sent to the general hospital with sick soldiers, is applicable to detachments as well as to regiments.

2. It is extraordinary that the Commander of the Forces should be obliged to remind the Officers of the army, in General Orders, of the common practices and forms of the service, and of the standing military regulations; as if these forms and regulations were not founded on the same principle of utility, and were not particularly necessary in an army on service in a foreign country.

3. The ticket required, under the General Orders of this army, to be sent with soldiers is that in use throughout Great Britain, and ordered by His Majesty's regulations. (*See Form of Hospital Ticket in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

G. O.

Alcobaça, 5th Oct. 1810.

2 and 3. (*See SPRING WAGGONS.*)

G. O.

Arruda, 10th Oct. 1810.

1. The sick of the different divisions are to be sent, in the first instance, from the present head quarters of the several divisions to the temporary division hospitals in their rear, from whence the Commissary General will provide conveyance to the general hospital at Lisbon.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 23d Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has observed, with the greatest concern, the large number of men returned by the several regiments as sick in general hospital, compared with the returns received from the Medical Officers of the number of men actually on their books in the hospitals.

2. The former, at present, is more than double the latter, and it must be owing to some existing abuse.

3. The Commander of the Forces has besides been informed by many Officers commanding regiments and brigades in the army, that there are many non-commissioned officers and soldiers

walking about the streets in Belem and Lisbon quite recovered, while others are doing the duty of these men before the enemy in the field.

4. In order to put a stop to these abuses the Commander of the Forces desires that the following regulations may be attended to :—

5. He repeats the orders which have so frequently been issued, —that no Officer in the medical department shall have any soldier from the ranks as his servant or bātmān, or to attend upon him in any manner; and declares his determination to bring before a General Court Martial any Officer of the medical department (*see GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS, Cartaxo, 19th February, 1811*), who shall make use of a non-commissioned officer or soldier in any menial capacity whatever, or as a clerk, storekeeper, wardmaster, or orderly, except under the following regulations.

6. A Board to assemble at Lisbon to-morrow, to consist of Colonel Peacocke, the Inspector General of Hospitals, and Captain M'Kenzie, the Assistant Quarter Master General, to consider of and decide upon the number of clerks, storekeepers, wardmasters, and orderlies from the ranks required to attend upon the sick.

7. In considering these points the Board will advert to the facility of obtaining the service of Portuguese clerks, storekeepers, &c. at Lisbon; and they will send the return for the inspection and approbation of the Commander of the Forces. They will also advert to the necessity that the Officers of the medical department should themselves attend the wards of the hospitals, and not have non-commissioned officers as wardmasters, at a period when the whole army are left at their posts day and night. The Commander of the Forces must insist upon the Officers of the medical department being at all times in the wards of the hospitals.

8. When the necessary number of attendants in the hospital shall be arranged, Colonel Peacocke will fix upon the names of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the several regiments who are to be attendants in the hospital, and he will send lists of their names to their several regiments.

9. Colonel Peacocke is requested occasionally to inquire respecting the number of sick and wounded in the hospital at Lisbon; and to augment or diminish the number of attendants according to the number of sick, and according to the degree of assistance which can be procured by the employment of Portuguese attendants; reporting such increase or diminution to the Commander of the Forces, and sending the lists of names of non-commissioned

officers to be so employed, or dismissed from employment, to their several regiments.

10. All men thus dismissed from employment in the hospitals, either now or at any future period, are to be sent by the very first opportunity to their regiments; and the Commander of the Forces positively forbids that any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be employed as an attendant at the hospitals at Lisbon or Belem without the order of Colonel Peacocke, in his Orderly Book.

11. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers employed as attendants in the hospital are not, on any account, at any time, to quit the square of the building in which the hospital is.

12. The soldiers, when discharged from the hospital, are to be sent to the convalescent barracks at Belem; and it is to be understood by them and their Officers that they are not sent there for their amusement, but that they may recover their health entirely, and return to their duty with the army. There appears, therefore, no occasion for their being in the streets and public houses at all hours of the day and night, but that they ought to be made to lead a sober and regular life.

13. The Commander of the Forces, therefore, desires that no non-commissioned officer or soldier, in the convalescent barracks at Belem, may be suffered to go out of the barrack-yard at any time, excepting on duty, in charge of an Officer or non-commissioned officer.

14. The Commander of the Forces refers the Commandant of the depôt at Belem to the General Orders of the 17th June, 1809.

15. He likewise desires that non-commissioned officers and soldiers, convalescent in the depôt at Belem, may not have a ration of wine, unless the Surgeon who attended them while in hospital should recommend that they should have it for their more early recovery.

G. O.

Santarem, 6th March, 1811.

1. Any sick, at present with the army, are to be left at Santarem, where a general hospital is to be established, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon General of Division: they will report to Staff Surgeon —, from whom they will receive instructions. The 1st division will find a Captain to command the sick depôt; and the General Orders relative to the proportion of non-commissioned officers and privates, as orderlies, are to be adhered to by each division.

G. O.

Thomar, 8th March, 1811.

1. The sick of the several divisions are to be left at this station, in charge of an Assistant Surgeon, to be furnished by each, and having two days' provisions cooked. These men are to be sent to the rear in the forage-carts, and by other means, to be furnished by the Commissariat.

G. O.

Redinha, 12th March, 1811.

1. The wounded of the several divisions are to be sent forthwith to Pombal on Commissariat mules; those who cannot walk must be conveyed. Staff Surgeon —, of the 6th division, is to take charge of these men till further orders.

G. O.

Agua, 14th March, 1811.

2. Officers commanding Portuguese brigades and regiments, attached to the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, will send to Coimbra such sick, belonging to their respective corps, as are unequal to accompany the movement of the troops. An Officer will command each detachment, having the assistance of one non-commissioned officer for every twenty men, and is to be furnished with a return of numbers, addressed to Colonel Trant, Coimbra, who will make further arrangements on this head of service.

5. Each division of infantry and brigade of cavalry will send out a fatigue-party, consisting of one Subaltern, two serjeants, and thirty rank and file, to collect the wounded; those found are to be brought to the nearest part of the road leading to Condeixa.

G. O.

Heights of Miranda de Corvo, 15th March, 1811.

3. The sick and wounded are to be removed from Condeixa to Coimbra: divisions will leave such sick as they have, to be further sent to the hospital establishment at Coimbra.

G. O.

Lousão, 16th March, 1811.

1. The 1st division of infantry will send two regimental Surgeons forthwith to Condeixa, who will report themselves to Staff Surgeon —.

G. O.

Lousão, 17th March, 1811.

1. An hospital establishment being ordered at Coimbra, the 5th division of infantry will furnish a Captain to act as a Military Commandant at that station. This Officer will proceed forthwith to Coimbra, by the way of Condeixa.

G. O.

Celorico, 1st April, 1811.

1. An hospital establishment being ordered at Celorico, the 6th division of infantry will furnish a Captain to act as Military Com-

mandant at that station. This Officer, on reporting himself at the Adjutant General's office, will receive his instructions.

G. O.

Quinta in front of Elvas, 16th June, 1811.

3. The General Officers commanding divisions are requested to give particular directions that the General Orders may be strictly attended to which require that all men unable to march on account of sickness should be sent into general hospital immediately.

4. No Officer can be enabled to form an opinion of the moment at which the troops under his command may be called upon to move; and although the means of transport with the army may be sufficient to remove those who may by accident fall sick, if they should be removed immediately, they cannot be sufficient if the numbers are allowed to accumulate; and if the sick are not removed until the order for a march shall actually have arrived.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 23d June, 1811.

1. A general hospital station will be established on the 24th at Alter do Chaõ, eight leagues from the advanced post of the army: the sick from all the divisions are to be sent there on return mules, or by such conveyance as the Commissaries of brigades can procure on application to the Commissary General.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 8th July, 1811.

9. Although the customs of the service do not allow of servants or bâtmén from the ranks for the Officers of the Medical Staff, yet the Commander of the Forces, adverting to former regulations in this country, and to the practice, as well in the Mediterranean as in other parts where His Majesty's forces are employed, directs that an allowance of one dollar a week shall be made for servants in the proportion and to the Officers in the Medical staff stated underneath:—

Inspector of Hospitals	2	Surgeon	1
Deputy do.	1	Apothecary	1
Purveyor	1	Deputy Purveyor	1
Physician	1		

10. Those Hospital Mates, for whom the Inspector of Hospitals shall certify that a servant is necessary to enable them to perform their duty, are likewise to have an allowance for one servant each.

11. The allowance is to be drawn only by those Officers who have actually in their service a native of the Peninsula for their servant.

12. The Officers of the Medical Staff who, under this order, are permitted to draw an allowance for a servant, are likewise permitted to draw a ration of provisions for him under the same conditions.

13. The Officers of the Medical Staff are referred to the General Order of the 29th November, 1809 (*see SERVANTS, NATIVE*), for the mode of making the demand for payment for their servants.

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 10th July, 1811.

1. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.

1 and 2. Complaints against Officers of Medical Staff. (*See QUARTERS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 5th Oct. 1811.

1 and 2. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

3. The Commander of the Forces observes, however, from the perusal of the General Court Martial, that his orders regarding the removal of the sick from the regiments to the general hospital have not been carried into execution by the regiments of the 2d division of infantry.

4. When a soldier is so sick that he cannot march, he should invariably be sent to the general hospital, for which there are always means of transport by the daily communications with the Commissariat stores in the rear. If the sick are kept with the regiments, contrary to these orders repeatedly issued, and the regiment should receive an order to remove upon a short notice, either the sick must be left behind, or the whole business of the Commissariat must be deranged by pressing means of transport, and applying those intended to supply the consumption of the troops, to carry sick soldiers on the march with their regiments, who ought to have been sent to the hospitals long before.

5. In this case it was necessary to press the mules attached to supply the consumption of the 13th Light Dragoons to carry the sick delivered with the regiments of infantry contrary to orders; and the 13th Light Dragoons and other troops, even some of the very same sick soldiers, being at Montforte, had consequently no bread for two days.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of Commanding Officers of regiments to this subject; and they will see the inconvenience and derangement which are the consequences of disobedience of orders.

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Oct. 1811.

1. Surgeons of regiments will send a daily state to the Inspector of Hospitals, at head quarters, of the sick of the respective regiments, specifying diseases.

2. This return to be accompanied by a report, stating what men were about to be sent off to the general hospital, specifying to which of the hospitals.

3. The sick of the different divisions are to be sent to Celorico, &c., excepting those belonging to the first division, who will remain with their regiments.

4. It is necessary to regulate the mode of getting supplies of provisions due from the Commissariat, either for the hospital or for the convalescents no longer in hospital, or for sick or convalescents about to be removed. The return of the quantity of provisions and supplies of any kind, required from a Commissary, should invariably be made on the day preceding that on which they are required, in order that the Commissary may have time to kill the meat, and make the other preparations for the delivery at an early hour.

G. O.

Freneda, 15th Nov. 1811.

1. The frequent well-grounded complaints made by Officers commanding regiments, of the detention of non-commissioned officers and soldiers at the hospital stations, as attendants upon the hospitals, induce the Commander of the Forces to refer the Commanding Officers of the several hospital stations to his General Orders of the 23d October, 1810, and to desire that the principles of that order may be applied to the stations under their command respectively.

2. They are immediately to make out a list of the names of those non-commissioned officers and soldiers whom it is necessary should be employed as wardmasters, storekeepers, and attendants upon the several hospitals; which lists are to be sent to the Adjutant General, and they will be published in General Orders for the information of the regiment to which the non-commissioned officers and soldiers belong, if the Commander of the Forces should approve of them.

1. The Commanding Officers at the several hospital stations are forbidden to detain any non-commissioned officers or soldiers whose names should not appear in those lists as attendants upon the hospitals. If an additional number of attendants of any description are required upon the hospital, application must be made for them, specifying their names; and if the Commander of

the Forces should concur in the necessity of this additional attendance, his orders will be given in the General Orders, for the information of all concerned.

G. O.

Freneda, 2d Dec. 1811.

2. The Commanding Officers of regiments are referred to the annexed letter from the Secretary at War, in regard to the surplus or deficiency of funds to defray the expenses of regimental hospitals. From the 25th of November, inclusive, the surplus of those funds are to be paid into the military chest; and in case there should be any deficiency of these funds to defray the necessary expenses, application must be made for a supply, upon which orders will be given that money may be issued from the military chest:—

‘MY LORD,

War Office, 15th Oct. 1811.

The Army Medical Board having recommended that the surplus or deficiency of the hospital expenses of corps abroad should be paid into or taken out of the military chest, instead of being remitted to or drawn for upon the Agent for Army Hospitals, and the same being approved of, I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship therewith, and to request you will give the necessary orders to the troops under your command for carrying the measure into effect, directing, at the same time, that the Army Medical Board may be furnished with quarterly statements of all such payments and receipts.

(Signed) PALMERSTON.

To General Viscount Wellington, K.B.’

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811.

1 and 2. Transport for sick. (See TRANSPORT.)

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 25th March, 1812.

1. Fifty men having been sent to the hospital at Abrantes under charge of Serjeant —, of the — reg., without either ticket of admission or returns of necessaries: and these men having been received from Assistant Surgeon —, of the — reg., a particular report of the cause of this breach of the General Orders of the 17th December, 1809, No. 3 (see PURVEYOR’S DEPARTMENT), is desired by the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that when any of the General Officers of the army pass through or near a town in which an hospital may be stationed they will be so good as to

visit it, and see that it is conducted as it ought to be, and according to the regulations of the service and orders of the army.

2. He likewise requests that they will see on parade the convalescents in charge of the Military Commandants, and will receive from him a return of their numbers and a report on their state. They are requested to report their observations to the Commander of the Forces.

3. The great inconvenience which is felt by the service in consequence of the soldiers losing or making away with their necessaries and camp equipments, on their marches from the hospitals, or from Lisbon to join their regiments, induces the Commander of the Forces to order, that when a detachment shall march from any hospital station or from Lisbon the Officer in command of it shall receive a return of the soldiers' necessaries and equipments from the Officer in charge of the dépôt or station from which he will march: and he is to inspect the necessaries and equipments of the soldiers every day after the march is concluded. If the necessaries or equipments of any soldier should be found deficient, he is forthwith to be tried and punished, if there should be a sufficient number of Officers present for that purpose; if not, the soldier whose necessaries will be found, on inspection, deficient, must be marched a prisoner to his regiment, in order to be tried by a Regimental Court Martial.

G. O.

Villa de Toro, 28th Sept. 1812.

2. Surgeons of regiments, who have a surplus or a deficiency of hospital contingencies, are directed to settle the same on the 1st of every month; they are required to take notice that their accounts must be in triplicate.

G. O.

Salamanca, 12th Nov. 1812.

(See AMMUNITION.)

G. O.

Freneda, 30th Nov. 1812.

10. The Commander of the Forces desires that when the troops shall arrive in the cantonments to which they are now marching, a regimental hospital may be established for each regiment, to which the sick may be sent belonging to each regiment.

11. Dr. McGrigor, Inspector of Hospitals, will transmit directions respecting the removal of those who may require it to general hospital.

16. Great inconvenience having arisen in consequence of Surgeons leaving their regiments for the purpose of paying into the military chest the surplus of the regiment hospital, or receiving therefrom the amount of deficiency, it is directed that in future

the Paymaster shall settle their accounts at the time they receive the subsistence of their respective regiments.

G. O.

Freneda, 4th Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments to the orders which have been frequently issued for the regulation of hospitals and depôts.

2. It is quite impossible for an Officer in command of an hospital station to perform his duty if he is to receive orders from every Officer who passes near the station.

G. O.

Freneda, 8th April, 1813.

5. The Commander of the Forces again draws the attention of the Officers commanding regiments to the orders repeatedly issued respecting the ticket to be given to soldiers on being sent to hospitals. He receives frequent complaints of the loss of arms, accoutrements, and necessaries in the hospitals; but one moment's reflection would convince those who make these complaints that the Purveyors cannot be held responsible for these articles belonging to a soldier, unless a regular ticket should be sent with him. (*See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT, 17th December, 1809, and Form of Hospital Ticket in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

6. The omission to make out and transmit these tickets has besides occasioned other inconveniences and irregularities; and it has become almost impossible to account for the soldiers supposed, at their regiments, to be in general hospital, owing to the frequency of the omission, on the part of their Officers, to send tickets with them; and the men being unable, from sickness, to tell their own names or the state of their necessaries, and frequently concealing both purposely.

7. The Commander of the Forces is always concerned to be obliged to occasion trouble to any Officer; but the Officers of the army may depend upon it, that no duty which they are called upon to perform can be omitted without serious inconvenience to the service, which will be felt sooner or later.

G. O.

Freneda, 14th May, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments to the General Orders of this army of the 17th of December 1809 (*see PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT*), and from the Horse Guards of the 1st of August, 1800.

2. All the inconveniences felt by the regiments in receiving men from general hospitals without clothing, necessaries, or accoutrements, and the inconveniences and delays experienced in the settlement of the accounts of soldiers to be sent home as invalids,

or in any other manner, originate in the neglect of the Officers commanding companies to the duties directed by these orders.

3. Measures have lately been adopted to facilitate the execution of the duties ordered by the General Order of this army of the 17th of December, 1809 (*see* PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT); and the Commander of the Forces declares his intention to have a note taken of the name of any Officer who may neglect the performance of this necessary duty in future, and to bring the conduct of such Officer under the consideration of the Commander in Chief upon every occasion in which his claims for promotion may be brought forward.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that, on the receipt of this order, the Officers commanding at the hospital stations at Coimbra, Viseu, Celorico, Castello Branco, Abrantes, Santarem, and Lisbon, will have Boards of Officers appointed to survey, and report upon, and frame registers of, the Purveyor's stores, as ordered by the General Order of the 17th of December, 1809. (*See* PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.)

5. In future, the Commanding Officers of the several hospital stations are to visit the depôts of arms, accoutrements, and necessities in charge of the Purveyors at the several hospital stations, at least once in each week, and to see that they are regularly kept: and the Commanding Officers at the hospital stations must take care that when soldiers are sent from the hospital to join their regiments they take with them their own arms, accoutrements, and necessities.

6. The Officers of the Purveyor's department are reminded that, as public Officers, they are personally responsible for the articles of soldiers' necessities, accoutrements, and arms, placed in their charge; and the Commander of the Forces declares his intention of making them pay for the losses and damage which those articles may sustain whilst in their charge.

G. O.

Lezaca, 4th Aug. 1813.

3. Surgeons of regiments are immediately to send to Passages, where, on application to Staff Surgeon —, their panniers will be completed agreeably to the requisitions approved of by the Inspector of Hospitals.

G. O.

Lezaca, 14th Aug. 1813.

1. Nominal list of men in general hospital required. (*See* SICK ABSENT.)

G. O.

Lezaca, 16th Aug. 1813.

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments will give directions

to the Paymasters to state their objections (if they should entertain any) to the accounts of hospital stoppages received from any hospital station, within two months after the receipts of such accounts of hospital stoppages.

2. If the objections are not stated within that period the accounts against the regiments will be considered final.

Horse Guards, 14th March, 1827.

(See RANK, 1827.) Comparative rank of Military and Civil Officers on Boards.

HUTS.

G. O. *Abrantes, 11th June, 1809.*

1. Major General Hill's and Brigadier General Stewart's brigades will move out of Abrantes to morrow, into huts, which they will construct on ground which will be pointed out to them by an Officer of the Quarter Master General's department.

G. O. *Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.*

7. The Commander of the Forces requests that olive and other fruit-trees may not be used by the troops in hutting, except in cases of evident necessity.

8. If the country in the neighbourhood of the several cantonments should afford materials for hutting, the Commander of the Forces is desirous that the troops should be moved into huts as soon as possible. The Officers commanding brigades will make arrangements accordingly. The tents will be delivered to the Officers, who have made requisitions for them under the orders of the 24th May, as soon as they shall arrive from Lisbon. (See TENTS.)

G. O. *Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.*

8. No man of the brigades in huts must be allowed to quit the lines of his regiment without being dressed with his side arms, according to the orders of his regiment.

G. O. *Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.*

1. All the Officers belonging to regiments which are in huts must be encamped with the men, excepting those whose health requires that they should remain in houses. Applications for quarters for those Officers must be made through the General Officer commanding the brigade to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department with the division.

G. O.

*Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.*3. (*See CAMP.*)

INCAUTIOUS CORRESPONDENCE.

G. O.

Celorico, 10th Aug. 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces publishes to the army the extract of a letter, conveying inclosures from the Vice Consul at Oporto, and of British Officers of rank in the army, exciting alarm in that city.

7. The Commander of the Forces will not make any inquiry to discover the writer of the letters which have occasioned this unnecessary alarm in a quarter in which it was most desirable it should not be created. He has frequently lamented the ignorance which has appeared in the opinions communicated in letters written from the army, and the indiscretion with which those letters are published. It is impossible that many Officers of the army can have a knowledge of facts to enable them to form opinions of the probable events of the campaign; but their opinions, however erroneous, must, when published, have mischievous effects.

8. The communication of that of which all Officers have a knowledge, viz., the number and disposition of the different divisions of the army and of its magazines, is still more mischievous than the communication of opinions, as must be obvious to those who reflect that the army has been for months in the same position: and it is a fact come to the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces, that the plans of the enemy have been founded on information of this description, extracted from the English newspapers; which information must have been obtained through private letters from the Officers of the army.

9. Although the difficulties inseparable from the situation of every army engaged in operations in the field, particularly in those of a defensive nature, are much aggravated by communications of this description, the Commander of the Forces only requests that the Officers will, for the sake of their own reputations, avoid to give opinions upon which they cannot have a knowledge to enable them to form any; and that if they choose to communicate facts to their correspondents regarding the positions of the army, its numbers, formations of its magazines, preparations for breaking bridges, &c., they will urge their correspondents not to

publish their letters in the newspapers untill it shall be certain that the publication of the intelligence will not be injurious to the army or to the public service.

INHABITANTS.

G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*

1, 9, 10. (See CANTONMENTS.)

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.*

2. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Gavião, 28th Dec. 1809.*

2. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to notice that complaints of the conduct of some of the Officers of the army to the inhabitants of Portugal have already reached him, and he is convinced that it must be of those who have lately joined the army, and were not partakers of the kindness with which the whole army were treated by the people of this country at the commencement of the campaign.

3. There is no doubt that by civility and good treatment the Officers of the army will again receive from the inhabitants of Portugal all the assistance and kindness which they can afford; and the Commander of the Forces is exceedingly anxious that the people of this country should not be brought, by the misconduct of the army, to detest those who are sent here to assist them in the defence of their country.

4. He particularly desires that the Officers of the Commissariat and Medical Staff will pay attention to these orders, and that the Commissary General will send a copy of them to the Commissaries who are detached.

G. O. *Viseu, 28th Feb. 1810.*

6, 7, 8. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

G. O. *Colorico, 4th June, 1810.*

4, 5. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

G. O. *Cartaxo, 2d Jan. 1811.*

1 to 5. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Pombeiro, 18th March, 1811.*

1. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Arganil, 20th March, 1811.*

5. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.*

1, 2. (See PLUNDER.)

- G. O. *Villa Formosa, 13th April, 1811.*
 2, 3. (See PLUNDER.)
- G. O. *Puente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.*
 1 to 8. (See QUARTERS.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 13th Oct. 1811.*
 1, 2. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 14th Oct. 1811.*
 3 to 6. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 16th Nov. 1811.*
 7. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 1st Dec. 1811.*
 1 to 7. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 1st Jan. 1812.*
 5, 6. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Villa Verde, 2d July, 1812.*
 1 to 6. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)
- G. O. *Mozoncillo, 6th Aug. 1812.*
 1 to 5. (See STRAGGLERS.)
- G. O. *Frenada, 21st Feb. 1813.*
 1, 3, 4. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)
- G. O. *Iruvita, 9th July, 1813.*
 1, 2, 3. (See FRANCE.)
- G. O. *Lezaca, 8th Oct. 1813.*
 1, 2, 3. (See FRANCE.)
- G. O. *St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.*
 1, 2, 3. (See PROCLAMATION.)
- G. O. *Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.*
 5. (See THANKS.)

INTERPRETERS.

- G. O. *Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.*
 12. The Officers commanding brigades to which Portuguese troops are attached will be allowed each to have an interpreter, who will receive Ensign's pay and allowance; this person will likewise be allowed to draw forage for a horse.
14. Returns of the interpreters allowed to General Officers commanding brigades, to which Portuguese battalions are attached, to be forthwith sent to the Adjutant General's office.
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INTRENCHING TOOLS.

G. O. *Abrantes, 25th June, 1811.*

8. The allowance of intrenching tools is to be only five spades, five shovels, five pick-axes, and five felling-axes, for each battalion of infantry ; eight spades, eight shovels, four pick-axes, and four felling-axes, for each regiment of cavalry, and the requisitions will be made accordingly.

G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 16th June, 1811.*

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments are to make requisitions upon the Quarter Master General, for such intrenching tools as they may want to complete the number required to be in possession of each battalion or regiment.

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

G. O. *Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.*

5. Upon reference to the Mutiny Act, the Paymaster and Commissaries of the army will see that they cannot swear to their accounts before the Deputy Judge Advocate ; and upon reference to their instructions, Paymasters of regiments will see that they may swear to their accounts before the Magistrates of any town, although not before the Deputy Judge Advocate.

KNAPSACKS.

G. O. *Lezaca, 3d Oct. 1810.*

4. (See STRAGGLERS.)

G. O. *Niza, 15th April, 1812.*

1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the knapsacks of the soldiers may be inspected, and all articles not necessary for a soldier may be destroyed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O. *Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.*

1. Commanding Officers of regiments will order all Officers on leave of absence at Lisbon to join the army forthwith.

G. O.

Viseu, 12th Jan. 1810.

7. The Officers commanding regiments are informed that they must not allow either Officers or men to absent themselves from their regiments without leave of the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Lezaca, 16th Sept. 1813.

2. General Officers commanding brigades must not give leave of absence to any Officer or soldier to be absent from his corps or station for more than one night: General Officers commanding divisions must not give leave of absence for a greater length of time than eight days.

(Leave of absence granted to Officers on account of private affairs, or on account of ill health, were always published in the General Orders, and were considered as a notification of that permission)

LETTERS.

G. O.

Casillas de Flores, 9th Aug. 1811.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests that whenever a soldier is sent with a letter, the person who sends it will require a receipt for it. He also requests that Officers will recollect that the cover of a letter is not a receipt; and that by the practice of giving soldiers the covers of letters which they have brought, as the evidences to be produced of the delivery, they afford opportunities for neglect of duty and frauds to conceal the neglect.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 8th May, 1812.

1. In order to secure the regularity of the delivery of soldiers' letters in England it is necessary that the Commanding Officers of regiments should have a list made of the soldiers' letters, which will go to England by every post.

2. The Commanding Officers of these regiments which communicate with England through head quarters are to send the soldiers' letters, with the list of them, to Major Scovell, the superintendent of military communications.

3. The Commanding Officers of those regiments which communicate with England, without passing through head quarters, are to send the soldiers' letters, with a list of them, to Thos. Reynolds, Esq., agent to the post office and packets at Lisbon, and a duplicate of the list to Major Scovell, the superintendent of military communications at head quarters.

4. The soldiers are to pay 15 reis postage for each letter. The Officers commanding companies are to pay the postage into the

hands of the Paymasters of the regiment, and the Paymasters of regiments are to pay the sums received on account of postage into the hands of the Deputy Paymaster General or his Assistant, upon every occasion on which they will wait upon him to receive the balance due on their estimates.

5. Major Scovell will take care to supply the Paymaster General with the amount of the demand against each regiment for each week ; and he will forward the sums received, either by bill or otherwise, to Mr. Reynolds, the post-office agent at Lisbon.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 27th May, 1812.

2. Adverting to the General Orders of the 8th May, the Commander of the Forces desires that all soldiers at Lisbon or Belem shall take their letters, countersigned by their Commanding Officers, to Mr. Reynolds, agent for packets, who, upon their paying him 15 reis for each letter, will have them marked as post-paid, and they will be transmitted to England.

3. Soldiers absent from their regiments, whether on detachment or in hospital, anywhere but in Lisbon, must send their letters intended for England to the Officer commanding the company, who will forward them by the first opportunity, under the General Orders of the 8th May.

4. It is to be clearly understood that as the object of these orders is to insure the delivery in England of the soldiers' letters, for which the soldiers pay the postage in this country, the post-office serjeant at Lisbon, or at head quarters, cannot receive soldiers' letters and money to pay the postage for them.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments to the General Order of the 8th and 27th May, in regard to the transmission of soldiers' letters to England.

2. The object of these orders, to which the attention of the Commander of the Forces has been called by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, was to insure the delivery in England of the letters for which the soldiers paid the postage in this country.

3. The following reports from Lieut. Colonel Scovell and Mr. Reynolds will show that this object has been defeated, in consequence of the slovenly manner in which these orders have been carried into execution :—

‘Frequent complaints are made by the agent for packets at Lisbon on the irregularity of sending soldiers' letters.

i. That letters are sent without lists, and that the lists do not accompany the letters.

ii. That the lists are not signed by Commissioned Officers.

iii. That the letters are sent loose, instead of being tied up in packets with the lists.

(Signed) G. SCOVELL,
Assistant Quarter Master General.'

4. The Commander of the Forces begs that more attention may be paid to this subject in future.

(See COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY.)

(See POST OFFICE.)

LIGHT INFANTRY.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.

3. The light infantry companies belonging to regiments, and the riflemen attached to each brigade of infantry, are to be formed together on the left of the brigade, under the command of a Field Officer or Captain of light infantry of the brigade, to be fixed upon by the Officer who commands it. Upon all occasions in which the brigade may be formed in line, or in column, when the brigade will be formed for the purpose of opposing an enemy, the light infantry companies and riflemen will be of course in the front, flanks, or rear, according to the circumstances of the ground and the nature of the operation to be performed. On all other occasions the light infantry companies are to be considered as attached to their battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the command of the Commanding Officer of the battalion to which they belong.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 12th Nov. 1810.

4. The Commander of the Forces refers the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades to his orders on the formation and use of light infantry battalions in each brigade, and he desires that they may be strictly adhered to. He again recommends the detached companies of the 60th Rifles and those now detached from the Brunswick Light Infantry to their care and attention. He desires that these companies, when not in battalions with the light infantry companies of the regiment in the manner and at the time pointed out in the General Orders, may be kept at the head quarters of the brigade.

LISBON

G. O.

Lisbon, 14th March, 1809.

1. Representations having been made to the Commander of the Forces on the subject of the inconvenience sustained both by the inhabitants and Officers of the army from want of better arrangement regarding billets, His Excellency finds it necessary to establish the following regulations :—

i. All General Officers and heads of departments will apply and receive their billets from the Deputy Quarter Master General.

ii. All other Officers are to receive their billets from the Town Major.

iii. No Officer quitting Lisbon is to retain his quarters, but he must give back his billet to the department from which he has received it, whether the Deputy Quarter Master General or Town Major.

iv. No Officer is on any account to select any particular house, nor to choose his own quarters : all that they can expect is that each shall be provided with a quarter suitable to his rank.

v. Colonels will be entitled to four rooms ; Field Officers three ; Captains two ; Subalterns one room for each ; Staff Officers will have quarters allotted them according to the comparative rank they hold in their several departments, civil or military.

vi. No Officer under the rank of a General Officer is to require more than two servants' beds at the most.

vii. No Officer is on any account to deliver over his billet to another.

viii. No billet is to be exchanged for any Officer of any rank without previous application to the Deputy Quarter Master General. If the Officer applying be under the rank of a General Officer he is to apply through the Town Major, who will presently explain to the Deputy Quarter Master General the cause of the application.

ix. No Officer whatever has any pretensions to look for or require anything more than his lodgings when he is billeted.

x. The Town Major, in applying to the Intendant General for billets, is to specify the several ranks for which they are required ; and if they are for Staff Officers, he will indicate the comparative rank held by them.

xi. All Officers whatever, who have got into houses without regular billets, are to send in their names to the Deputy Quarter Master General, that billets may be either made out for the present quarters they now occupy, or other quarters allotted to them.

G. O. *S. Marinha, 25th March, 1811.*

3 and 4. (See OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.*

1 to 8. (See QUARTERS.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 20th Oct. 1809.*

1. Complaints having been made of the irregularity and difficulties which exist in quartering Officers in Lisbon, owing to the disobedience of the General Orders of the late Commander of the Forces, of the 14th of March last, these orders are again published, and the attention of the Officers of the army is again called to them.

2. Officers now quartered in Lisbon are forthwith to return, to the Assistant Quarter Master General at Lisbon, their names, stating where they are quartered; and the Assistant Quarter Master General will make out a general list of the Officers and their quarters, and will deliver it to the Superintendent of the Police.

3. Officers who will omit to give their names and places of abode to the Assistant Quarter Master General, according to this order, will be considered as having quitted the house on which they were billeted: others will be billeted on the house, and the Officer who will be guilty of this omission will be obliged to hire a lodging.

4 and 5. (See ROUTES.)

6. Officers applying for a route to quit Lisbon are to return their billets to the Assistant Quarter Master General, who will forthwith send them to the Superintendent of Police.

G. O. *S. Marinha, 25th March, 1811.*

3, 4. (See OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Freneda, 22d Feb. 1813.*

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice the disobedience of his orders and those of Major General Peacocke, as reported in the following letter from the Major General:—

‘My Lord, *Lisbon, 10th Dec. 1812.*

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that having, for the reasons therein stated, found it necessary to give out the annexed garrison order, it has been in many instances unattended to, and particularly in the course of this month, as stated in the accompanying return.

As His Excellency, when in Lisbon, expressed himself disposed to issue a General Order for the preservation of the regularity sought in this branch of the service, I take the liberty of making this communication.

Colonel Lord Aylmer,
Deputy Adjutant General.'

WARREN PEACOCKE,
Major General.

Extract from the Garrison Orders.

Lisbon, 10th Dec, 1812.

' As the inconvenience so severely felt by Officers on their arrival at Lisbon, in receiving billets upon houses already occupied, arises solely from Officers not returning their billets to the Town Major on their leaving Lisbon, the Town Major will immediately have a book in his office in which all Officers are hereby directed to have their names inserted the day before they leave Lisbon, from which the Town Major will make a daily extract, and transmit, with his signature, to the Billet Minister, for his information and guidance.

This order to be affixed in the office of the Town Major, and shown to Officers on their applying there for a billet; and as it can have no object but their convenience, the Major General trusts that he shall not have to notice any infringement of it.

W. PEACOCKE,
Major General.'

2. The orders of the Commander of the Forces are those of the 20th October, 1809, (see above,) with which every Officer must be acquainted, as they are referred to in every billet issued at Lisbon.

3. They are again published for general information.

LOSSES.

G. O.

Badajoz, 23d Sept. 1809.

2. (See BOARD OF CLAIMS.)

MADRID.

G. O.

Madrid, 13th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the soldiers may not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid unless regularly dressed in their uniforms, with side arms.

2. Those going to work or on fatigue, in their fatigue dresses, will, of course, be under the orders of Officers or of non-commissioned officers.

3. In case any Officers are desirous of seeing the palace, they are requested to apply at the entrance for some of the servants of the household to attend them.

Madrid, 14th Aug. 1812.

Capitulation proposed by General the Earl of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the allied army, and accepted by Colonel La Fond, Commandant of the Fort of La China.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out of the fort with the honors of war, and shall lay down their arms on the glacis.

Art. 2. The garrison and persons of every description in the fort shall be prisoners of war.

Art. 3. The Officers shall be allowed to retain their swords, their baggage, and their horses, according to the number allowed them by the regulations of the French army; and the soldiers shall keep their knapsacks.

Art. 4. The magazines of the fort, of every description, shall be delivered to the Officers of their respective departments, and the French Commandant of artillery and engineers shall furnish lists of the contents of each depôt. The plans of the fort shall also be delivered to the Commanding Officer of the British Engineers.

Art. 5. This capitulation shall take place at four o'clock in the afternoon, and the gates of the fort shall be occupied by the troops of the allied army as soon as this capitulation is ratified.

Signed on the part of General the Earl of Wellington,	Signed on the part of Colonel La Fond,
F. SOMERSET, Lieut. Col. & Mil. Sec.	R. DE LA BRUNE.

Ratified,
WELLINGTON.

Ratified,
LA FOND.

G. O.

Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that all the Officers, as well Portuguese as English, on duty in the Palace of the Retiro since yesterday at noon, may be put in arrest, and their names reported, for having allowed the stores in that palace to be plundered, notwithstanding the orders they received, and that they and their men under their command were placed on duty there purposely to protect from plunder. (See ARREST, 17th Aug. 1812.)

2. The Commander of the Forces ordered, on the 13th instant,

that the soldiers should not be allowed to walk about the streets of Madrid unless regularly dressed as soldiers, with side arms. It has always hitherto been understood it was incumbent on the Officers and non-commissioned officers of the army to see that the orders of the Commander of the Forces were obeyed ; but he has seen soldiers walking with non-commissioned officers, in presence of Officers, not dressed as ordered, and all kinds of irregularities going on in presence of and unnoticed by Officers,

3. (*See GENERAL ORDERS.*)

G. O.

Madrid, 23d Aug. 1812.

The Commander of the Forces requests that orders may be given to the Commanding Officers of regiments, to the Officers under their command, the bätmen, muleteers, &c. attached to the several regiments, to prevent them from riding on the public walks. There are roads for horses and carriages which must be used ; and horses and carriages must not be allowed to go on the walks for those on foot.

MAGISTRATES.

G. O.

Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.

1. (*See MARKETS.*)
3. (*See QUARTERS.*)
4. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

Gavião, 28th Dec. 1809.

- 1 to 4. (*See CANTONMENTS and INHABITANTS.*)

G. O.

Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

5. To swear accounts. (*See JUDGE ADVOCATE.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Dec. 1811.

- 2, 3, 4. (*See PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.*)

G. O.

Villa Verde, 2d July, 1812.

- 3, 4, 5. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 13th May, 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces receives frequent complaints of the conduct of the Officers and soldiers of the army towards the magistrates of the country, notwithstanding the repeated orders which have been given on this subject ; and it appears the more extraordinary that ground for these complaints should be given by the Officers and soldiers of the British army, as it is well

known that in their own country no individual can venture to insult or ill-treat the civil magistrates.

3. Circumstances, however, have increased the inconveniences resulting from such conduct, and the Commander of the Forces begs that the Officers of the army will recollect that the operations of the army are carried on within the territories of friendly powers, whose laws, for the protection of the persons invested with authority, are as strict as those of Great Britain, and that any injury done, or insult given, to the civil authorities of the government, will be attended by the same consequences as similar conduct would be in Great Britain.

4. The Commander of the Forces begs that pains may be taken to communicate these orders to the Portuguese Officers and troops, as well as the British; and he trusts that the Portuguese will pay the same deference and respect to the civil authorities in Spain as all classes of Persons are obliged by the laws of Portugal to pay to the civil authorities in Portugal.

MANŒUVRE.

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 15th April, 1811.*

1. (See EXERCISE.)

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 9th July, 1811.*

3 and 4. (See EXERCISE.)

G. O. *Portalegre, 23d July, 1811.*

6. The accuracy of all formations and movements of large bodies depends upon the Officers of the Staff; and the Commander of the Forces expects, when he sees any divisions of troops exercise—and he will take every opportunity of—seeing them to find the mounted Officers of all ranks are able to take ground for them in all situations in which it may be necessary to place them.

(See MANŒUVRE, General Orders, 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation.)

(See ATTACK OF CAVALRY, General Orders, 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation.)

MARKETS.

G. O. *Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.*

1. The Commander of the Forces having arranged with the

magistrates of the different districts and towns in Spain, that the Officers, soldiers, and others of the army, are to be furnished with what they require at the market prices of each place where they may be quartered, makes known to the troops that the magistrates will cause to be put up in the square or market place of each town or village a list of the various articles of provisions, &c., and with their prices annexed to them; and in case any of the inhabitants should demand a higher price than that fixed, the soldiers are to complain to their Officers, stating what inhabitants attempted to impose on them: and the Commanding Officer of the regiment is to make known the soldier's complaint to the magistrates of the town, who will take proper measures on the occasion.

The soldiers are not, however, to take anything by force, or upon their own terms, under pretence that large prices have been demanded from them.

MEDICAL BOARDS.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

8. When Officers are in such a state of health as to render it necessary that they should quit the army, they must send to head quarters a certificate that the state of their health requires such removal. This certificate will be sent to the Inspector of Hospitals, and a board of Medical Officers will be ordered to assemble to consider of the necessity of this removal; and unless this board should certify that removal is necessary, it will not in any case be permitted. In the same manner, if the medical attendant on any Officer, either with the army or at out-quarters, should think his return to England necessary, he will certify it to the Board to consider of the case.

G. O.

Badajoz, 26th Sept. 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers of the Medical Staff to the General Orders of the 7th September, No. 8, in which they will find detailed the mode in which Medical Boards must be ordered, and the certificates by which it must be preceded. He will notice no reports of Medical Boards that are not held in conformity with the mode pointed out in that order.

G. O.

Celorico, 16th May, 1810.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Officers absent at Lisbon on account of their health will attend the Medical Boards when ordered. He now observes that Paymaster —,

Captain —, and Lieut. —, of the — reg., did not attend a Medical Board when ordered.

G. O.

Alverca, 17th Aug. 1810.

9. A Medical Board, ordered at Lisbon, on Lieut. —, of the — reg., upon his capability of immediately joining his regiment, decided that Lieut. — is, at present, certainly not fit to join his regiment, nor is it possible for the Board to determine when he may be equal to regimental duty; but the Board takes leave to observe that Lieut. — appears to have neglected the means of re-establishing his health.

10. The Commander of the Forces is astonished that any Officer should neglect the means of re-establishing his health, at the present moment, in the circumstances in which the army is placed. Lieut. — is to remain in his quarters, and the Medical Officer who attends him is to report on his case once a week to the Commandant at Lisbon.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 17th Oct. 1810.

7. The following Officers (*eight*) not having attended the Medical Board assembled at Lisbon, will be ordered to their regiments if they do not attend the next one that sits.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 18th Oct. 1810.

1. Lieut. — (*one of the above*), having been reported sufficiently recovered, will join his regiment without delay.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 14th Nov. 1810.

5. Colonel Peacocke will send Ensign —, of the — reg., without delay, to his corps, as the Medical Board have reported that he has no complaint whatever which will prevent him doing his duty.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 5th Feb. 1811.

1. In order to remedy the inconvenience which results from the Officers of the army, who are sick absent, being returned absent without leave, after the expiration of the term specified in the original sick certificate and order for leave of absence, the Commander of the Forces desires that a Medical Board may be assembled, from twelve o'clock till three, on the 5th, the 12th, and 20th of every month, at each of the hospital stations at which there may be sick Officers.

2. Any Officer who is absent from his duty on leave, founded upon a sick certificate, the term of which leave will expire by the time the next state will be made up and sent in from his regi-

ment, is to take care to attend this Medical Board, and to obtain their opinion and certificate of his case.

3. The Commander of the Forces refers the Officers of the army to the letter from the Adjutant General to the Secretary at War, conveying His Majesty's orders respecting the pay of Officers returned absent from their regiments without leave, in which they will see there is no power, excepting an order from His Majesty, which can restore them their pay after it shall have been stopped from them.

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts, therefore, that Officers will take measures to avoid the inconvenience which they must feel under the operation of these orders; and that those who will have recovered sufficiently to return to their duty before the expiration of the period of their leave of absence will take care to return in time; and that those whose health shall require a longer stay at the hospital station will take care to appear before the Medical Board, and obtain certified copies of their certificates, and transmit them by the earliest opportunity to the Commanding Officers of their regiments.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 26th April, 1813.

1. The Medical Board before which Lieut. —, of the — reg., has appeared, having reported that he has no complaint of sufficient consequence to prevent him doing his duty, he is to join his regiment forthwith.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

G. O.

Abrantes, 12th June, 1809.

3. The under-mentioned departments will henceforward make up their own pay abstracts and transmit them to the Military Secretary, instead of their being included in the abstract of the Staff, made up hitherto by the Quarter Master General, viz.—

Commissariat Department,
Medical Department,
Commissariat of Accounts.

G. O.

Badajoz, 23d Sept. 1809.

2. (*See BOARD OF CLAIMS.*)

G. O.

Viseu, 19th Feb. 1810.

2. (*See WARRANTS.*)

G. O.

Cartaxo, 28th Nov. 1810.

1. All letters and applications, hitherto addressed to the Mi-

litary Secretary, must in future be addressed to Lord Fitzroy Somerset, by whom all warrants will be countersigned till further orders.

G. O.

Cartazo, 1st Jan. 1811.

1. Captain Lord Fitzroy Somerset is appointed Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, from the 25th ult.

MISSING.

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th Sept. 1809.

1. Explanation required in the returns. (See RETURNS.)

G. O.

Aloverca, 21st July, 1810.

1. The Officer commanding the — reg. will report the manner in which four men of that regiment came to be returned missing from that battalion in the weekly state of the 5th of July, beyond the number of missing returned in the former states.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Officer commanding the brigade in which the — reg. is placed will report whether the Officer commanding that regiment obeyed the order of the 29th of May, 1809, regarding those men. (See CANTONMENTS.)

MONEY.

G. O.

Celorico, 4th May, 1810.

The frequent loss of money, on its progress from one station to another, renders necessary the following arrangements:—

2. Whenever any Officer of the Paymaster or Commissariat department takes charge of money to be transmitted from one station to another they are to count it, and place it in the different boxes or packages in which it is to be carried, and to see that these boxes or packages are well closed and secured.

3. When the money is to be removed, the Officer of the Commissariat or Pay department in charge is to see that all the boxes and packages are secured; and he will give them over in this state to the Officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the military escort: he will himself accompany the escort, and at the end of the march he will again inspect the boxes, have them all placed in his own quarters, and apply for a sentry over the treasure.

4. The same practice must be repeated daily on the march, till the arrival of the money at the place of its destination.

5. The money is to be counted and delivered over to the person to whom it has been consigned in presence of the Officer of the Commissariat or Pay department, in whose charge it had been sent, who is to be responsible for all deficiencies from the hour on which he originally received the charge.

6. Whenever money is sent from one station to another, the Officer of the Commissariat or Pay department, in charge, must have with him a copy of these orders.

MOVEMENT.

(See EXERCISE and MANŒUVRE.)

MULES, &c.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

9. The Officers commanding troops and companies will recollect that, although mules were given to them by the Commissariat at the commencement of the campaign, they have received an allowance from the public to purchase them: and it was expressly understood that they were to purchase others if the mules given to them by the Commissariat should be worn out.

10. As the Commander of the Forces has reason to believe many horses and mules are kept even by the soldiers of the army, and maintained by means entirely inconsistent with discipline and good order, he desires the Officers commanding regiments and brigades to inquire into the number of horses and mules which are attached to the regiments under their command, and to enforce the immediate sale of those not allowed to be kept by the regulations of the army.

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th May, 1809.

3. Rations for. (See FORAGE.)

G. O.

Coimbra, 1st June, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces has been informed that the Officers commanding companies, and other regimental Officers, having been supplied with mules by the Commissariat, by order of the late Commander of the Forces, for the carriage of camp kettles, of Paymasters' books, and of the medicine chest when the

army took the field, have applied to have those mules exchanged. The Officers commanding companies, Paymasters, and Surgeons, must be aware that they receive an allowance from the public to furnish mules or horses for the carriage of camp kettles, books, or medicine chests; they were reminded that these mules were given to them by the Commissariat only as an indulgence, and that they were to keep them up at their own charge; and under these circumstances it is impossible for the Commissary now to exchange them.

2. The mule attached to each regiment for the carriage of the intrenching tools, and placed in charge of the Quarter Master, belongs to the public; and it must be exchanged by the Commissary, if the exchange should be necessary, which it ought not to be. It is clearly to be understood that, although the camp-kettle mules and those for the books and medicine chests are to be kept up by the Captains, Paymasters, and Surgeons, respectively, they must not be used for any purpose excepting those for which they are exclusively allowed.

G. O.

Abrantes, 19th June, 1809.

5. There are so many complaints and references respecting the mules attached to regiments, that it is necessary again to state in orders the principle on which they are given. Each regiment of infantry, consisting of ten companies, has thirteen mules, of which one for each company is allotted to carry the company's camp kettles, one to carry the Surgeon's instruments, and one to carry the Paymaster's books. Captains of companies, Paymasters, and Surgeons, each of whom has received 10*l.* *bât* money, are bound to keep up those mules which were originally given to them by the Commissariat, as a matter of favour, by the late Commander of the Forces. One mule is attached to each regiment of infantry, to carry the intrenching tools, and is, by different orders, to be in charge of the Quarter Masters of regiments. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commissaries in each brigade will see the intrenching-tool mules in charge of each brigade this afternoon, and that they will hereafter see them once a week. The mules allotted for the carriage of intrenching tools are the public property, and must be kept up at the public charge.

6. Each regiment of cavalry has fourteen mules, eight for carrying camp kettles, one for the Surgeon, and one for the Paymaster, which, *bât* money having been received for them, the persons respectively are liable to keep up. Besides these, a regiment of cavalry has one mule for the Veterinary Surgeon, one for the Ser-

jeant Armourer, one for the Serjeant Saddler, and one for the intrenching tools. These last four are the property of the public, and must be kept up at the public expense. They must be taken care of by the persons for whose use they are provided, respectively; and the Commanding Officers of regiments will give directions that the Quarter Master may take charge of the mule for the intrenching tools. The Assistant Commissaries with regiments of cavalry will see these public mules attached to regiments of cavalry this afternoon, and in future they will inspect them once a week.

7. Commanding Officers of regiments of cavalry and infantry are requested to give particular directions to the Quarter Masters and others in charge of the public mules to take the greatest care of them, and see that they are applied to no other use than that for which they are allowed, as in many instances the Commissary was under the necessity of supplying the regiments with hired mules to carry camp kettles, Surgeons' chests, and Paymasters' books, of which the public have been paying the hire ever since. The Commissary General is requested, as soon as possible, to supply the Officers with purchased, instead of hired, mules.

8. The Captains, Surgeons, and Paymasters, of regiments which have lately arrived, or may hereafter arrive in Portugal from Great Britain, or Ireland, or the islands, and who have received the allowance called 'Embarkation money,' are to provide themselves with mules for the carriage of camp kettles, Paymasters' books, or Surgeons' chests, respectively; and the Captains, Paymasters, and Surgeons of those regiments which arrived from Gibraltar, and have not received the allowance called 'Embarkation money,' will be allowed each 20*l.* for their service.

G. O.

Abrantes, 23d June, 1809.

3. The Paymasters of regiments who have not already received it are to receive 10*l.* bâ*t* money, in the same manner as Surgeons of regiments under the orders of the 19th instant.

G. O.

Zazza la Mayor, 4th July, 1809.

17. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of General Officers commanding divisions and brigades to the General Orders of the 4th and 5th March, by the late Commander of the Forces, relative to the use of the mules allowed for carrying camp kettles, and which are not to be employed in any service excepting the carriage of camp kettles.

18. The consequence of loading them with other baggage is that they are unequal to carry the kettles which they are given to convey, and the loads are so ill put on that they fall from the

mules, and the camp kettles do not arrive from the march till after the hour at which they ought to be used by the troops.

G. O. *Oropesa, 21st July, 1809.*

2. Mules bringing in provisions. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Celorico, 21st May, 1810.*

1. The Officers commanding regiments of infantry are requested to direct the Officers commanding companies, the Surgeons, and Paymasters, to prepare, for the Commissary General, bills for the allowance of one dollar per month for the shoeing each mule employed in the carriage of camp kettles, Paymasters' books, and Surgeons' chests, since the 1st of May, 1809.

2. The Officers commanding regiments of cavalry will give the same directions to Officers commanding troops, Paymasters and Surgeons.

3. These bills are to be made out for the whole regiment for each month, and must be countersigned by the Officer commanding the regiment, who must certify that the whole number of mules for which the allowance is demanded have been kept for public service during each month.

4. The Quarter Masters of regiments of infantry, who have each a mule belonging to the public in his charge for the carriage of intrenching tools, are to send in their bills for the same allowance for the expense of shoeing this mule, to be countersigned and certified in the same manner by the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

5. Similar bills are to be sent in by the regiments of cavalry by those persons in charge, under the orders of the 19th June, of the public mules attached to regiments of cavalry, for the Veterinary Surgeon, Serjeant Armourer, Serjeant Saddler, and for the intrenching tools.

6. These bills are hereafter to be sent in at the end of every month.

7. The Commissary General will pay these bills, thus signed and certified, deducting from the amount of each those sums already paid on this account.

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.*

4. (See ESCORTS.)

G. O. *Freneda, 6th Dec. 1812.*

32. (See PROVISIONAL BATTALIONS.)

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 30th April, 1812.*

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding brigades will occasionally inspect the camp-

kettle mules of the regiments in their brigades, and will see that they are efficient for the service.

MULES (EQUIPMENT FOR).

G. O. *Freneda, 7th March, 1813.*

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers will see that the mule equipments of the regiments in their several brigades are completed according to orders.

MULES (TENT).

G. O. *Freneda, 1st March, 1813.*

10. (*See TENTS, and see MULES, No. 5, 19th June, 1809.*)

G. O. *Bourdeaux, 22d May, 1814.*

1. All Officers, on the embarkation of the regiments to which they belong, are allowed to dispose of their tent (formerly camp-kettle) mules.

MURDER.

G. O. *Alverca, 24th July, 1810.*

5. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to publish the following details of a murder, committed by the troops, near Guarda.

6. In the night between the 10th and 11th July, a single farmhouse, within two miles of Guarda, was broken open by soldiers, who murdered the man of the house and a girl of about eight years of age, and wounded the mother dangerously in the head. This horrid act appears to have been committed with an axe, which belonged to the house, and was left in it by the murderers. The woman survived, and states that the soldiers, who entered the house by breaking open a window, were six or seven in number, and that they were dressed in white trowsers, red coats, and buff or yellow facings; after committing the murders, the soldiers robbed the house of about twelve dollars, some gold, bead necklaces, and ear-rings.

7. The Commander of the Forces has no doubt that the measures he has adopted will soon discover to him who committed

this horrid murder; and, that the murderers may no longer enjoy the fruits of their crime unpunished, he hereby offers a reward of fifty dollars and a pardon to any person who will give information to produce the conviction of the murderers.

8. The Commander of the Forces repeats that he is convinced, if the non-commissioned officers did their duty, these crimes could not be committed by the soldiers without their knowledge. It is incumbent upon those belonging to the regiments stationed at Guarda, whose uniforms have been described, to exert themselves and discover who committed this shocking murder.

NECESSARIES.

G. O. *Badajoz, 17th Dec. 1809.*

4. (See Form of HOSPITAL TICKET in *Appendix*, Form No. 3.)

G. O. *Alverca, 6th July, 1810.*

1, 2, 3. Returns of necessities, neglect of, in men sent to general hospital. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Alverca, 12th July, 1810.*

2. Inspection of necessities, neglect of, in men sent to general hospital. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Alverca, 13th July, 1810.*

1. Inspection of necessities, neglect of, in men sent to general hospital. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.*

4. Inspection of necessities ordered, in search of plunder. (See STRAGGLERS.)

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 23d May, 1812.*

3 to 7. Inspections of necessities, in detachment from hospital. (See HOSPITAL, No. 3; DETACHMENT, Nos. 4 and 5; EQUIPMENT, CAMP, Nos. 6 and 7.)

G. O. *Villa de Toro, 26th Sept. 1812.*

1, 2, and 3. Inspection of necessities enjoined. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Freneda, 30th Nov. 1812.*

9. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of regiments will give particular directions to the Officers commanding companies, to complete the men under their

command with necessaries, upon the receipt of their balances due on the estimates.

G. O.

Lezaca, 3d Aug. 1813.

8. (*See PAY.*)

NOMINAL LISTS.

G. O.

Freneda, 14th Feb. 1813.

1. (*See SICK, ABSENT.*)

G. O.

Lezaca, 22d Aug. 1813.

1. (*See SICK, ABSENT.*)

OFFICERS.

G. O.

Lisbon, 14th March, 1809.

1 to 11. (*See LISBON.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 20th Oct. 1809.

1 to 6. (*See LISBON.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 5th Dec. 1809.

1. (*See ARREST.*)

G. O.

Viseu, 2d April, 1810.

1. (*See REPRIMAND.*)

G. O.

Alverca, 17th Aug. 1810.

9 and 10. (*See MEDICAL BOARDS.*)

G. O.

Celorico, 20th Aug. 1810.

1, 2, 3. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

4. The King's regulations and the common forms of the service require, that, when an Officer is passing through a town in which there are troops, he should report himself to the Commanding or Staff Officer there stationed. All this is neglected, to the great inconvenience of the service.

5. The Commander of the Forces will at last find himself under the necessity of bringing to trial those Officers who shall neglect the performance of the common duties required, not only by the General Orders of this army, but by the King's regulations and the universal practice of the service at home as well as abroad.

- G. O. *S. Quintina, 11th Oct. 1810.*
 3 and 4. Eight Officers ordered with detachments from Lisbon, who did not obey the order. (See DETACHMENTS.)
- G. O. *Pero Negro, 3d Nov. 1810.*
 1 and 2. (See DETACHMENTS.)
- G. O. *Pero Negro, 4th Nov. 1810.*
 1 and 2. (See POST OFFICE.)
- G. O. *Pero Negro, 5th Nov. 1810.*
 1 to 4. (See SERVANTS.)
- G. O. *Cartazo, 12th Dec. 1810.*
 4. Want of attention in the Officers. (See DOORS.)
- G. O. *Cartazo, 5th Feb. 1811.*
 1. Officers who are sick, absent. (See MEDICAL BOARDS.)
- G. O. *S. Marinha, 25th March, 1811.*
 3. The Commander of the Forces has had frequent occasion to advert to the conduct of Officers remaining sick at Lisbon; and he now requests the Commandant at Lisbon to forbid all Officers of the British army, absent from their corps on account of their health, to frequent the theatres at Lisbon, if cause of complaint should again be given similar to that reported in his letter of the 20th of March. The guards and sentries in the theatres are placed there to preserve good order, and to insure obedience to the rules of the theatre.
4. The Officers of the British army know that they dare not insult an audience in their own country by any irregularity of conduct or breach of rule; and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow those who are absent from their duty to be guilty of those irregularities at Lisbon; and to add to them the military offence of violating the public authority of a sentry and a guard.
- G. O. *Freneda, 4th March, 1812.*
 1 and 2. (See QUARTERS.)
- G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 3d May, 1812.*
 2. (See CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS.)
- G. O. *Olmedo, 28th July, 1812.*
 1 to 6. (See STRAGGLERS.)
- G. O. *Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.*
 2. (See MADRID.)
 3. (See GENERAL ORDERS.)
- G. O. *Madrid, 18th Aug. 1812.*
 5. (See GENERAL ORDERS.)

- G. O. *Villa de Toro, 26th Sept. 1812.*
 1, 2, 3. Duties required of Officers. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)
- G. O. *Villa de Toro, 27th Sept. 1812.*
 1 to 5. Obedience to orders required by Officers. (See AMMUNITION.)
 (See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)
- G. O. *Freneda, 22d Feb. 1813.*
 1, 2, 3. (See LISBON.)
 4. (See GENERAL ORDERS.)
- G. O. *Freneda, 13th May, 1813.*
 2, 3, 4. (See MAGISTRATES.)
- G. O. *Lezaca, 8th Oct. 1813.*
 3. Officers negligent of their duty will be sent home. (See FRANCE.)
- G. O. *Bordeaux, 1st June, 1814.*
 4. Very great difficulty being found in quartering the number of Officers who arrive daily, the civil authorities of this city have requested that orders may be given that Officers shall be contented with such billets as can be procured for them.
 5. All Officers, of whatever rank, arriving on leave, must find quarters for themselves at the hotels.
- G. O. *Bordeaux, 5th June, 1814.*
 1. The Admiral cannot provide passages for Officers going home upon leave on account of private affairs; they must go home by the packet, or otherwise, as they can. Wounded Officers, as also Officers liberated from French depôts, will be provided for by the Agent of Transports.
- G. O. *Bordeaux, 15th June, 1814.*
 2. All Officers of the army in Bordeaux, not doing duty or detained there by special order, are to proceed to Pauillac, on or before the 18th current; such as remain after this notice will be appointed to duties where their stay may be made useful.
 (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

OLIVE TREES.

- G. O. *Abrantes, 13th June, 1810.*
 1. (See HUTS.)
- G. O. *Cartaxo, 5th Dec. 1810.*
 1. (See FIRE-WOOD.)
-

OPORTO.

G. O.

Oporto, 12th May, 1812.

1. (*See THANKS.*)
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ORDERLY DRAGOONS.

G. O.

Pombal, 1st May, 1809.

4. A return of all orderlies from the cavalry regiments, specifying to whom attached, is to be sent in as soon as possible to the Adjutant General's office, head quarters.

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809.

3. (*See CAVALRY.*)

G. O.

Enxara dos Cavalheiros, 15th Oct. 1810.

2. General Officers who have detained orderly dragoons, without the express permission of the Commander of the Forces, and who are not entitled to them, are desired to send them forthwith to Mafra, to join the head quarters of their regiment.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 17th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers of the army to the orders which have been often issued relative to the detention and use of dragoons as orderlies.

2. If circumstances require that any General Officer should use dragoons to keep up a communication, he will apply for a party for that purpose, which must be sent back as soon as the purpose for which it was applied for is accomplished; and dragoons must not be used as orderlies contrary to orders on any account.

3. The Commander of the Forces is convinced the General Officers will see the necessity of attending to this order, that the cavalry may be kept in a state of efficiency.

4. All General and Staff Officers who have dragoons with them are requested to send a return of their names, their troops, and the regiments to which they belong, to the Assistant Adjutant General of the cavalry at Mafra.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 7th May, 1811.

6. The Commander of the Forces directs that all General Officers and others with whom orderly dragoons may be detached from their regiments, and who are not entitled to them under the General Orders of the army, will forthwith send them to join their regiments.

- G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 2d June, 1811.*
2 to 9. (See CAVALRY.)

ORDERS.

(See GENERAL ORDERS.)

OUTRAGES.

- G. O. *Alverca, 24th July, 1810.*
5 to 8. (See MURDER.)
(See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)
- G. O. *Lezaca, 9th Oct. 1813.*
2. Committed by troops on entering France. (See FRANCE.)
(See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.)
(See PLUNDER.)
(See STRAGGLERS.)

OVENS.

- G. O. *Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.*
6. The Commissary of each division, brigade, or regiment, on his arrival in any place near which he understands the troops to which he is attached are to halt more than one night, must take immediate and effectual measures to ascertain the number of ovens in the neighbourhood; and, if they should be insufficient to supply the troops to which he is attached with bread, he will take care that a sufficient number are built forthwith.

PAROLE AND COUNTERSIGN.

- G. O. *La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812.*
4 and 5. (See ADVANCED POSTS.)

PASSPORTS.

- G. O. *Viseu, 12th Jan. 1810.*
1. All Officers wishing to go to any part of the country by post must apply for a passport; if at head quarters, to the Commander

of the Forces; if at any of the cantonments of the army, or at Lisbon, Elvas, &c., to the General Officer commanding the division, or to the Commanding Officer at Lisbon, Elvas, &c., respectively; to whom blank passports will be transmitted for this purpose.

2. When the Commissary attached to any division, detached from head quarters, wishes to send a courier by post, he is to apply to the Commanding Officer of the division for a passport, who will grant it if he should concur in the expediency of sending the courier. The Commissary General will apply for passports for the same purpose to the Commander of the Forces.

3. Persons belonging to the British army will not be supplied with post horses at any of the post stages unless they should produce their passports for post horses, given by the Commander of the Forces.

G. O.

Viseu, 27th Jan. 1810.

1. The passports for post horses, sent to the Officers commanding divisions, &c., are to be used only to procure post horses for couriers and others, whom it may be necessary to send by post upon the public service, or for Officers to whom the Officers in whose hands the passports are lodged chose to give permission to travel by post.

PAY.

G. O.

Coimbra, 1st June, 1809.

6. Although from circumstances it is at present impossible to supply the Paymasters of regiments with money to the full amount of their estimates, and the Captains of companies have not yet received the full amount of pay of their several companies for the last month, no reason exists why the accounts of the soldiers should not be settled to the 24th of the month of May, and the balances struck, which will be paid off as soon as the money shall come up.

G. O.

Merida, 24th Aug. 1809.

1. The Paymasters of regiments are to receive the balances due to them on the 24th August to-morrow. This includes Staff Officers.

2. The stoppage from the pay of non-commissioned officers on account of rations (*see* RATIONS, and *see* COMMISSARIAT, *Deleytosa*, 9th Aug. 1809) is to be only 3d. per day. Soldiers' ac-

counts are to be settled forthwith, and they are to receive their balances accordingly.

G. O.

Viseu, 24th Jan. 1810.

3. As the distance which the army is from Lisbon makes it impossible to procure money in time to discharge the amount of the estimates in advance, as required by the regulations; and as the consequence of the discharge of the balances due to the soldiers on the 24th of each month, for the month then ending, would be that, for a month, the Officers commanding companies would have no money in hand to supply those necessaries which the soldiers should require; the Commander of the Forces desires that in future the accounts of the soldiers are to be settled to the 24th of every month, according to the regulations of the service, and the balances struck; but the balance is not to be paid to the soldiers till the 24th of the following month, that is to say, the balance due to the soldiers on the 24th of January, not till the 24th of February, and thus in succession from month to month, leaving one month between striking and paying the balances. An alteration in conformity with this order must be made in the certificate of payments at the bottom of the monthly return of regiments.

G. O.

Freneda, 3d Feb. 1812.

1. The following letter from the Deputy Paymaster General is published for general information:—

‘ My Lord,

Lisbon, 19th Jan. 1813.

Frequent applications being made to the heads of the Pay department, at the several stations of the army, by General, Staff, and Hospital Officers, for advances of pay, and bills having been drawn by them upon the former, I beg to suggest that (as both these transactions are totally inadmissible, according to the tenor of my instructions) a General Order be issued, prohibiting the one, and stating the inutility of the other, as well as that staff pay can only be forthcoming under the immediate warrant of the Commander of the Forces and delivery of official receipts. ‘Great irregularities have likewise occurred for want of a certificate, showing the period to which the applicant for staff pay has received the same, if all Staff Officers were informed through the same medium, that until such certificate be produced, no further payment will be made to them.

J. P. BORS,

Deputy Paymaster General.

*To Lord Fitzroy Somerset,
Military Secretary.’*

G. O.

Lezaca, 3d Aug. 1813.

1. The Paymasters of regiments are to wait upon the Paymaster General, to receive the balances due on their several estimates, to the 24th February and to the 24th March last.

2. Under the orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 24th January, 1810, the balances due to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers on the face of their accounts, to the 24th January and to the 24th of February, would now be paid; but the Commander of the Forces, being desirous of establishing the system of giving the soldier a day's pay on every day, desires that the amount of the balances may be settled as follow :—

3. The balance due to each corporal, trumpeter, and trooper of the two regiments of Life Guards, on the 24th January and 24th February, is to be consolidated, and the non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and troopers, are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to, beyond the sum of 45 shillings for each corporal and trumpeter, and 30 shillings for each trooper.

4. The sums of 45 shillings for each corporal and trumpeter, and 30 shillings for each private, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give the corporals and trumpeters each 1 shilling and 6 pence, and the troopers each 1 shilling, a day, till the whole sum be paid.

5. The balance due to each corporal, trumpeter, and trooper of the Royal regiment of Horse Guards, on the 24th of January and 24th of February, is to be consolidated, and the corporals, trumpeters, and troopers, are to receive in hand whatever the total may amount to beyond the sum of 37 shillings and 6 pence for each corporal, and 22 shillings and 6 pence for each trumpeter and trooper. The sums of 37 shillings and 6 pence for each corporal, and 22 shillings and 6 pence for each trumpeter and trooper, are to remain in the hands of the Captain, from which he is to give each corporal 1 shilling and 3 pence, and each trumpeter and trooper 9 pence, per day, until the whole sum be paid.

6. The balance due to each non-commissioned officer and soldier of the cavalry, and of the Foot Guards, and other regiments of infantry, on the 24th of January and 24th of February, is also to be consolidated, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to receive in hand whatever the total sum may amount to beyond the sums of 30 shillings for each serjeant, 20 shillings for each corporal, trumpeter, or drummer, and 15 shillings for each private. These remaining sums are to remain in the hands of

the Captain, from which he is to give the serjeants 1 shilling, the corporals, and the trumpeters or drummers, 8 pence, and the soldiers 6 pence, per day, each, until the whole sum be paid.

7. In case the balances due to any non-commissioned officer or soldier, on their accounts, to the 24th January and 24th February, should not amount to 30 shillings for each serjeant, 20 shillings for each corporal, trumpeter, or drummer, and 15 shillings for each private, the Officer commanding the troop or company is to divide whatever sum the balance to any non-commissioned officer or soldier may amount to by 30, and is to give each non-commissioned officer or soldier, on each day, the proportion of whatever the balance may be.

8. It must be observed that in case any soldier wants necessities, the Captain must take care to stop the price from their daily payment above ordered to be made to the soldier, either by stopping the whole sum ordered to be paid daily, or a proportion, as may be settled by the Officer commanding the regiment.

9. The soldiers will see, however, what an interest they have in taking care of their necessities: and it is to be hoped there will be but little occasion for stoppages on this account.

G. O

Lezaca, 24th Aug. 1813.

2. The Commander of the Forces directs that in future the certificate required on the back of the monthly returns shall be according to the following form:—

‘I do hereby certify that the serjeants, corporals, drummers, and private men, of the corps under my command, have been settled with for their pay and allowances up to the 24th of —, that their balances have been paid to the 24th of —, and are in the course of payment to the 24th of —, in conformity with the General Orders of His Excellency Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, K.G., &c., of the 3d August, 1813.’

G. O.

Lezaca, 7th Sept. 1813.

2. The Paymasters having received the balances on their several estimates to the 24th of April, the balances due to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, on the face of their several accounts closed on the 24th of March, are to be paid to them according to the mode pointed out in the General Order of the 3d August last; that is to say, the sum due to each man is to be divided by 30, and the soldier is to receive on every day the thirtieth part of his balance.

3. It is to be understood that the non-commissioned officers

and soldiers of the Life Guards, Horse Guards, Dragoons, Artillery, and Foot Guards, are to receive the full amount of their daily subsistence as fixed by the regulations, if the balances due should be sufficient to cover the daily issue to that amount for the month.

(*N.B. The muster-day has been since altered to the last day of the month, and balances must be struck on that day; the 1st of each month now (1832) being the monthly return day.*)

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

G. O. *Abrantes, 27th June, 1809.*

3. A guard of one serjeant and six dragoons to be attached to the Paymaster General's mules during the march: they are to report and receive instructions from the Paymaster General.

G. O. *Viseu, 11th April, 1810.*

1. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O. *Alverca, 9th July, 1810.*

1. Paymasters of regiments and other Officers who have money to pay to the Commissary General, either for necessaries or for any other reason, are to pay it to the account of the Commissary General, into the hands of the Deputy Paymaster General, and take his receipt for the same.

2. The receipt of the Deputy Paymaster General is to be taken to the office of the Commissary General at head quarters, and exchanged for the receipt of the Commissary General, which can alone be the discharge for the sum due.

PAYMASTERS.

G. O. *Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.*

5. (*See JUDGE ADVOCATE.*)

G. O. *Toulouse, 4th May, 1814.*

1. Paymasters of regiments are referred to the General Orders, Nos. 1 and 2, of the 9th July, 1810 (*see PAYMASTER GENERAL*), and are desired forthwith to pay into the military chest, on account of the Commissary General, the amount of stoppages due by their respective regiments on account of shoes and other articles of field equipment, supplied from the public magazines, notwithstanding

they may not have been furnished with a final account by the Commissary General.

2. Commanding Officers of regiments are requested to report to the Quarter Master General, on the 24th instant, whether the above order has been complied with.

(See WAR OFFICE.)

(Paymasters of regiments and corps always waited on the Paymaster General to receive the balances of their monthly estimates, whenever the General Orders to that purpose announced when and where the balances were to be received.)

PIG SHOOTING.

G. O.

Aldehuela de la Boveda, 16th Nov. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding divisions will take measures to prevent the shameful and unmilitary practice of soldiers shooting pigs in the woods, so close to the camp and to the columns of march, that two dragoons were shot last night. The Commander of the Forces was induced to believe, this day, on the march, that the flank patrols were skirmishing with the enemy.

2. He desires that notice may be given that he has this day ordered two men to be hanged who were caught in the act of shooting pigs; and he now orders that the Assistant Provosts may attend their divisions on the march, and that they may do their duty as well in respect to this as to other offences.

(See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)

PLUNDER.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

15. (See CAPTURES.)

16. The attention of the Officers commanding brigades and regiments is called particularly to the conduct of soldiers under their command.

17. The Officers of companies must attend to the men in their quarters as well as on a march, or the army will very soon be no better than a banditti if these practices are continued. He desires that Officers commanding brigades will give directions that the rolls of companies may be called every hour, and that all absen-

tees may be punished. He is, besides, determined that those troops who plunder shall be in the rear instead of in the front of the columns.

G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*

1 to 11. (See CANTONMENTS and STRAGGLERS.)

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.*

2. The soldiers plunder the inhabitants bringing in provisions notwithstanding the repeated orders given upon this subject, and the knowledge which they all have that this practice must tend to their own distress.

3. The rolls must be called in camp every two hours, and Commanding Officers of brigades will give directions what proportion of Officers of each regiment is to be present. The Provost and his assistants must patrol the neighbourhood of the camp constantly, and the assistants must relieve each other.

G. O. *Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.*

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that the rolls may be called in camp every two hours; the Officers commanding divisions will give directions what proportion of Officers is to attend.

3. The soldiers themselves render the difficulties of the moment greater than they would otherwise be by their irregularity, as they seize and plunder the mules coming in with provisions, by which the good and regular soldiers of the army are deprived of their just share of them.

4. The Provost Marshal will ascertain by what roads provisions are coming in; he will take care that his assistants patrol those roads constantly; and any man caught in the act of plundering provisions coming to the army is to be punished on the spot as such a heinous offence deserves.

5. Soldiers must not quit their lines unless dressed with their side arms, excepting when on fatigue. All soldiers on fatigue must be under the command of an Officer or non-commissioned officer.

6. The practice of taking roots and vegetables without paying for them must be entirely discontinued: when roots and vegetables are required they must be taken by regular parties, formed under the command of an Officer, who must take care and be responsible that the owner of the ground is paid for what is taken.

G. O. *Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.*

2. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that last night several soldiers came into the town of Badajoz and plundered a bakery and the houses of several individuals of bread. This continued misbehaviour of the soldiers gives the Commander of the Forces great concern, and he is determined, however difficult it may be, to put a stop to it. The rolls are to be called in the different corps of the 4th division every hour until further orders; and the Commander of the Forces desires that no soldier whatever may be allowed to quit his lines on any account, excepting in charge of an Officer.

2. The Provost must punish all those disobeying this order. A guard must be placed at the town of Badajoz, and all soldiers attempting to pass in are to be made prisoners, and sent to the Provost guard. The Provost will forthwith turn out of the town all soldiers who may be in it.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809

1. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 12th Sept. 1809.

1. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O.

Badajoz, 14th Sept. 1809.

1 and 2. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O.

Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

4. Inspection of soldiers' packs ordered in search of plunder. (See STRAGGLERS.)

G. O.

Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

After Orders. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have been under the necessity of carrying into execution the determination which he has so long announced, of directing the immediate execution of any soldiers caught plundering. Two soldiers, a British and a Portuguese, have been hanged this day for plundering in the town of Leyria, where they were, contrary to order and for this criminal purpose. He trusts that this example will deter others from those disgraceful practices in future. The troops may depend upon it that no instance of the kind will be passed over. They are well fed and taken care of, and there is no excuse for plunder, which, on no account whatever could be admitted.

Once more the Commander of the Forces calls upon the Commanding Officers of regiment to oblige their men to march in a regular manner with their companies.

G. O.

*Cartaxo, 12th Dec. 1810.*2, 3. (*See DOORS.*)

G. O.

Lousão, 17th March, 1811.

2. It has been reported that the — reg. plundered a village yesterday, in the neighbourhood of the camp, of 112 alquiers of Indian corn. The Commander of the Forces desires that the rolls of the — reg. may be called every hour, every Officer being present, till further orders. The obedience of this order must be reported daily to head quarters.

3. The Commander of the Forces will not allow the soldiers of the army to plunder, which they ought to know by this time. If Indian corn or any other article is wanted from the country, the General Orders of the army point out the mode in which it is to be procured without plunder or violence, or the loss of property to the inhabitants.

G. O.

Pombeiro, 18th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding divisions will place safeguards in the villages in the neighbourhood of their encampments, to prevent the soldiers from carrying off the furniture, poles of the vines, and other property of the inhabitants. The Commander of the Forces desires that, at the same time with this order, the Articles of War regarding forcing safeguards may be read to the troops.

G. O.

Argamã, 20th March, 1811.

4. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests the attention of the Officers of the cavalry particularly, and of the Officers at the head of columns, to a discrimination of what is taken from the enemy, and what has been left by the enemy belonging to the inhabitants of the country, and which is still their property.

5. The Commander of the Forces has always given to the soldiers that which they take from the enemy, such as horses, cattle, &c.; but they must not take cattle, or sheep, or other property which they find on the road along which they are marching in pursuit of the enemy. This property belongs to the people of the country, and if taken for the use of the troops it must be in the regular manner, and the owners must have a receipt and must be paid for it.

G. O.

Gouveia, 26th March, 1811.

1. No. 2 of the General Order of the 17th instant, in reference to the — reg., is no longer in force.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Commanding Officers of regiments, will take pains to prevent the soldiers from committing any depredations in the country. The soldiers may depend upon it that the inhabitants will bring nothing for sale, and that they will be deprived of many comforts and conveniences they would otherwise enjoy, if they commit any depredations on the inhabitants.

2. These orders are to be particularly explained to the Portuguese troops, who, the Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe, have been guilty of many acts of plunder. The Portuguese soldiers must be informed that the Commander of the Forces will not allow of this conduct, and that those guilty of it will be punished in the most exemplary manner.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 13th April, 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces again calls the attention of General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and Officers commanding regiments, to the necessity of preventing the troops from plundering and molesting the inhabitants of the country bringing articles for sale to the different cantonments.

3. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the Portuguese troops principally are guilty of this conduct; and, if he should receive another complaint of them, he will order that the rolls of every Portuguese regiment in the army may be called over every hour, all Officers being present.

4. The Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and the Officers commanding regiments, will communicate in their several cantonments by patrols constantly going from one to the other, in order to prevent these depredations, that will end in depriving the troops of all supplies which they now receive from the country.

G. O.

Portalegre, 27th July, 1811.

1 to 4. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

G. O.

Castello Branco, 2d Aug. 1811.

2 and 3. (See STRAGGLERS.)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 26th Aug. 1811.

1. (See PORTUGUESE TROOPS.)

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812.

3. (See BADAJOZ.)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.

7. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe that the outrages so frequently committed by the soldiers, when absent from their regiments, and the disgraceful scenes which have occurred upon the storming of Badajoz, have had the effect of rendering the people of the country enemies instead of friends to the army.

8. It is the duty of all Officers to prevent the soldiers from plundering, and the Commander of the Forces calls upon them to perform it.

9. He declares his intention to punish any person who may be found plundering on any occasion, and to make the soldiers give up any money or other valuable articles that they may have plundered.

10. As these acts of outrage are generally committed by parties of men, the parties shall be put under stoppages to make good the damage which they may do on any occasion.

11. The Commander of the Forces will be sorry to be under the necessity of having recourse to any measure of severity or restraint to prevent those evils; and he is convinced that the Officers and non-commissioned officers, and the good soldiers, will do every thing in their power to restrain the ill-disposed, and prevent the disgrace which must be the consequence of these continued irregularities and crimes. He earnestly hopes that there will be in future no ground for complaint.

G. O.

Madrid, 15th Aug. 1812.

1. The Palace of the Retiro plundered. (See MADRID.)

G. O.

Aldehuela de la Boveda, 16th Nov. 1812.

3. Stragglers in search of plunder. (See STRAGGLERS.)

(See CIRCULAR LETTER, *Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)

PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Dec. 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces has received frequent complaints from Officers, as well of the Portuguese as of the British army, belonging to the civil as well as the military departments, of the uncivil and, in various instances, insulting language, in which some of the communications in writing are carried on. It is impossible that the service should not suffer if those who are to assist each other do not agree; and it cannot be expected that

they should agree if harsh, uncivil, and insulting terms are used in their necessary communications.

3. The Commander of the Forces is unwilling now to take further notice of this subject, or to draw the attention of the army to those complained of.

4. The Commander of the Forces has likewise, upon more than one occasion, received complaints of the disgraceful conduct of British Officers towards the Portuguese authorities, particularly the Commanders of forts and of provinces. He trusts that this has proceeded from inexperience; but he desires that an Officer in the Portuguese service, in command, may be treated in every respect as an Officer in His Majesty's service in command. All Officers and others, belonging to the British army, passing through the limits of his command and the place of his residence, are to wait upon him and acquaint him with the nature of the service or business on which they are going.

PORTUGUESE COMMISSARIAT.

G. O.

Pombeiro, 19th March, 1811.

1. The Portuguese Commissaries attached to the different brigades in the several divisions are in future to receive the bread, meat, wine or spirits, and forage, for the use of the troops and animals in their several brigades, from the British Commissary in the division in which the troops, &c. are serving.

2. The Portuguese Commissaries are to give two receipts for the supplies furnished for the use of the Portuguese troops; one of them for the extra quarter of a pound of meat which each Portuguese soldier has hitherto received, and which he is to continue to receive; and the other for the regular ration of a pound and a half of bread or a pound of biscuit, half a pound of meat, a pint of wine, or a third of a pint of spirits, and the forage for the animals. These receipts are to specify quantities, as well as for what number of Officers and soldiers the rations are issued.

PORTUGUESE OFFICERS.

G. O.

Freneda, 3d Nov. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions and others, under whose

orders Portuguese troops are serving, to the following orders of Marshal Sir W. Beresford, regarding leave of absence to Officers in the Portuguese service.

2. By his orders of the 25th July, Marshal Sir W. Beresford gave permission to General Officers commanding brigades, and the Commanding Officers of battalions not in brigades, to give leave to Officers who are sick to go to the nearest hospital station in the rear, or to Abrantes, for the re-establishment of their health; those Commanding Officers of brigades or regiments first obtaining the consent of the General Officer commanding the brigade or division in which the brigade or regiment should be serving.

4. By his General Order of the 6th of September, the Marshal explains the meaning of his General Orders of the 25th of July to be, 'that Officers commanding brigades, or regiments not in brigades, can give leave only to Officers who are sick to go only to the nearest hospital station.' On the 30th of September the Marshal gave the following order:—

'His Excellency the Marshal, in order to avoid the inconvenience of Officers quitting their regiments upon leave of absence on occasions in which their absence might be prejudicial to the service; and as he is himself necessarily separated at this moment from parts of the army, and cannot judge of the circumstances which frequently occur to delay the grant of the applications of Officers for leave; and because it is necessary that every other consideration should give way to the good of the service; desires that all Officers, Commanders of regiments or brigades, which shall be in a division or corps under the command of an Officer in the service of His Britannic Majesty, shall make themselves acquainted with the opinion of the said Officer whether it would be inconvenient for the service that the request of a particular Officer for leave of absence should be granted, before they shall transmit such request for the decision of His Excellency the Marshal, Commander in Chief of the Portuguese army; and such request is not to be transmitted without the consent of the Officer commanding the division or corps of the army in which such Officer shall be serving.

'This order does not authorize any person whatever to grant leave of absence: and the grant of permission to Officers who are sick to quit their battalions or regiments is to continue as regulated by the orders of the 25th of July and 6th of September.'

4. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests that General Officers and others, who have Officers of the Portuguese

army attached to them, will observe that they have not the power of giving leave to those Officers to quit their stations, excepting under the terms of the Marshal's orders of the 25th of July and 6th of September, when those Officers shall be sick.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS.

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 10th April, 1811.*

3. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Commanding Officers of regiments of Portuguese troops may be directed to oblige their men to keep themselves clean, and to have their clothes and shoes mended. The Commander of the Forces particularly observed the shameful state in which the — and — regts are; and he now gives notice that, unless there shall be an immediate amendment in the discipline as well as the appearance of these two regiments, the Commander of the Forces will turn them out of the army as being unfit to do duty with the other troops.

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 13th April, 1811.*

2 and 3. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 26th Aug. 1811.*

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to learn that the Portuguese troops plunder the people going with provisions to the different villages in which the divisions are cantoned; he desires that the General and other Officers in command of Portuguese brigades and regiments will prevent this practice. If it should be continued, the Commander of the Forces will be under the necessity of directing that the rolls of the Portuguese troops should be called every hour of the day and night.

G. O. *Freneda, 17th Feb. 1812.*

5. (See ROLLS.)

POST HORSES.

G. O. *Oporto, 23d May, 1809.*

2. As the Officers on the Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General's departments are not allowed in Portugal to keep the same number of horses which are allowed to Officers in the same situations in other parts of the world; and as it is necessary that the communications between the different divisions of the army should be kept up, in a great degree, through their means;

they will be allowed to go post, and to charge for post mules, when not above ten miles from head quarters. The bill for these charges must however be vouched by the signature of the head of the department, and further by a copy of the order to take the journey, specifying the distance.

POST HOUSES.

G. O. *Airo, 16th March, 1814.*

3. The Commander of the Forces has given orders, which are at all the post houses, that neither Officers, soldiers, nor horses, should be billeted at the post houses ; which orders are to be attended to.

POST OFFICE.

G. O. *Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.*

13. The Serjeant Postmaster at head quarters will be allowed 2 shillings a day from the date of his acting as such.

G. O. *Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.*

8. (*See DETACHMENTS.*)

G. O. *Badajoz, 30th Oct. 1809.*

4. An arrangement has been made to dispatch a packet from Lisbon to England every Sunday ; and the packet will be made up at head quarters for England, and will be sent to Lisbon, so as to arrive before that day.

G. O. *Pero Negro, 4th Nov. 1810.*

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that some Officers of the army have forgotten their own situation so far as to threaten the Serjeant Postmaster at Lisbon.

2. It is to be understood that the Serjeant Postmaster at Lisbon is not obliged to send letters from the office to any body, excepting the Commandant, Assistant Adjutant General, the Assistant Quarter Master General, and the Officer commanding the depôt. The other Officers at Lisbon must send to him for their letters after the bags are duly sorted, and not before ; and Colonel Peacocke is requested to protect the Postmaster from the violence or impatience of any individual.

PRESSING.

G. O.

Abrantes, 25th June, 1809.

10. The Commander of the Forces is under the necessity of again requesting the attention of the Officers of the army to the strict obedience of the orders issued, particularly to those respecting supplies of provisions, carts, boats, &c. Officers are again positively forbidden to stop supplies going to any part of the army, or to press boats or carriages, excepting under the directions of a Commissary. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

*Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.*2. (*See CARTS.*)

G. O.

Celorico, 4th Aug. 1810.

7. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain of the inconvenience which resulted to the public service from the practice which prevails of Officers and soldiers pressing carriages of the country by their own authority; and this inconvenience has been again felt in an aggravated degree, in consequence of the pressing of carriages, in a recent instance, by a Conductor of Stores. He requests the Commanding Officer of artillery will report what occasion this Conductor had for carriages, and will cause strict inquiry to be made whether, before he pressed these carriages, he made application for them to any British Commissary or Magistrate of the country; and he will report whether Conductor ——— had made any report of his having pressed these carriages.

8. It is impossible to carry on the service if these irregularities are persevered in; and the Commander of the Forces is determined to punish, in this and in every other instance, any disobedience of his repeated orders on this subject.

G. O.

*Quinta dos Baños, 19th July, 1811.*3, 4, 5, and 6. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Dec. 1811.

1 to 7. Pressing carts. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

PRISONERS OF WAR.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

18. The Provost is to take charge of all the French prisoners

between Montalegre and Braga: a company of the — reg. is to be placed at his disposal, and is to meet him to morrow at daylight in the village of Vilassa. The Provost will this afternoon move to Vilassa all the prisoners from Montalegre. He will make such requisitions on the Commissary General for such carts as he may require to move the prisoners to Braga; and, in case means should be wanting to move those now on any part of the road, he will leave a small guard in charge of them, and take measures for their subsistence and that of the guard, until he can send conveyances to carry the whole to Braga.

G. O. *Lousão, 16th March, 1811.*

2. Any prisoners who may remain with the light or 3d divisions are to be sent forthwith to the rear of the 1st division, from whence they are to be forwarded to head quarters.

G. O. *Arganil, 20th March, 1811.*

1. The 6th division will furnish a party, consisting of one Subaltern, two serjeants, and twenty rank and file, to proceed immediately to the Ponte de Murcella with such prisoners as may be collected from the several divisions.

2. Such prisoners as are not delivered over to this detachment must be sent this day, by divisional escorts, to the Ponte de Murcella.

PRISONERS OF WAR (BRITISH).

G. O. *Averca, 26th July, 1810.*

4. *Extract of a letter from the Earl of Liverpool to Lord Viscount Wellington, dated Downing Street, 26th June, 1810.*

‘ I take this opportunity of answering the query contained in your Lordship’s letter of 6th April, relative to the amount of stoppage, if any, “ that is to be made from the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates who might regain their liberty in Spain,” during the time they remained prisoners in the enemy’s hands. The subject having been referred to the Secretary at War, it has been determined that 6d. a day should be stopped from the full pay of each man, from the day of his being taken up to that on which he should actually rejoin a British corps.’

PRIZE MONEY FOR THE PENINSULA.

G. O.

*Paris, 10th Aug. 1813.*1, 2. (*See PRIZE MONEY, General Orders, 1815.*)

PROCLAMATION IN FRANCE.

G. O.

St. Sever, 5th March, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers and Officers commanding regiments to the following translation of a proclamation which he has issued to the country, directing the Magistrates to form a guard in each parish, for the preservation of peace and property within the district of each: and he requests that every assistance may be given to the Magistrates to carry into execution the objects of this proclamation:—

Translation of a Proclamation by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, Commander in Chief, &c. &c., numbered 18, and dated Head Quarters, 23d Feb. 1814.

1. The inhabitants of such districts as are desirous of forming a guard within their respective parishes, for the preservation of order and for the protection of their property, are desired to make known their wishes to the Commander in Chief, specifying, at the same time, the numbers of which they propose the guard to consist.

2. This guard is in all cases to be under the protection of the Mayor, who will be held responsible for its conduct.

3. Whenever either stragglers, muleteers, or followers of the army commit any sort of depredation the Mayors are hereby directed to have them arrested by this guard, and sent to the head quarters of the army or to the General Officer commanding the nearest division, accompanied by a statement of the extent of the damage done, and of the circumstances attending the transaction, in order that those who may be convicted may be punished for their offences, and be forced to pay the value of what they may have taken or destroyed.

WELLINGTON.'

PROMOTION.

G. O. *Pero Negro, 19th Oct. 1810.*

2. Officers commanding regiments are requested to send to the Military Secretary their recommendations for the vacancies that have lately occurred.

G. O. *Lousão, 16th March, 1811.*

1. Three serjeants to be recommended for promotion. (*See THANKS.*)

G. O. *Villa Formosa, 8th May, 1811.*

1. Officers commanding regiments are requested to send in to the Military Secretary, as soon as possible, the names of Officers they may wish to have promoted in succession to those who have fallen in action. The names of the Officers commanding the light infantry battalions in each brigade of the army which were engaged at the village of Fuentes d'Oñoro, on the 3d and 5th instant, are to be sent in immediately to the Military Secretary.

PROVISIONAL BATTALIONS.

G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 6th June, 1811.*

8. The 3d reg., or Buffs, the 29th reg., the 31st reg., 57th reg., and 2d batt. 66th reg., are for the present to be formed into a provisional battalion, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Colborne.

9. The non-commissioned officers and soldiers are to remain in their companies in their several regiments, as at present; but, for the purpose of the formation, those present and fit for duty, of each of these regiments, are to be divided into two companies; and Lieut. Colonel Colborne will be pleased to arrange what proportion of the Field Officers, Officers, non-commissioned officers, and Staff of each of the regiments, and the camp and other equipments, shall remain to do duty with the provisional battalion, and what proportion shall proceed to Elvas to collect and re-equip the men belonging to the several regiments at Elvas and Estremos. Lieut. Colonel Colborne will give such directions as he may think necessary to have the men of these regiments re-equipped as soon as may be practicable.

10. The colors of these regiments are to be sent to Elvas to be under the charge of the senior Officer of each, who will be there.

G. O. *Sabugal, 7th Aug. 1811.*

1. The provisional battalion, consisting of the Buffs, 29th, 31st,

57th, and 66th regts., is to be broken up, and the Buffs and 57th reg. are to resume their separate functions in the usual manner.

2. The Officers and men fit for duty in the 29th, 31st, and 66th regts., are to form a provisional battalion under the command of the senior Officer of the three who shall be present fit for duty; and the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates present, fit for duty, of the 29th and 66th regts., are to be formed into three companies of each regiment, and those of the 31st reg. into four, for the purposes of this battalion.

3. The Commanding Officer of the provisional battalion above ordered will fix upon the number of Officers and non-commissioned officers, belonging to the three regiments composing it, who are to go to Lisbon in order to superintend the equipment of the soldiers of these regiments as they may come out of the hospital.

4. The Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the provisional battalion, are to continue to belong to the respective companies in their regiments; the companies in the provisional battalion being formed only to answer a temporary purpose.

G. O.

Prsnada, 6th Dec. 1812.

17. The Commander of the Forces desires that all the effective privates on the returns of the

2d, or Queen's reg.	2d batt. 44th reg.
2d batt. 24th „	„ „ 52d „
„ „ 30th „	„ „ 58th „

shall be transferred into four companies of three battalions respectively, into which four companies those privates are to be equally distributed.

18. Men deemed unfit for service in the field, and men in the strength of these battalions, respectively, returned missing, are to belong to the six companies from which the effectives are to be transferred.

19. The Officers commanding the companies from which the men are to be transferred are to draw pay for them to the 24th December, 1812, and are to account in the usual manner with the Officers commanding the companies to which the soldiers will be transferred under this order.

20. These transfers are to be made as soon as possible after the receipt of these orders, and the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, still belonging to the companies of the several battalions from which the transfer will have been made are to be sent to Lisbon, where they are to embark for England.

21. The Commanding Officers and the Staff of the

2d batt. 24th reg.

„ „ 30th „

„ „ 53d „

are to remain with the four companies of each of these battalions into which the privates of the six companies will be transferred under these orders.

22. The Commanding Officers of the Staff of the

2d, or Queen's reg.

„ batt. 44th „

„ „ 53d „

are to return to England with the six companies of these battalions from which the privates will be transferred under these orders.

23. The 2d battalion 31st regiment, 2d battalion 66th regiment formed into a provisional battalion, under the orders of the 6th June, 1811, are to be the first provisional battalion.

24. The four companies of the Queen's regiment and the four companies of the 53d regiment are to be the second provisional battalion, and are to be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Bingham, 53d regiment.

25. The four companies of the 2d battalion 24th regiment and the four companies of the 2d battalion 58th regiment are to be the third provisional battalion, and are to be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Kelly, 24th regiment.

26. The four companies of the 2d battalion 30th regiment and the four companies of the 2d battalion 44th regiment are to be the fourth provisional battalion, and are to be commanded by Lieut. Colonel Hamilton, 30th regiment.

27. The staff of the 2d battalion 53d, 2d battalion 24th, and 2d battalion 30th regiments, are to perform the duties of the several provisional battalions to which they will be attached.

28. The Commanding Officers of the 2d, 3d, and 4th provisional battalions, will, in their daily and weekly states and monthly returns to the Adjutant General in Portugal and Spain, account only for the men present in Portugal and Spain, specifying to what regiment they belong.

29. The Commanding Officers of the 2d battalion 53d, 2d battalion 24th, and 2d battalion 30th regiments, will, in their returns to the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, return six companies from each of these battalions respectively, detached in England, accounting for their strength.

30. The Commanding Officers of the four companies, respectively, of the Queen's regiment, 2d battalion 44th regiment, and 2d battalion 58th regiment, are to send regular weekly states to the Commanding Officer of their battalions in England, accounting for their strength; and the Commanding Officers of the Queen's regiment, 2d battalion 44th regiment, and 2d battalion 58th regiment, are, in their returns to the Adjutant General at the Horse Guards, to return the four companies of their several regiments detached in Portugal, accounting for their strength.

31. The General Officers commanding divisions and brigades in which these several battalions are serving, are requested to superintend the execution of these orders: they will see that the companies which are to remain in this army are complete in efficient Officers and non-commissioned officers, and in all their equipments.

32. The mules attached to the

2d batt. 4th reg.

2d batt. 58th reg.

„ „ 38th „

„ „ 44th „

The Queen's reg.

for the carriage of the intrenching tools of these battalions, respectively, are to be handed over to the Commissaries of the several brigades in which these brigades have been serving.

PROVOST MARSHALS.

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

7. Two Assistant Provosts, in addition, are to be appointed; and Commanding Officers of regiments and brigades will recommend such non-commissioned officers as they may think trustworthy and capable of performing the duties which will be required from them. They will receive Ensign's pay and allowances.

G. O.

Coimbra, 5th May, 1809.

11. The Assistant Provosts are to receive each eighteen pounds to purchase a horse, for which they are to draw forage.

G. O.

Abrantes, 16th June, 1809.

1. Two more Assistant Provost Marshals will be appointed. Commanding Officers of brigades will be pleased to send in recommendations of men capable of filling the situation. One of the Assistant Provosts is to repair immediately to the camp near Abrantes, and to report himself to the Officer commanding the

camp. He will patrol round the neighbourhood of it, and will take up all stragglers and marauders. Two dragoons are to be attached to the Provost, and are to be relieved daily.

G. O. *Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.*

4. The Assistant Provosts are to be kept on the strength of their regiments, and returned 'on command.'

G. O. *Abrantes, 27th June, 1809.*

6. One corporal and two private dragoons are to be attached to the Provost guard, which, with all the prisoners, will move with the head quarters of the army.

G. O. *Plasencia, 16th July, 1809.*

3. (See WINE.)

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.*

5. All prisoners and deserters are to be sent to the Provost Marshal.

G. O. *Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.*

2 and 3. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.*

4. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Jaraicejo, 9th Aug. 1809.*

2 and 3. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O. *Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.*

11. The Commander of the Forces has granted to all the Assistant Provosts of the army båt and forage allowance of Ensigns.

G. O. *Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.*

1 and 2. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 11th Sept. 1809.*

10. Assistant Provost — is dismissed from his situation by the Commander of the Forces, and is to return to his regiment for neglect of duty.

G. O. *Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.*

3. (See STRAGGLERS AND PLUNDER.)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 30th Oct. 1810.*

1. Serjeant —, of the — regiment, is dismissed from his situation as Assistant Provost Marshal to the army, and will return to his regiment, being reported by the Commandant at Lisbon to be often in a state of intoxication and incapable of doing his duty.

G. O.

Cartago, 9th Jan. 1811.

1. His Excellency the Commander of the Forces has decided that no deduction is to be made from the pay of Assistant Provost Marshals for rations from the day of their appointment to that Staff situation.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Nov. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that the power of the Assistants of the Provost Marshal of the army has, in more than one instance, been abused; and that Officers have thought themselves authorized to send orders to the Assistant Provosts, under which orders abuses have been committed contrary to the established usages and rules of the service and the intentions and orders of the Commander of the Forces.

2. The office of the Provost Marshal has existed in all British armies in the field. His particular duties are to take charge of the prisoners confined for offences of a general description; to preserve good order and discipline; to prevent breaches of both by the soldiers and followers of the army, by his presence at those places in which breaches of either are likely to be committed; and, if necessary, he has by constant usage in all armies the power to punish those whom he may find in the act of committing breaches of orders and discipline.

3. The authority of the Provost Marshal to punish must be limited by the necessity of the case; and, whatever may be the crime of which a soldier may be guilty, the Provost Marshal has not the power of inflicting summary punishment for it, unless he should see him in the act of committing it. If he should not see the soldier in the act of committing the offence of which he may have been guilty, a report must be made to the Commander in Chief of the army, who will give such orders upon the case as may be deemed expedient, either for further inquiry for the trial of a soldier, or for the infliction of summary punishment, according to the nature of the case, the degree of evidence of the soldier's guilt, and the existing necessity for an immediate example.

4. The duties and authorities of the Assistants of the Provost Marshals attached to the several divisions and stations of the army are the same as those of the Provost; but the conduct of these Officers and the exertion of their authority require the constant and watchful attention of the General Officers commanding divisions, of the Officers commanding stations, and of the Staff Officers attached to them; as that of the Provost Marshal does

of the Commander of the Forces and of the Officers of the General Staff.

5. They should attend particularly to the nature of offences against good order and military discipline, of which the soldiers and followers of the army may be guilty, at different times, and under different circumstances, and to allow the Assistant Provosts to punish them in a summary manner only when committed under those circumstances when summary punishment may be necessary for the sake of example, and in which the prevalent and continual commission of the particular crime may be injurious to the public service.

6. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be clearly understood that no Officer whatever has a right to order the Provost Marshal or his Assistants to exercise the authority entrusted to them; nor can the Provost Marshal or his Assistants inflict corporal punishment on any man, excepting they should see him in the act of committing a breach of orders and discipline. Their duty is, by vigilance and activity, to prevent those breaches which, the Commander of the Forces is sorry to observe, are too common, and to punish those they may catch in the fact.

G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.*

5 and 6. (See VEGETABLES.)

G. O. *La Nava del Rey, 16th July, 1812.*

3. (See FORAGE, GREEN.)

G. O. *Cuellar, 1st Aug. 1812.*

3. (See VEGETABLES.)

G. O. *Aldehuela de la Boveda, 16th Nov. 1812.*

2. (See PIG SHOOTING.)

G. O. *St. Jean de Luz, 30th Jan. 1814.*

5. Assistant Provost Marshal — is dismissed from his situation for neglect of duty, and is to return to his regiment from the 29th of January, 1814.

PUNISHMENT.

G. O. *Carlazo, 3d March, 1811.*

6 and 7. Object of assembling troops to witness punishment. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.)

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

G. O.

Coimbra, 8th May, 1809.

11. Purveyors' clerks are to receive each an allowance of 18*l.* to purchase a horse, for which they are to draw forage.

G. O.

Badajoz, 17th Dec. 1809.

1. The Officer commanding the general hospital at Elvas, at Estremoz, and at Villa Viçosa, is to appoint a Board of Officers at each of those places to examine such arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c., belonging to soldiers now in hospital, or who have been discharged from the hospital, or who have died, as may be in the possession of the Purveyor General at the present moment.

This Board is to make a register of those articles, by regiments, inserting on the register the marks or names on each article.

Of this register one copy must be given to the Purveyor General, and one copy forwarded to the Adjutant General's office, to be communicated to the several regiments.

2. The Assistant Quarter Master General at Elvas must be one of the Members of the Board.

3. The Purveyor General must be particularly careful in keeping the register of arms, &c. brought by the soldiers to the general hospital, in future, in obedience to His Majesty's Regulations of the 31st of March, 1800.

4. In order to enable the Purveyor General or his Deputy to obey this order the Officers commanding regiments are invariably to send with a soldier to the hospital, whether general, brigade, detachment, or regimental, a ticket, made out in the form prescribed. (*See Form of HOSPITAL TICKET in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

5. When men are sent to a general or detachment hospital by any regiment the Officer commanding must report to the General Officer commanding the brigade whether this order has been obeyed.

6. The Purveyor General, or the Medical Officer in charge of the arms, accoutrements, &c. in any hospital, must report immediately any instance in which obedience to this order has been neglected, otherwise he will be considered responsible for all loss and damage of arms and accoutrements of soldiers in hospital.

7. The Officers commanding at Lisbon and other stations will give directions that these orders respecting the formation of the registry, &c. may be carried into execution at the general hospital at Lisbon and elsewhere.

QUARTERS.

G. O. *Plasencia, 9th July, 1809.*

3. No Officer, excepting those of the department of the Quarter Master General, employed in this branch of the service, must apply for quarters to the Magistrates.

G. O. *Badajoz, 17th Sept. 1809.*

3. Officers who require quarters at any of the stations of the army or at head quarters are to apply to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department at such stations, or to Captain Kelly, at head quarters for billets. They are not on any account to apply direct to the Magistrates. Captain Kelly at head quarters, and the Officers of the Quarter Master General's department at the other stations of the army, will keep a register of the names of the Officers for whom they procure billets, stating the name of the owner of the house on whom the billet is procured, so that it may be always known what Officers have been quartered on each house.

G. O. *Badajoz, 13th Dec. 1809.*

2. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers of the army to the following order by the late Commander of the Forces :—

Extract from General Orders by Lieutenant General Sir John Cradock.

‘The army is referred to the orders of the 14th March (see LISBON) on the subject of quarters, which General Officers are requested to impress upon the troops under their command ; and it is to be clearly understood that cover is all that any Officer has a right to expect, and he has no pretensions to ask for either bed or furniture ; when such articles are supplied it is a matter of civility on the part of the owner, and must be received as a favour and not as a right.’

3. This principle has been before laid down in General Orders, and must be extended throughout this country.

G. O. *Gavião, 28th Dec. 1809.*

1. (See CANTONMENTS AND INHABITANTS.)

G. O. *Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.*

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding regiments will be very cautious in occupying the quarters in which the French troops may have been quartered, and to make

their men clean them well out before they sleep in them, and, if possible, to have fires lighted in them; but care must be taken not to burn the houses. These precautions will be found to contribute much to preserve the health of the soldiers.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 14th Sept. 1811.

1. The frequent complaints which the Commander of the Forces receives of the conduct of the Officers, principally of the Commissariat and Medical departments, both in the mode of taking their quarters, and in their conduct towards their landlords, when employed at a distance from the army, obliges the Commander of the Forces to publish over again the orders which have been repeatedly given and enforced upon this subject. (*See LISBON, 14th March, 1809, 1 to 11.*)

2. Those who do their duty with their regiments, or with the army, are well aware that at times they can have no quarters at all, and at others very indifferent quarters; and the Commander of the Forces is happy to say that he has received no complaints of them, but exclusively of those at a distance, who cannot be satisfied even with the better accommodation which the circumstances in which they are placed enable the inhabitants to give them.

3. It is obvious that the orders above referred to can be applicable only to the city of Lisbon; and in regard to other large towns, the Commander of the Forces requested, by his order of the 28th October, 1809 (*see INHABITANTS AND CANTONMENTS*), that the General Officers commanding divisions should settle with the Magistrates in what houses General Officers, Field Officers, Captains, and Subalterns, respectively, should be quartered, and those of the departments of the army of corresponding rank; and he has written to the Government of the kingdom to request that, as far as may be practicable, the Magistrates will carry this arrangement into execution.

4. No Officer whatever is allowed to quarter himself if marching with a body of troops: he must receive his quarters from an Officer of the Quarter Master General's department or from the Quarter Master of his regiment; if proceeding alone on any duty, or on account of sickness, or in a detachment in which there is no Quarter Master, he must receive his quarters by billet from the Magistrates of the town or village in which he may be.

5. The Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, or the Quarter Masters of regiments, must, in every case in which they require quarters for either Officers or soldiers, receive them

from the Magistrates of the town or villages, and afterwards allot them to the several regiments, or to the several Officers and troops, as the case may be.

6. It is clearly to be understood that no Officer has a right to demand more from his landlord than house-room and stabling for his horses, if the building shall afford any; and it is obvious, that in no town in Portugal or Spain can Officers expect the accommodation allowed by the orders of the Commander of the Forces of the 14th of March, at Lisbon, to the several ranks; they must therefore be satisfied with what the town or village in which they may be quartered can afford to those of their rank, and must not, on any account, seize more than is given to them.

7. The Commander of the Forces has always found and believes the inhabitants of both countries to be disposed to give to every Officer and soldier of the British army such accommodation and comfort as their houses will afford: but it must be clearly understood that every accommodation and comfort, beyond houses and stable-room, must be the result of the good-will of the inhabitants, and nothing like compulsion must be used.

8. The Commander of the Forces declares it to be his intention to bring under the consideration of a General Court Martial every complaint which he may receive of the conduct of an Officer in his quarters, and to carry the sentence of the Court Martial, whatever it may be, into execution.

G. O.

Fremada, 4th March, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs to call the attention of the gentlemen of the Medical department and of the Officers about to be removed into the hospital at Santarem to his orders regarding quarters.

2. He declares it to be his intention to order that the whole should inhabit their tents if he should receive any reports of disagreements with the inhabitants, or of unreasonable demands on the part of the Officers above mentioned.

G. O.

Vera, 22d Oct. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that attention may be paid to the General Orders of the army regarding the taking up quarters.

2. Houses must not be taken under the authority of individuals, whether for the purposes of hospitals, or for quartering Officers or soldiers. In every case in which it is possible an Officer of the Quarter Master General's department must distribute and allot

the quarters; and, whenever there is a Magistrate, he must apply to the Magistrate, and either obtain billets or make the allotment in common with him.

RANK.

G. O.

Lexaca, 17th Sept. 1813.

3. Rank not to be laid aside or assumed in the service at the pleasure of an Officer. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

(See RANK, COMPARATIVE, 1827, *Horse Guards*, 14th March, 1827.)

RATIONS.

G. O.

Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.

1. (See COMMISSARIAT.) Troops not to pay full price for rations, since the 22d July.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

7. The troops having again received full rations; and the Commander of the Forces having reason to believe they will continue to receive them regularly, the army will be put under the usual stoppages of 6d. per diem from the 25th instant.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

11. Form of return for rations. (See COMMISSARIAT, and Form in the *Appendix*, Form No. 2.)

REPORTS.

S. Quintina, 11th Oct. 1810.

1. Officers are requested, when they send any report, to take particular care to date the hours they dispatch it, and the day and place from which they send it.

G. O.

Villa Formosa, 7th May, 1811.

1. (See ENEMY.)

REPRIMAND.

G. O.

Viseu, 2d April, 1810.

1. The Officer commanding at Lisbon will order Captain —, of the — reg., to join his corps forthwith, and will see that he quits Lisbon for that purpose. He will fix the day on which Captain — is to reach the regiment; and he will communicate to the Officer commanding the — reg. the orders which he will have given Captain —. Lieutenant Colonel will report to head quarters Captain —'s obedience to these orders, and that he has settled his accounts and paid the soldiers who came out under his command. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

REQUISITIONS. (*See also VOUCHERS.*)

G. O.

*Coimbra, 4th May, 1809.*4 and 5. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Oct. 1809.

8. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to be obliged to notice that, notwithstanding repeated orders upon the subject, and particularly the General Order of the 4th of May, the Officers of the army continue to give receipts for articles of provisions and forage, notwithstanding that other arrangements are made for their supply. (*See COMMISSARIAT, 9th July, 1809; FORAGE, 17th June, 1809; and FORAGE, 25th August, 1809.*)

9. Those Officers marching up from Lisbon, in particular, either alone or with detachments, have taken up articles of provisions and forage upon their own receipts, contrary to the orders given them in their routes; and notwithstanding that there is a Commissary at every stage, at which it is specified in their route that they are to receive the provisions and forage for themselves and their detachments.

10. This repeated disobedience of all orders defeats every arrangement which can be made for the regular supply of the troops, and gives the Commander of the Forces the greatest concern. He is determined to carry into execution his order of the 4th of May, No. 5; and he gives notice that every Officer who shall make a requisition, and give a receipt for any article of supply, will be called upon to account for his having done so, and if

this act should have been in disobedience of orders or unnecessary, such Officer will have to pay for the supplies for which he will have given a regular receipt.

11. In case any Officer or non-commissioned officer should have occasion to make a requisition and sign a receipt for any article of supply delivered by any of the Magistrates of the country, the requisition and receipt must be made out according to the following form, and can always be procured in print from any of the Commissaries. (*See COMMISSARIAT, and Form in Appendix, Form No. 2.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 8th Dec. 1809.

5. The Commander of the Forces requests that, on the march which the army is about to make, the Officers will attend to the orders of the 4th of May, 4, 5, 6 (*see COMMISSARIAT*), and to the General Orders of the 7th of October, 8, 9, 10, and 11 (*see above*), relating to the mode of making requisitions on the country. In addition to these orders the Commander of the Forces desires that when any Officer finds himself in the situation to be obliged to take articles of provisions or forage from the country upon his own receipts, he will report to his Commanding Officer that he has done so, specifying particularly the date, the place, and the articles for which he has given his receipt. The Commanding Officer will send this report to the Assistant Commissary attached to the brigade, regiment, or division of the army to which the Officer belongs.

G. O.

Freneda, 2d March, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that, notwithstanding his repeated orders, references are frequently made to him of requisitions and receipts for provisions and forage, made in an irregular manner by the Officers of the army; and his time, as well as that of the Commissary General and of the Officers under him, is unnecessarily taken up in inquiries into the justice of the claims of the holders of these irregular vouchers, solely because the Officers who give them omit to obey the orders of the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that General Officers commanding divisions will give orders that the General Orders of the 4th of May, 1809, Nos. 4, 5, and 6 (*see COMMISSARIAT*), and of the 7th of October, 1809, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 (*see above*), and of the 8th of December, 1809, No. 5 (*see above*), may be again issued to the several regiments.

3. The Commander of the Forces likewise requests that Quar-

ter Master —, of the — reg., may be called upon to give the reason why he did not obey the orders of the 7th of October and 8th of December, 1809, in respect to a receipt for wine which he left at Richosa, 30th May, 1810.

G. O. *St. Sever, 7th March, 1814.*

1. The repeated orders respecting requisitions. (See FORAGE.)

G. O. *St. Sever, 8th March, 1814.*

1, 2, 3. (See FORAGE.)

RETURNS.

G. O. *Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.*

10. It is directed that particular attention may be paid by the regiments of the army in sending in their weekly states and monthly returns correct. There have been of late so many mistakes and alterations in men and horses unaccounted for, that almost invariably the states have been returned to the regiments prior to the possibility of making out the general state of the army. This occasions not only trouble, but considerable delay. In addition to the due examination of the returns by the Commanding Officer previous to signature, and comparing them with the former to see that they correspond, the Brigade Majors and Assistant Adjutant Generals of divisions must strictly examine and compare all states sent in. The latter will be held particularly responsible for forwarding correct states.

G. O. *Badajoz, 8th Sept. 1809.*

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that the Officers commanding regiments will, as soon as possible after the receipt of this order, send to the Adjutant General a return, stating, as far as the regiments have a knowledge, in what hospital the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are, who are returned in the weekly states of this day 'sick absent;' likewise a return, stating where the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers are, 'on command,' returned in the same state; and a return, stating where the men returned under the column 'missing' were first missing.

G. O. *Badajoz, 9th Sept. 1809.*

1 and 2. Returns of Sick. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 24th Sept. 1809.*

1. The mistakes made in the returns and states sent from many

of the regiments of the army are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected or is not known in those regiments. The foundation of all states and returns is the roll, and morning and evening states of the troop or company, in which every man absent ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding Officer of the regiment. The weekly and other states called for from regiments, are made up of the totals of the states of each troop or company, which totals should be entered in the regimental weekly or monthly state book, and, at the bottom, the names of all men making any alteration from the preceding state should be entered by companies.

2. No state should ever be forwarded without being made to tally with the last state sent in; and it may be certain that if the second state, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error which ought to be investigated and rectified before the state is sent in.

3. These orders have been called for principally by the manner in which the order of the 8th of September, requiring the regiments to account, in detail, for the men returned by each on command, in the weekly state sent to the Adjutant General on the 8th instant, has been obeyed by many regiments, particularly the — and — regs.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that neither of those regiments have ever known the proper mode of making out a return, or that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General Officers commanding brigades to inspect accurately the books of the regiments of their brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their states; whether the absent men of each troop or company are accurately accounted for by name on the rolls, and on the morning and evening states at every parade; and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the regiments under their command.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, particularly the Field Officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel Peacocke will pay attention to the state of discipline (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity.

and interior economy) of the — and — regts, lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade, discipline, and drill.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two battalions of Guards to state that their returns have, in every respect, been as accurate as the conduct of these excellent corps have been regular and exemplary in every other respect. The returns of the King's German Legion and of the regiments of cavalry are also very correct.

G. O.

Arruda, 9th Oct. 1810.

5. The returns of the army cannot be made up unless Officers commanding regiments send in their returns according to General Orders. The following are wanting :—

Disembarkation Returns of four regiments.

Monthly Returns to the 24th ult. of twelve corps.

Quarterly Returns of absent Officers without leave of eleven regiments.

Daily States for the 1st of October, of eight corps, regiments, or detachments.

G. O.

Rinho, 14th Oct. 1810.

3. The following (*ten regiments*) are the only regiments of the army whose returns of field equipments for the 1st instant have reached the Quarter Master General.

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Dec. 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will call the attention of Commanding Officers of regiments to the delays in sending in the states, returns, and other information called for from the different regiments. Even those matters are neglected in which the Officers of the army are themselves most interested. The Commander of the Forces has not yet received the answers from all the regiments to the circular letter, written by his directions, requesting that recommendations might be sent from the several regiments for commissions in the 13th Veteran Battalion.

RICE.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1. Rice to be issued to the troops in the proportion of 1 lb. to eight men. (*See SOUP.*)

G. O.

Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

3. The allowance of rice to cease. (*See SOUP.*)

G. O.

Cartazo, 4th Dec. 1810.

1. The allowance of rice to recommence. (*See SOUP.*)
-

RIFLES (5TH BATT. 60TH REG.).

G. O.

Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

11. The Commander of the Forces recommends the companies of the 5th battalion of the 60th reg. to the particular care and attention of the General Officers commanding the brigades of infantry to which they are attached; they will find them to be most useful, active, and brave troops in the field, and that they will add essentially to the strength of their brigades. Major Davey will continue to superintend the economy and discipline of the whole battalion, and for this purpose will remain with that part of the army most convenient to him, with a view to that object.
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ROBBERY.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.

- 1 to 6. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)
(*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)
-

ROLLS.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.

- 2 and 3. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.

2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.

2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See BEEHIVES.*)

G. O.

Lousão, 17th March, 1811.

2. The rolls of the — reg. to be called every hour. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Gouveia, 26th March, 1811.

1. The above order no longer in force. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 17th Feb. 1812.

5. Till further orders, the rolls of the — Caçadores are to be called every hour, all Officers attending; and if the Officers do

not discover the men who have committed the disgraceful outrages which have been reported of that battalion, the Commander of the Forces will turn the — Caçadores out of the army under his command.

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812.*

1. Rolls to be called every hour. (See BADAJOZ.)

ROUTE.

G. O. *Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.*

1. Whenever the troops march with a route, it must be invariably specified in the route where they are to get provisions; and they are to receive provisions according to what is stated in the route. The Commissaries attached to brigades and regiments of cavalry must not issue provisions to troops marching with a route unless it is specified that they are so to do.

G. O. *Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.*

2. (See DETACHMENTS.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 20th Oct. 1809.*

4. In future all Officers moving from one place to another in Portugal or Spain are to have a route from the Quarter Master General's department, which is to specify where the Officer is to halt each day.

5. The Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, who will grant these routes upon application for them, will keep copies of them; and the Officers who will receive them will send them to the Quarter Master General on their arrival at their destination.

(See Form of Route in *Appendix*, Form No. 1.)

SALAMANCA.

G. O. *Salamanca, 28th June, 1812.*

1. Forts at. (See THANKS.)

G. O. *Tordillos, 23d July, 1812.*

- 1, 2. (See THANKS.)

G. O. *Valladolid, 8th Sept. 1812.*

1. (See THANKS.)

G. O.

Freneda, 18th March, 1813.

1. (See THANKS.)

SALT.

G. O.

Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.

4. It is very desirable that the Officers commanding companies should endeavour to procure salt in sufficient quantities for their men.

G. O.

Cartazo, 27th Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces reminds the Commanding Officers of regiments of the inconvenience which the troops have experienced from the want of salt occasionally during the campaign, and he urges them and the Officers commanding companies to make their men take care of the salt which they occasionally receive with their salt meat. Salt is to be procured from the salt-pans at Alverca upon the Tagus.

G. O.

Freneda, 7th Dec. 1812.

3. When issues of salt will be made to the troops hereafter by the Commissariat Officers care must be taken to forward an account thereof to the Commissary General, in order that prime cost may be charged for it against the regiments, in the same manner as for articles of necessaries under the General Order of the 11th April, 1810 (*see COMMISSARIAT*), and of the 9th July, 1810 (*see PAYMASTER GENERAL*).

SALT MEAT.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

3 and 4. To be issued on two days in each week. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

SENTRIES.

G. O.

Badajoz, 16th Sept. 1809.

4. Spanish and Portuguese sentries. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests the Officers commanding regiments to explain to both Officers and soldiers of the battalions under their command, that it is equally criminal to resist a Spanish or Portuguese sentry or guard as it is to resist either belonging to the British army.

3. A guard or sentry must be understood at all times to be charged with the execution of the orders of a competent authority of the place at which either may be stationed or may be found, and must not be resisted on any account.

4. Guards or sentries may mistake their orders or may execute them improperly, and in these cases complaints must be made, but on no account must they be resisted.

G. O.

S. Marinha, 25th March, 1811.

3 and 4. (*See OFFICERS.*)

SERVANTS (NATIVE).

G. O.

Coimbra, 3d May, 1809.

1. Returns to be sent by the General Officers and other individuals entitled to *bâtmen*, and by the Commanding Officers of corps, stating the number of natives of Portugal that have been hired to serve in lieu of *bâtmen* given by each corps, and of the names of the several Officers in whose service they are employed. (*See Forms of Returns in Appendix, Form No. 11.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 29th Nov. 1809.

1. As some doubts have been entertained respecting the orders of the late Commander of the Forces of the 16th March, respecting the hire of native servants instead of *bâtmen* from the ranks, it is published again for general information.

2. *Extracts from the General Orders by Lieut. General Sir John Cradock, K.B., dated 16th of March, 1809.*

‘ The Commander of the Forces, being desirous of rendering the army in the field as effective as possible, directs that no soldier whatever, acting as a servant to an Officer, shall appear in any other dress than his uniform, and on a march he is to carry his arms and accoutrements.

‘ The servants of Regimental Officers are to be in the ranks on the march; and the Commander of the Forces calls on the General and other Officers in command strictly to enforce this order.

‘ With a view to diminish as much as possible requisitions on

regiments for soldiers as servants, Lieut. General Sir John Cra-dock authorizes any Officer, who is entitled by the usage of the service to appear mounted and keep a horse, to hire a servant as bātman, in lieu of a soldier, for whom he will be allowed at the rate of one dollar per week and a ration; but it is to be distinctly understood that this allowance is not to be extended to any persons attached to this army who, by the custom of the service, are not usually entitled to soldiers to wait upon them, and whenever it is drawn, an effective soldier is thereby to be restored to the army.

‘The following will be the scale for the number allowed to each rank :—

	Number of Bātmen or Servants each.
Commander of the Forces	4
Lieutenant General	3
Major and Brigadier Generals and Heads of Departments	2
All other Officers, Regimental and Staff	1

‘These men will be paid by the Deputy Commissary General monthly, on regular pay lists being transmitted every 25th, certified by the Paymasters of corps, and approved by Commanding Officers of battalions.

‘The returns for the General Staff Officers to be made out by departments, and to be certified by the heads of each. Those of General Officers and their families to be certified by the General Officers: a form may be had of the Deputy Commissary General. (*See Form of Return in Appendix, Form No. 11.*)

‘The Commander of the Forces most strongly recommends to all the General Officers of the army to return immediately any bātmen they may have to their corps, and to direct their Staff to do the same. At all events, no Officer of any rank is to employ more than one soldier of this army to attend upon him, whether he acts as his personal servant or bātman.’

3. The Officers of the army will observe that the intention of this order was to allow the hire of a native servant instead of a bātman or servant from the ranks to the Officers entitled by the custom of the service to have bātmen and servants from the ranks.

4. Field Officers of regiments are entitled each to a servant and a bātman, and, of course, to draw the allowance for each if they should not have the service of them.

5. The Captains each a servant and a bătman from their company; Subaltern Officers, Adjutant, Quarter Master, Paymaster, Surgeon, and Assistant Surgeon, each a servant; the Surgeon a bătman for the medicine-chest mule; the Paymaster one for the mule to carry his books; and the Quarter Master one for the mule carrying the intrenching tools.

6. The General and other Staff Officers, who have not bătmen from the regiments, are to draw the allowances allotted to each.

7. It has never been the custom of the service to allow soldiers from the ranks to attend upon the Officers of the Commissariat or the Medical Staff; and the orders of the 16th of March cannot be considered as relating to them. (*See HOSPITAL, G. O., 8th July, 1811.*)

8. The Commander of the Forces requests that particular attention may be paid to the form of the account, which must be sent in, claiming payment for these bătmen, and that the General Officers, heads of departments, and Commanding Officers of regiments, who are to certify these bills, will not certify them for any Officer who has a servant from the ranks to attend upon him.

G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 8th July, 1811.*

9 to 13. Allowed to Officers of the Medical Staff. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O. *Toulouse, 28th May, 1814.*

1. Officers of the General Staff and Civil departments, having Portuguese or Spanish servants, who are to return home on the evacuation of the part of France occupied by the Allies, are requested to send in the names of those servants, and the places to which they may wish to return, to the Adjutant General's office, with a view to their being attached to particular Portuguese corps, that they may return home under control and protection.

SERVANTS (SOLDIERS).

G. O. *Viscu, 30th Jan. 1810.*

1. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

G. O. *Pero Negro, 5th Nov. 1810.*

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that when Paymasters, or Quarter Masters, or other Officers of regiments are sent

to Lisbon on duty they may not take non-commissioned officers and soldiers on detachment with them.

2. The depôt at Belem will always furnish the men for any fatigue duty which may be required to be performed.

3. Officers and others allowed servants, who proceed to Lisbon on duty or on account of their health, if allowed to take with them their servants, should not be allowed to retain those soldiers who are able to do their duty. There are at Belem men belonging to every regiment in the army not fit to do their duty in the field, who should be employed as servants to Officers, and others that, on account of duty or health, are obliged to remain at Lisbon or Belem.

4. When any Officer proceeds to Lisbon with a detachment, or with only one soldier as a servant, he must make a nominal return of the detachment, or send the soldier's name to the Officer commanding the depôt of convalescents at Belem.

G. O.

Preneda, 3d Feb. 1813.

5. In the perusal of the Court Martial on Mr. —, the Commander of the Forces has observed that Staff Surgeon — has had in his service a soldier, Private —, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, for which he is to be put in arrest; the charge against him will be sent to him. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

6. Lieut. M—, of the 13th Light Dragoons, is to be removed from his situation as Commandant of the depôt at Alter do Chaô, as soon as he can be relieved, for having suffered this dragoon to be in Mr. —'s service, contrary to the repeated orders of the army.

SHIRTS.

G. O.

Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

3. The Commissary General will furnish the Paymaster General with an account of shirts issued to the different corps, in order that they may be charged against them in the next estimates.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

9. Requisitions to be sent in to the Quarter Master General as soon as possible to complete each man with two good shirts.

G. O.

Merida, 29th Aug. 1809.

4. A Board of a Field Officer and two Captains from the 1st

able immediately at the Commissary General's, to sort upon some calico and checked shirts received state particularly if serviceable, and what their comparing them with the shirts with which the men furnished.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

(MENT.)

SHOES.

Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

6000 pairs of shoes, the Officers commanding the Officers commanding regiments to make a Assistant Commissary General attached to the number of pairs of shoes they will require to commit no regiment is to require more than one pair of men. These shoes are to be paid for at the rate of

Coimbra, 4th June, 1809.

the brigade of Guards and of General Cameron's five from the Commissariat stores each two pair of shoes.

Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.

the army will make a requisition upon the Commissary General for a sufficient number of pairs of shoes to complete two pairs each man; the issue of them will be notified: they will be paid for at the rate of 6s. 6d.

Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

the army will receive to-morrow at Abrantes, the Commissary General, the shoes for which they made a requisition the orders of the 8th instant.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

to be sent in as soon as possible to the Quartermaster, to complete each man with two pairs of good

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

(INT.)

to Lisbon on duty they may not take non-commissioned officers and soldiers on detachment with them.

2. The depôt at Belem will always furnish the men for any fatigue duty which may be required to be performed.

3. Officers and others allowed servants, who proceed to Lisbon on duty or on account of their health, if allowed to take with them their servants, should not be allowed to retain those soldiers who are able to do their duty. There are at Belem men belonging to every regiment in the army not fit to do their duty in the field, who should be employed as servants to Officers, and others that, on account of duty or health, are obliged to remain at Lisbon or Belem.

4. When any Officer proceeds to Lisbon with a detachment, or with only one soldier as a servant, he must make a nominal return of the detachment, or send the soldier's name to the Officer commanding the depôt of convalescents at Belem.

G. O.

Freneda, 3d Feb. 1813.

5. In the perusal of the Court Martial on Mr. —, the Commander of the Forces has observed that Staff Surgeon — has had in his service a soldier, Private —, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, for which he is to be put in arrest; the charge against him will be sent to him. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

6. Lieut. M—, of the 13th Light Dragoons, is to be removed from his situation as Commandant of the depôt at Alter do Chaõ, as soon as he can be relieved, for having suffered this dragoon to be in Mr. —'s service, contrary to the repeated orders of the army.

SHIRTS.

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3. The Commissary General will furnish the Paymaster General with an account of shirts issued to the different corps, in order that they may be charged against them in the next estimates.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

9. Requisitions to be sent in to the Quarter Master General as soon as possible to complete each man with two good shirts.

G. O.

Merida, 29th Aug. 1809.

4. A Board of a Field Officer and two Captains from the 1st

division to assemble immediately at the Commissary General's, to examine and report upon some calico and checked shirts received for the army, to state particularly if serviceable, and what their value may be, comparing them with the shirts with which the men are generally furnished.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

7. (*See EQUIPMENT.*)

SHOES.

G. O.

Coimbra, 31st May, 1809.

1. There being 6000 pairs of shoes, the Officers commanding brigades will direct the Officers commanding regiments to make a requisition on the Assistant Commissary General attached to the brigade for the number of pairs of shoes they will require to complete the men, but no regiment is to require more than one pair of shoes for each man. These shoes are to be paid for at the rate of 6s. 6d. per pair.

G. O.

Coimbra, 4th June, 1809.

1. The men of the brigade of Guards and of General Cameron's brigade may receive from the Commissariat stores each two pair of shoes on requisition.

G. O.

Abrantes, 8th June, 1809.

1. The regiments will make a requisition upon the Commissary at Abrantes, for a sufficient number of pairs of shoes to complete them to two good pairs each man; the issue of them will be notified in General Orders: they will be paid for at the rate of 6s. 6d. per pair.

G. O.

Abrantes, 21st June, 1809.

2. The corps of the army will receive to-morrow at Abrantes, from the Commissary General, the shoes for which they made a requisition under the orders of the 8th instant.

G. O.

Merida, 27th Aug. 1809.

9. Requisitions to be sent in as soon as possible to the Quarter Master General, to complete each man with two pairs of good shoes.

G. O.

Badajoz, 7th Sept. 1809.

7. (*See EQUIPMENT.*)

of the regiments of the army are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected or is not known in those regiments. The foundation of all states and returns is the roll, and morning and evening states of the troop or company, in which every man absent ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding Officer of the regiment. The weekly and other states called for from regiments, are made up of the totals of the states of each troop or company, which totals should be entered in the regimental weekly or monthly state book, and, at the bottom, the names of all men making any alteration from the preceding state should be entered by companies.

2. No state should ever be forwarded without being made to tally with the last state sent in; and it may be certain that if the second state, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error which ought to be investigated and rectified before the state is sent in.

3. These orders have been called for principally by the manner in which the order of the 8th of September, requiring the regiments to account, in detail, for the men returned by each on command, in the weekly state sent to the Adjutant General on the 8th instant, has been obeyed by many regiments, particularly the — and — regs.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that neither of those regiments have ever known the proper mode of making out a return, or that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General Officers commanding brigades to inspect accurately the books of the regiments of their brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their states; whether the absent men of each troop or company are accurately accounted for by name on the rolls, and on the morning and evening states at every parade; and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the regiments under their command.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, particularly the Field Officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel Peacocke will pay attention to the state of discipline (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity,

and interior economy) of the — and — regs, lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade, discipline, and drill.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two battalions of Guards to state that their returns have, in every respect, been as accurate as the conduct of these excellent corps have been regular and exemplary in every other respect. The returns of the King's German Legion and of the regiments of cavalry are also very correct.

G. O.

Arruda, 9th Oct. 1810.

5. The returns of the army cannot be made up unless Officers commanding regiments send in their returns according to General Orders. The following are wanting:—

Disembarkation Returns of four regiments.

Monthly Returns to the 24th ult. of twelve corps.

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Daily States for the 1st of October, of eight corps, regiments, or detachments.

G. O.

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RICE.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1. Rice to be issued to the troops in the proportion of 1 lb. to eight men. (*See SOUP.*)

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3. The allowance of rice to cease. (*See SOUP.*)

of the regiments of the army are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected or is not known in those regiments. The foundation of all states and returns is the roll, and morning and evening states of the troop or company, in which every man absent ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding Officer of the regiment. The weekly and other states called for from regiments, are made up of the totals of the states of each troop or company, which totals should be entered in the regimental weekly or monthly state book, and, at the bottom, the names of all men making any alteration from the preceding state should be entered by companies.

2. No state should ever be forwarded without being made to tally with the last state sent in; and it may be certain that if the second state, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error which ought to be investigated and rectified before the state is sent in.

3. These orders have been called for principally by the manner in which the order of the 8th of September, requiring the regiments to account, in detail, for the men returned by each on command, in the weekly state sent to the Adjutant General on the 8th instant, has been obeyed by many regiments, particularly the — and — regs.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that neither of those regiments have ever known the proper mode of making out a return, or that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General Officers commanding brigades to inspect accurately the books of the regiments of their brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their states; whether the absent men of each troop or company are accurately accounted for by name on the rolls, and on the morning and evening states at every parade; and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the regiments under their command.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, particularly the Field Officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel Peacocke will pay attention to the state of discipline (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity,

and interior economy) of the — and — regts, lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade, discipline, and drill.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two battalions of Guards to state that their returns have, in every respect, been as accurate as the conduct of these excellent corps have been regular and exemplary in every other respect. The returns of the King's German Legion and of the regiments of cavalry are also very correct.

G. O.

Arruda, 9th Oct. 1810.

5. The returns of the army cannot be made up unless Officers commanding regiments send in their returns according to General Orders. The following are wanting:—

Disembarkation Returns of four regiments.

Monthly Returns to the 24th ult. of twelve corps.

Quarterly Returns of absent Officers without leave of eleven regiments.

Daily States for the 1st of October, of eight corps, regiments, or detachments.

G. O.

Rinho, 14th Oct. 1810.

3. The following (*ten regiments*) are the only regiments of the army whose returns of field equipments for the 1st instant have reached the Quarter Master General.

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Dec. 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will call the attention of Commanding Officers of regiments to the delays in sending in the states, returns, and other information called for from the different regiments. Even those matters are neglected in which the Officers of the army are themselves most interested. The Commander of the Forces has not yet received the answers from all the regiments to the circular letter, written by his directions, requesting that recommendations might be sent from the several regiments for commissions in the 13th Veteran Battalion.

RICE.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1. Rice to be issued to the troops in the proportion of 1 lb. to eight men. (*See SOUP.*)

G. O.

Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

3. The allowance of rice to cease. (*See SOUP.*)

of the regiments of the army are so frequent and so glaring, that the Commander of the Forces apprehends that the proper mode of keeping an account of their men is neglected or is not known in those regiments. The foundation of all states and returns is the roll, and morning and evening states of the troop or company, in which every man absent ought to be accounted for by name, including casualties, till struck off the strength by order of the Commanding Officer of the regiment. The weekly and other states called for from regiments, are made up of the totals of the states of each troop or company, which totals should be entered in the regimental weekly or monthly state book, and, at the bottom, the names of all men making any alteration from the preceding state should be entered by companies.

2. No state should ever be forwarded without being made to tally with the last state sent in; and it may be certain that if the second state, whether weekly or monthly, does not account for every man returned in the first, there has been an error which ought to be investigated and rectified before the state is sent in.

3. These orders have been called for principally by the manner in which the order of the 8th of September, requiring the regiments to account, in detail, for the men returned by each on command, in the weekly state sent to the Adjutant General on the 8th instant, has been obeyed by many regiments, particularly the — and — regs.

4. The Commander of the Forces is convinced that neither of those regiments have ever known the proper mode of making out a return, or that their interior economy has been lately entirely neglected.

5. He requests the General Officers commanding brigades to inspect accurately the books of the regiments of their brigades, and to see in what manner they make out their states; whether the absent men of each troop or company are accurately accounted for by name on the rolls, and on the morning and evening states at every parade; and that they will look particularly into the interior economy of the regiments under their command.

6. The Commander of the Forces wishes the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, particularly the Field Officers, to recollect that there is a great deal to do to keep their regiments in order upon service, besides attending to the parades and drills of the men.

7. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel Peacocke will pay attention to the state of discipline (meaning by that word habits of obedience to orders, subordination, regularity,

and interior economy) of the — and — regts, lately ordered to Lisbon, as well as to their parade, discipline, and drill.

8. The Commander of the Forces deems it but justice to the two battalions of Guards to state that their returns have, in every respect, been as accurate as the conduct of these excellent corps have been regular and exemplary in every other respect. The returns of the King's German Legion and of the regiments of cavalry are also very correct.

G. O.

Arruda, 9th Oct. 1810.

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Disembarkation Returns of four regiments.

Monthly Returns to the 24th ult. of twelve corps.

Quarterly Returns of absent Officers without leave of eleven regiments.

Daily States for the 1st of October, of eight corps, regiments, or detachments.

G. O.

Rinho, 14th Oct. 1810.

3. The following (*ten regiments*) are the only regiments of the army whose returns of field equipments for the 1st instant have reached the Quarter Master General.

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Dec. 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will call the attention of Commanding Officers of regiments to the delays in sending in the states, returns, and other information called for from the different regiments. Even those matters are neglected in which the Officers of the army are themselves most interested. The Commander of the Forces has not yet received the answers from all the regiments to the circular letter, written by his directions, requesting that recommendations might be sent from the several regiments for commissions in the 13th Veteran Battalion.

RICE.

G. O.

Pero Negro, 26th Oct. 1810.

1. Rice to be issued to the troops in the proportion of 1 lb. to eight men. (*See SOUP.*)

G. O.

Alemquer, 16th Nov. 1810.

3. The allowance of rice to cease. (*See SOUP.*)

G. O.

Cartaxo, 4th Dec. 1810.

1. The allowance of rice to recommence. (*See SOUP.*)

RIFLES (5TH BATT. 60TH REG.).

G. O.

Coimbra, 6th May, 1809.

11. The Commander of the Forces recommends the companies of the 5th battalion of the 60th reg. to the particular care and attention of the General Officers commanding the brigades of infantry to which they are attached; they will find them to be most useful, active, and brave troops in the field, and that they will add essentially to the strength of their brigades. Major Davey will continue to superintend the economy and discipline of the whole battalion, and for this purpose will remain with that part of the army most convenient to him, with a view to that object.

ROBBERY.

G. O.

Freneda, 13th Oct. 1811.

- 1 to 6. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)
(*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES.*)

ROLLS.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 2d Aug. 1809.

- 2 and 3. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Deleytosa, 9th Aug. 1809.

2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.

2. Rolls to be called every two hours. (*See BEEHIVES.*)

G. O.

Lousão, 17th March, 1811.

2. The rolls of the — reg. to be called every hour. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Gouveia, 26th March, 1811.

1. The above order no longer in force. (*See PLUNDER.*)

G. O.

Freneda, 17th Feb. 1812.

5. Till further orders, the rolls of the — Caçadores are to be called every hour, all Officers attending; and if the Officers do

not discover the men who have committed the disgraceful outrages which have been reported of that battalion, the Commander of the Forces will turn the — Caçadores out of the army under his command.

G. O. *Camp before Badajoz, 8th April, 1812.*

1. Rolls to be called every hour. (See BADAJOZ.)

ROUTE.

G. O. *Abrantes, 20th June, 1809.*

1. Whenever the troops march with a route, it must be invariably specified in the route where they are to get provisions; and they are to receive provisions according to what is stated in the route. The Commissaries attached to brigades and regiments of cavalry must not issue provisions to troops marching with a route unless it is specified that they are so to do.

G. O. *Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.*

2. (See DETACHMENTS.)

G. O. *Badajoz, 20th Oct. 1809.*

4. In future all Officers moving from one place to another in Portugal or Spain are to have a route from the Quarter Master General's department, which is to specify where the Officer is to halt each day.

5. The Officers of the Quarter Master General's department, who will grant these routes upon application for them, will keep copies of them; and the Officers who will receive them will send them to the Quarter Master General on their arrival at their destination.

(See Form of Route in *Appendix*, Form No. 1.)

SALAMANCA.

G. O. *Salamanca, 28th June, 1812.*

1. Forts at. (See THANKS.)

G. O. *Tordillos, 23d July, 1812.*

- 1, 2. (See THANKS.)

G. O. *Valladolid, 8th Sept. 1812.*

1. (See THANKS.)

- G. O. *Quinta dos Baños, 11th July, 1811.*
 1. (See DAILY STATES.)
- G. O. *Villa de Toro, 27th Sept. 1812.*
 5. (See DAILY STATES.)
-

STOPPAGES.

- G. O. *Aloverca, 26th July, 1810.*
 1. (See PRISONERS OF WAR, BRITISH.)
- G. O. *Lezaca, 3d Aug. 1813.*
 8 and 9. (See PAY.)
- G. O. *Toulouse, 4th May, 1814.*
 1. (See PAYMASTERS.)
-

STRAGGLERS.

- G. O. *Ovar, 26th May, 1809.*
 1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the Officers commanding brigades will ascertain the number of men left behind on the march by each regiment under their command, from the time the army left Coimbra. They will make a return of them to the Adjutant General's office, stating the names of the Officers commanding the companies from which those men have absented themselves.
- G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*
 5. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers commanding brigades and regiments to the orders given out, and repeated, with a view to prevent the soldiers from straggling from their regiments on a march, which have hitherto been ineffectual (see COLUMN OF MARCH). He desires that a report of absentees may be made, after every march, to the Officer commanding the brigade; and the Officer commanding the brigade will send this report, with a statement from what companies the men are absent, to the Commander of the Forces.
- G. O. *Coimbra, 1st June, 1809.*
 8. An Officer from the —, the —, and the — regts., to proceed forthwith, by the road of Aveiro, Oporto, and Braga, to look for the men who have been allowed to straggle from those regiments, according to the return sent into the Adjutant General's

office, copies of which they are to be furnished with by the Officers commanding the corps. The Commander of the Forces trusts that more attention will be paid by the Officers commanding companies to prevent the soldiers straggling in future.

G. O.

Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.

10. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to have to announce to the army that Private —, of the — reg., has been wounded, and has probably died of the wounds he received from some peasants in the neighbourhood of Coimbra; and that Corporal — and Private — of the same regiment, have probably met with the same fate. These are some of the consequences of the irregularities of which the soldiers have been guilty, which have had the effect of turning into enemies a people who were grateful for the benefits which they received from the British nation, and manifested their gratitude by affording to the soldiers every comfort and assistance which was in their power. The Commanding Officers of brigades and regiments are particularly requested to point out to the soldiers the consequences of these irregularities.

G. O.

Abrantes, 16th June, 1809.

1. (See PROVOST MARSHALS.)

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 16th Aug. 1809.

2 and 3. (See BEEHIVES.)

G. O.

Celorico, 29th July, 1810.

5. The Commander of the Forces observed yesterday that several men of the — and — regs. were straggling from their corps: he requests that Brigadier General — will report what number of men were returned absent from each regiment after the march of yesterday, and the cause of their absence.

G. O.

Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

1. The Commanding Officers of the —, the —, and the — regs., are particularly referred to the General Orders of the 9th of May, 1809 (*see COLUMN OF MARCH*). There are more stragglers from these three regiments than from all the others of the British army taken together, which must be occasioned either by the neglect of the Officers, or by the soldiers being unable to keep up with the march. In either case these regiments are unfit to do duty with the army: and, if the Commander of the Forces should observe any more of this straggling on the march, he will send these regiments into garrison, and report their conduct especially to His Majesty.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that Major General Leith will communicate these orders to the Portuguese troops in his division, of whom, particularly the Lusitanian legion, there is as much reason to complain as of the British brigade. He also requests to have a return, this day, of the number of men missing from each regiment, British and Portuguese, in the division, on each day's march since the 1st instant, inclusive.

3. General Officers commanding divisions are requested to direct the Provost Marshals attached to their divisions to punish any man who may be found straggling from the regiment and division to which he belongs.

4. General Officers commanding divisions are requested to direct that there may be an inspection of the soldiers' packs, both British and Portuguese, this day, after the march, and every thing not strictly regimental necessaries is to be taken from them and burnt; and those who have these articles are to be punished, as they have certainly procured them by plunder.

5. Major General — is requested not to allow the troops of his division to enter any town, unless necessarily obliged to pass through it, till further orders.

G. O.

Leyria, 3d Oct. 1810.

After Order. (See PLUNDER.)

G. O.

Leyria, 4th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces publishes the following report of men absent from the —, the —, and the — regts., and from the Lusitanian legion. He desires that an Officer of each regiment may be sent back along the road, as far as the advance guard, to find the men missing; and the Officers commanding the above regiments will report their arrival.

2. Report of men missing from the different regiments composing Major General —'s corps, on the 3d of October, 1810.

— reg.	.	.	20 rank and file.
— reg.	.	.	5 „
— reg.	.	.	11 „
Lusitanian legion	.	.	50 „

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that, by the attention of Officers commanding regiments, this disgraceful circumstance will not occur again.

G. O.

Alcobaca, 5th Oct. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces announces to the army that thirty of the stragglers who are absent from their regiments, of

which ten are British soldiers, were taken yesterday by the enemy, in villages near the road on which the army marched three or four days before, that is, on the 1st and 2d instant. This misfortune would be a subject of regret to the Commander of the Forces under any circumstances; but it is particularly so as it has been occasioned by the irregularity of the soldiers themselves, and by the neglect of their Officers to attend to the orders repeatedly issued on the subject.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 2d Aug. 1811.

2. The Commander of the Forces is likewise concerned to observe the numbers of soldiers, belonging to the 7th division, straggling on the march yesterday, belonging particularly to the — reg. and to the — battalion: he refers the Officers to the orders on this subject.

3. These irregularities on the march lead to many disorders, of which the consequences are felt in the subsequent sickness of the soldiers and the weakness of the regiments. They have lately plundered honey, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to their health at this season, and the use of it by the men ought to be prevented as much as possible.

G. O.

Olmedo, 28th July, 1812.

1. The number of soldiers of infantry who stay behind their regiments on a march is so very large, the practice is so unmilitary in itself, and leads to such inconveniences and losses, when the troops are moving near the enemy, and is at all times so prejudicial to the health of the soldiers, that the Commander of the Forces begs to draw the attention of the General Officers of the army to the General Orders upon this subject.

2. Under these orders no soldiers ought to be out of the ranks on a march without the knowledge of the Officer commanding his company; and the Officer commanding the regiment should report all absentees at the end of the march to the General Officers commanding the brigade.

3. The object of these orders is to insure the attention of the several authorities to the absence from the ranks of every soldier, and to make it certain that this evil will not exist in any instance without sufficient cause.

4. But if it takes place without notice from the Officers of the regiment or the General Officer of the brigade it is time some further measures should be adopted.

5. The Commander of the Forces declares his intention to have the name taken down of every soldier whom he may find

straggling from his regiment on the march; and if he should find upon inquiry that the soldiers' names have not been reported, according to the General Orders of the army, he will bring to trial, before a General Court Martial, the Officer of his company, or the Commanding Officer of his regiment, if he should not have noticed the neglect of the Commanding Officer of his company.

6. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding divisions and the Officers of the General Staff will pay attention to this subject.

G. O.

Mojadas, 31st July, 1812.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests to have returns of the several men missing from their regiments on the march of the 10th instant.

3. It is reported to the Commander of the Forces that the enemy have in their power above 100 men, British soldiers, taken on that day straggling in the rear, and on the flanks of the army.

4. As the army did not march more than ten or eleven miles on that day, and the country was perfectly open, the straggling of these soldiers and their being prisoners must be attached to the neglect of the Officers of their regiments.

5. It is quite obvious that if the soldiers cannot be made to march in their ranks at all times, the army cannot effect a march in the face of an enemy, and it is so far unfit for service.

6. The Commander of the Forces calls upon the General Officers of the army and Commanding Officers of regiments to take measures to prevent the too-prevalent practice of falling-out.

G. O.

Mozoncillo, 6th Aug. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces is sorry to have to inform the army that he has received a report that two soldiers were murdered at Medina del Campo on the 3d instant, and that he has reason to apprehend that this misfortune is to be attributed to the misconduct of the British soldiers in that and the other towns on the road between Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces now gives notice that he has directed that no Officer or soldier may be supplied with provisions or forage on his road to or from the army, between Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, and the army, excepting at the places at which it will be specified in his route that he is to receive provisions and forage; and any Officer who shall apply for either at any other place is to be reported to head quarters; and any soldier who shall apply for provisions is to be confined and sent a prisoner to the nearest

British post, and will undoubtedly be brought to trial before a Court Martial for a disobedience of orders.

3. The Commander of the Forces hoped that the kind treatment which the Officers and soldiers of the army have received from the Spaniards would have had the effect of inducing them to treat the inhabitants of the country with kindness, to respect their property, and to refrain from making demands upon them which they have no right to make.

4. He now warns them of the consequences which will attend their misconduct. They may depend upon it the Spaniards will not submit to be ill-treated ; and the Commander of the Forces recommends to the soldiers to behave towards the inhabitants of the country as they have deserved by their conduct to the army since they have passed the frontiers of Portugal.

5. This order is to be printed. It must be read to every detachment which will pass Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, and a printed copy must be delivered to the Officer or non-commissioned officer commanding it. It must likewise be read to every detachment which will leave the army for Salamanca, or that will leave Salamanca for Ciudad Rodrigo.

G. O. *Aldehuela de la Boveda, 26th Nov. 1812.*

1 and 2. (*See PIG SHOOTING.*)

3. The number of soldiers straggling from their regiments for no reason excepting to plunder is a disgrace to the army, and affords a strong proof of the degree to which the discipline of the regiments is relaxed, and of the inattention of the Commanding and other Officers of regiments to their duty, and to the repeated orders of the army.

4. The Commander of the Forces considers the Commanding Officers of any regiment from which there are men absent on a march to be responsible ; and he now desires that Lieutenant General the Honorable L. Cole will put in arrest the Commanding Officer of the — regiment, for having allowed soldiers to straggle from the ranks of the — regiment on the marches of yesterday and this day.

(*See CIRCULAR LETTER, Freneda, 28th Nov. 1812.*)

G. O. *S. Sever, 5th March, 1814.*

1. (*See PROCLAMATION IN FRANCE.*)

SUPPLIES (FORCIBLE SEIZURE OF).

G. O.

*Ruivars, 20th May, 1809.*1 to 3. (*See BREAD.*)

G. O.

Arganil, 20th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces is concerned to hear that some of the regiments coming up in the rear have forcibly seized the supplies on the march for those in the front, in consequence of which these last have been deprived of them.

2. Those who stopped and seized those supplies should reflect that it is most easy to supply the troops nearest to the magazine, while those nearest the enemy require the supplies with the greatest urgency. It is, besides, quite irregular, and positively contrary to the orders of this army, for any Commanding Officer to seize supplies of any description: there is a Commissary attached to every part of the army, and there is no individual, much less regiment, for whom some Commissary is not obliged to provide.

3. It is necessary that this practice should be avoided in future, otherwise it will become impossible to carry on any regular operation.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

G. O.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

1. The General commanding the French troops at Montauban having announced his submission to the provisional government established at Paris till the arrival of His Majesty Louis XVIII., the Commander of the Forces has agreed to suspend hostilities with the said General: the allied troops, therefore, are not to pass the town below Ville Brumier, or to approach nearer to Montauban than that place, and than three quarters of a league from Montauban on the road to Toulouse.

2. The communication through Montauban is, however, open for couriers, &c., to Paris and Bourdeaux.

(*See CONVENTION OF TOULOUSE.*)

TALAVERA DE LA REYNA.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

1. (*See THANKS.*)

G. O.

Badajoz, 10th Sept. 1809.

2. (See THANKS.)

G. O.

Viseu, 4th March, 1810.

1, 2, 3. (See THANKS.)

TELEGRAPH (IN THE LINES).

G. O.

Rinho, near Sobral, 13th Oct. 1810.

1. When any Officer is desirous of communicating a message to the Commander of the Forces, it is only necessary to send it to the nearest telegraph, and to request the Officer of the navy at that telegraph to communicate it to the Sobral station, head quarters: in the same manner messages may be communicated to any other station.

TENTS (OFFICERS').

G. O.

Oporto, 24th May, 1809.

2. The army being likely to go into huts at an early period, the Commander of the Forces is disposed to supply the Officers with tents from the public stores, in the proportion of one tent for each Field Officer; one tent for the Officers of each company; and one for the Staff: it will be necessary, however, that the Officers to whom these tents will be issued shall provide means for the carriage without increasing the demands for forage.

3. The Officers commanding regiments will send to the Quarter Master General, through the Officers commanding their brigades, returns of the names of those Officers who are desirous of having tents, stating the numbers required for the regiments under their command, according to the proportions above specified.

G. O.

Abrantes, 13th June, 1809.

8. (See HUTS.)

G. O.

Abrantes, 26th June, 1809.

8. A few tents having arrived, those Officers who have made known their wishes to have them, under the orders of the 24th May, No. 3, are to apply to the Quarter Master General, who will give orders upon the Commissary General for them.

G. O.

Viseu, 18th March, 1810.

1. The Officers commanding regiments are, as soon as possible

after the receipt of this order, to make a return, and report to the Quarter Master General, on the number and state of tents issued to the several regiments for the use of the Officers, under the General Orders of the 24th May, 1809.

G. O.

Celorico, 29th April, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces is disposed to supply the Officers of the army with the tents from the public stores, in the proportion and on the conditions specified in the General Orders above referred to; and it is requested that requisitions and returns may be made accordingly to the Quarter Master General. (See EQUIPMENT.)

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 30th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces begs that the staff and regimental Officers of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and light divisions, and General Alten's brigade of cavalry, will send to Almeida to get the tents they will require for the campaign. It must be clearly understood that if they do not take them now they cannot have them hereafter.

2. The Assistant Quarter Master General with each division will send to the Quarter Master General a return of the number of tents required by each individual Officer of the staff and by each regiment, and the Quarter Master General will send orders to Almeida that the tents may be issued accordingly. (See 11, 12, and 14, of the following Orders.)

TENTS.

G. O.

Freneda, 1st March, 1813.

6. It is the intention of the Commander of the Forces that the mules hitherto provided by the Commanding Officers of companies of infantry, for the carriage of camp kettles, shall hereafter be applied to the carriage of tents for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

7. In order the better to enable the Officers commanding companies to perform this service, the Commander of the Forces has ordered that, in addition to the sum of eight pounds five shillings, forage money, received for this purpose in the winter, båt and forage allowance, a sum of ten pounds båt money shall be received by each Commanding Officer of a company of infantry. The Commanding Officers of regiments of infantry are to send in their estimates to the Quarter Master General for their al-

allowances for the winter bāt and forage now in the course of payment.

8. It is expected, however, that in consideration of the allowance granted for this service, the Officers commanding companies will have an animal sufficient for the purpose. The General Officers commanding brigades are requested to attend particularly to this part of the equipment of the regiments under their command, and are to report any deficiency which they may observe.

9. Whatever may be the strength of a company, the mule provided by the Captain is to carry three tents, with their poles, pins, &c., which tents are to be disposable under the direction of the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to the division, for the purpose, however, of only giving cover to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

10. The mule provided to carry the tents for the soldiers must be employed solely on that service, according to the orders heretofore issued in regard to camp-kettle mules.

11. The Commander of the Forces has frequently had occasion to complain that, notwithstanding he has ordered the issue of tents for the Officers of the army, staff as well as regimental, they have omitted to take them from the stores; and afterwards, when it has been expedient to encamp the troops, the greatest inconveniences have been experienced as well by Officers, staff and regimental, as by the soldiers.

12. The Commander of the Forces now requests that the General Officers and Staff, and the Commanding Officers of regiments, for themselves, the Regimental Staff, and the Officers of companies, will make requisitions on the Quarter Master General for the number of tents they require for Officers during the ensuing campaign, to complete to the numbers allowed, as well as in exchange for any rendered unserviceable by wear; and the Quarter Master General will apprise them where these tents will be procured. If they do not send for them they must do without tents, as those provided for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers must be applied to that purpose only.

13. The Quarter Master General will likewise apprise the Commanding Officers of regiments of infantry at what place they will procure the tents for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

14. When Officers may arrive at Lisbon, from England and elsewhere, Major General Peacocke will apprise them of the necessity that they should have tents: that is to say, one for each Field Officer; one for the Officers of each company; one for the

Adjutant and the Quarter Master; one for the Medical Staff; and one for the Paymaster; and he will authorize the issue of tents accordingly from the public stores, which must be carried at the expense of the Officers themselves.

G. O.

Freneda, 25th April, 1813.

12. (See GREAT COATS.)

G. O.

Freneda, 1st May, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests the attention of the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments to No. 9 of the General Orders of the 1st of March, in regard to tents.

2. He is aware that three tents for each company will not be sufficient to give cover to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of some of the strong regiments; but it is to be understood that all the tents are to be disposable by the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to the division in which any regiment may be, who will see that all the men are covered; and he will apply the tents to cover such part of the division as he may think proper.

3. He must take care, however, that the corps are so disposed as that the tents belonging to any regiment, attached for the moment to the use of another, may not be removed to an inconvenient distance from the regiment to which they may belong, from the animals which are destined to carry them, and from the bātmen who are to take care of them.

4. The Commander of the Forces desires that it may be observed as a general rule that the tents are to be concealed from view in the day-time, as far as it may be practicable: but there will be no inconvenience in removing them at night to heights, or any other situation on which it may be desirable to post the troops during the night, from which, for the purpose of concealment, it may be expedient to keep them in the day-time.

THANKS.

G. O.

Oporto, 12th May, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops upon the success which has attended their operations for the last four days, during which they have traversed above eighty miles of most difficult country, in which they have carried some formidable positions; have beaten the enemy repeatedly; and have ended by forcing the passage of the Douro, and defending the po-

sition so boldly taken up with a number far inferior to those by which they were attacked. In the course of this short expedition the Commander of the Forces has had repeated opportunities of witnessing and applauding the gallantry of the Officers and troops, &c. &c.

G. O.

Talavera de la Reyna, 29th July, 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the Officers and troops for their gallant conduct in the two trying days of yesterday and the day before, on which they have been engaged with, and beaten off, an army infinitely superior in number, &c. &c.

G. O.

Badajoz, 10th Sept. 1809.

2. The Commander of the Forces has much pleasure in publishing to the Officers and troops the following copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, conveying His Majesty's approbation of their gallant conduct in the late action of Talavera :—

(The General Orders, dated Horse Guards, 18th Aug. 1809, is inserted in the Dispatches, Vol. 4.)

' SIR,

Downing Street, 21st Aug. 1809.

Your letters of the 29th of July and 1st of August have been received and laid before the King.

That of the 29th July, which reports the result of an attack made on the combined British and Spanish armies near Talavera de la Reyna, on the 27th and 28th ultimo, by the united corps of Victor and Sebastiani and the troops from Madrid, has been received by His Majesty with the utmost interest and satisfaction.

The nature of the position occupied by the Spanish army, and the deliberate purpose of the enemy to direct his whole efforts against the troops of His Majesty, as it has thrown upon the British army nearly the entire weight of this great contest, has afforded them an opportunity for acquiring for themselves the important glory of having vanquished the French army of more than double their number, not in a short or partial struggle, but in a battle obstinately contested in two successive days, not wholly discontinued even throughout the intervening night, and fought under circumstances which brought the mass of both armies into close and repeated combat.

The King, in contemplating so glorious a display of the valor

and prowess of his troops, has commanded me to declare His Royal approbation of the conduct of his whole army.

His Majesty has directed me to signify, in the most marked and especial manner, to you his gracious sense of your personal services on the ever-memorable occasion, not less displayed in the glorious result of the battle itself than in the consummate ability, valor, and military resource with which the many difficulties of this arduous and protracted contest were met and provided for by your tried experience and judgment.

The conduct of Lieut. General Sherbrooke has entitled him to the King's entire approbation. His Majesty has observed with satisfaction the manner in which he led on the troops to the charge with the bayonet—a species of attack which, on all occasions, so well accords with the dauntless character of the British soldiers.

His Majesty has noticed, with the same gracious approbation, the conduct of the several General and other Officers: all have done their duty; most of them have had occasion of eminently distinguishing themselves; the instances of which, as reported by you, have not escaped His Majesty's attention.

In signifying to the Officers of the army, in public orders, His Majesty's approbation and thanks, it is His Majesty's pleasure that they be extended in the most distinct and particular manner to the non-commissioned officers and men: on no occasion have they displayed with greater lustre the inestimable qualities which they possess as soldiers, nor have they on any former occasion more nobly sustained the military character of the British nation.

In acknowledging the services of the brave army under your command, His Majesty cannot refrain from those expressions of sorrow and regret with which his royal mind has been affected at observing the great number of gallant Officers and soldiers who have fallen at the battle of Talavera.

His paternal feelings derive their best consolation on this occasion from the persuasion that bravery so distinguished and exertions so heroic cannot but have obtained for their country the most important and lasting advantages; and whilst the security and glory of his own empire has been confirmed by the achievements of his troops, His Majesty trusts that their efforts will not prove unavailing, under Divine Providence, in the defence of the rights and liberties of the Spanish nation.

His Majesty has directed a medal to be distributed to the General and other Officers commanding corps, in commemoration of

the victory of Talavera; and has further commanded that His Royal approbation of the services of his gallant troops in Spain should be published in General Orders to the whole of the British army.

His Excellency Lieut. Gen.

CASTLEREAGH.

Sir A. Wellesley, K.B.'

G. O.

Viscu, 4th March, 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the General Officers, the Officers, the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the army, who fought the battle of Talavera, the following testimonies of the approbation of the Houses of Lords and Commons of their distinguished conduct:—

2.

'MY LORD,

House of Lords, 26th Jan. 1810.

I have the honor, by command of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, to enclose their resolutions of thanks to your Lordship for the distinguished ability displayed by you on the 27th and 28th of July last, in the glorious battle of Talavera, which terminated in the signal defeat of the forces of the enemy; and to transmit at the same time the resolutions of their Lordships respecting the distinguished exertions of the Officers, and the distinguished valor and discipline of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, in that memorable battle.

I know not how, my Lord, to presume, when I am communicating these honorable sentiments which the illustrious House, in which these thanks have been voted to your Lordship, entertain of your Lordship's high merit, to express any feelings of the individual who has the honor to make this communication; but I cannot refrain from assuring your Lordship that I feel a satisfaction which I cannot adequately express, from the circumstance that I happen to be the instrument of addressing the thanks of the House to an Officer for his services in Spain, who has well earned and received the thanks and gratitude of his country for highly eminent services performed in so many parts of the dominions which belong to it.

Lieut. Gen. Viscount

ELDON,

Wellington, K.B.'

Chancellor.

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

3.

'MY LORD,

House of Commons, 2d Feb. 1810.

By command of the House of Commons I have the honor to communicate to your Lordship their thanks for the distinguished

ability displayed by you on the 27th and 28th of July last, in the glorious battle of Talavera.

I am also to request that your Lordship will signify the thanks of the House to the several Officers serving under your command for their distinguished exertions upon those memorable days; and, in addition to these thanks, the House hath further declared its high approbation and acknowledgments of the distinguished valor and discipline displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers then serving under your Lordship's command in that glorious victory, which the Commanding Officers of the several corps are desired to signify to them, thanking them for their gallant and exemplary conduct.

In presenting to your Lordship, at the same time, my own cordial congratulations upon the accession of honor which so justly accompanied such eminent services in the field, I must crave your pardon for expressing in any degree my personal sentiments of regret that we must therefore necessarily lose the advantage of your parliamentary services in this House, where they were witnessed at all times with so much general satisfaction, and by no one with more sincere admiration than by myself.

*Lieut. Gen. Viscount
Wellington, K.B.'*

C. ABBOTT,
Speaker.'

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Coimbra, 30th Sept. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the Generals and other Officers and soldiers of the army for their conduct during the whole time they occupied the position of Busaco and in the action with the enemy on the 27th instant.

He witnessed several instances of intrepidity in the Officers and troops, and others have been reported to him by the General Officers, of which he will not fail to report his sense to His Majesty, and to the government of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

Every friend to his country and to the liberties of the world, and the whole British army, must have observed with the greatest satisfaction the gallantry and steadiness of the Portuguese troops during these days, and that they, equally with their brother soldiers in His Majesty's service, have deserved and obtained the approbation of Marshal Beresford and of the Commander of the Forces.

Although the designs manifested by the enemy's movements

induced the Commander of the Forces to withdraw the army from their position, which it was not in the power of the enemy to force, he hopes to be enabled, by the discipline and determined bravery of the Officers and troops, to frustrate all his designs, and to save this country, in which the British army has been so well treated, from the degrading yoke which is proposed for it.

G. O.

Lousão, 16th March, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General and Staff Officers and troops for their excellent conduct in the operations of the last ten days against the enemy.

He requests the Commanding Officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments to name a serjeant of each regiment to be recommended for promotion to an Ensigncy, as a testimony of the particular approbation of the Commander of the Forces to these three regiments.

G. O.

Elvas, 24th May, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army the following letters from the Speakers of the Houses of Lords and Commons of the United Kingdom, of the unanimous approbation of the Lords and Commons of their services.

2. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of again returning his thanks to the General Officers and troops for the uniform support he has received from the former, and for the good conduct of the latter, by which alone those services have been performed, that have thus received the approbation of the two Houses of Parliament.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests Field Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, will take measures to communicate these orders, and the accompanying vote of thanks to the whole Portuguese army:—

‘ MY LORD,

House of Lords, 29th April, 1811.

I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed resolutions of the House of Lords. I am fully justified in assuring you that the thanks of that House were never expressed upon any occasion in which the House more strongly felt or acknowledged that the highest honor the House can bestow it was its bounden duty to confer.

Permit me to add that I know not in what terms I can adequately express the satisfaction I feel in obeying the commands

of this illustrious House, by transmitting to so distinguished a member of it these expressions of its thanks and gratitude.

Lieut. Gen. Viscount
Wellington, K.B.'

ELDON,
Chancellor.'

[*Here follow the Resolutions.*]

' MY LORD, *House of Commons, 26th April, 1811.*

By command of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship their unanimous thanks for the consummate ability, fortitude, and perseverance displayed by you in the command of the British and Portuguese forces, by which the kingdom of Portugal has been successfully defended, and the most signal and important services have been rendered to your king and country.

I have also to communicate to your Lordship the unanimous resolution of the House of Commons, highly approving of, and acknowledging the eminent and meritorious services uniformly performed by the General Officers, Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British army, under your Lordship's command, during the late arduous and memorable operations in Portugal, by which additional lustre has been reflected on the reputation of the British arms.

And also highly acknowledging the zeal, discipline, and intrepidity so conspicuously displayed by the General Officers, Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Portuguese army, under the immediate command of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, which have essentially contributed to the successful result of the late military operations.

And I am further commanded to desire that your Lordship will signify these resolutions to the British and Portuguese armies, and thank them for their exemplary and gallant behaviour.

Often as it has been my happiness to deliver the thanks of the House of Commons to the gallant and distinguished commanders of our fleets and armies, and to none so often as to your Lordship, I have never at any time witnessed so striking and ardent an expression of admiration and gratitude—a tribute justly due to this great exploit, which has foiled the enemy in his favourite project, baffled and put to flight his most celebrated generals with their veteran troops, and overthrown the arrogance of his military pretensions in the eyes of all Europe.

Lieut. Gen. Viscount
Wellington, K.B.'

C. ABBOTT,
Speaker.'

[*Here follow the Resolutions.*]

G. O.

Quinta dos Baños, 27th June, 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the following letters he has received from the Lord Chancellor and from the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the unanimous votes of approbation of the Houses of Lords and Commons, on the conduct of the General Officers, Officers, and troops engaged in the battle fought at Albuera on the 16th of May.

2. The Commander of the Forces requests that Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford will communicate to the Portuguese Officers and troops engaged on that occasion the votes of approbation of their conduct of the Houses of Lords and Commons:—

3.

‘MY LORD, *House of Lords, 7th June, 1811.*

I have the honor, in obedience to the commands of the House of Lords, to transmit to your Lordship the resolutions which accompany this letter, and I request your Lordship to communicate the same to the Generals in command of the allied armies in the battle of Albuera.

*Lieut. Gen. Viscount
Wellington, K.B.’*

ELDON,
Chancellor.’

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

10.

‘MY LORD, *House of Commons, 7th June, 1811.*

In obedience to the commands of the House of Commons, I have the honor to transmit to your Lordship the inclosed resolutions, and to desire that your Lordship will communicate the same to the Generals in command of the allied armies which fought and won the glorious battle at Albuera.

In committing to your Lordship this grateful task, the House of Commons has anticipated the peculiar satisfaction with which these thanks and these acknowledgments will be delivered by your Lordship and received by the brave armies upon whom they are bestowed, as proofs of the high sense which this country entertains of such splendid achievements in so great and so just a cause.

*Lieut. Gen. Viscount
Wellington, K.B.’*

C. ABBOTT,
Speaker.’

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Richosa, 2d Oct. 1811.

3. The Commander of the Forces is desirous of drawing the

attention of the army to the conduct of the 2d battalion 5th reg., 77th reg., and 21st Portuguese reg., and Major Arentschildt's Portuguese artillery, under the command of Major Gen. the Hon. C. Colville, and of the 11th Light Dragoons and 1st Hussars King's German Legion, under Major Gen. V. Alten, in the affair with the enemy on the 25th ultimo.

4. These troops were attacked by between thirty and forty squadrons of cavalry with six pieces of cannon, supported by a division consisting of fourteen battalions of infantry with cannon. The Portuguese artillerymen were cut down at their guns before they quitted them; but the 2d battalion 5th reg. attacked the cavalry which had taken the guns, and re-took them; at the same time the 77th reg. was attacked in front by another body of cavalry, upon which body they advanced and repulsed them.

5. Whilst these actions were performed, Major Gen. V. Alten's brigade, of which then only three squadrons on the ground were engaged, on the left with numbers infinitely superior to themselves, charged repeatedly, the squadrons supporting each other, and taking above twenty prisoners; and, notwithstanding the immense superiority of the enemy, the post would have been maintained if the Commander of the Forces had not ordered the troops to withdraw from it, seeing that the action would become still more unequal, as the enemy's infantry were likely to be engaged in it before the reinforcement ordered to the support of the post could arrive.

6. The troops then retired with the same determined spirit and in the same good order with which they had maintained their post. The 2d battalion 5th reg. and 77th reg. in one square, and the 21st Portuguese reg. in another, supported by Major Gen. V. Alten's cavalry and the Portuguese artillery. The enemy's cavalry charged three faces of the square of the British infantry, but were beaten off; and finding from their fruitless efforts that these brave troops could not be broken, they were content with following them at a distance, and fired upon them with their artillery, till the troops joined the remainder of the 3d division, and were afterwards supported by a brigade of the 4th division. Although the 21st Portuguese reg. was not actually charged by the cavalry, their steadiness and determination were conspicuous; and the Commander of the Forces observed with pleasure the order and regularity with which they made all their movements, and the confidence they showed in their Officers.

7. The Commander of the Forces has been particular in stating the details of this action (El Bodon) in the General Orders,

as, in his opinion, it affords a memorable example of what can be effected by steadiness, discipline, and confidence. It is impossible that troops can at any time be exposed to the attack of numbers relatively greater than those which attacked the troops under Major General Colville and Major General Alten on the 25th of September; and the Commander of the Forces recommends the conduct of those troops to the particular attention of the Officers and soldiers of the army as an example to be followed in all such circumstances.

8. The Commander of the Forces considers Major General Alten and Major General Colville, and the Commanding Officers of the regiments under their command respectively, viz., Lieutenant Colonel Cummins, 11th Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Colonel Arentschildt, 1st Hussars, Lieutenant Colonel Broomhead, 77th regiment, Major Ridge, 5th regiment, and Colonel Bacellar, of the 21st Portuguese regiment, and the Officers and soldiers under their command, to be entitled to his particular thanks; and he assures them that he has not failed to report his sense of their conduct in the action of the 25th of September to those by whom he trusts that it will be duly appreciated and recollected.

G. O.

Freneda, 10th Oct. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in publishing to the army the following extract of a letter, with which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal has honored him, expressing His Royal Highness's approbation of the conduct of the troops during the late operation in Portugal:—

‘I desire you to make known to the army how highly I appreciate their merits and services, as having, under your command, accomplished that happy result with which Divine Providence has crowned with glory the arms of the allied nations.’

G. O.

Freneda, 1st Jan. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army the following letters from the Secretary of State and from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, conveying the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent on the recent expedition into Estremadura, under the command of Lieutenant General Hill.

2.

‘MY LORD,

Downing Street, 2d Dec. 1811.

I had great pleasure in laying your Lordship's dispatches of the 6th ult. before the Prince Regent, and have received the commands of His Royal Highness to express to your Lordship

the high gratification he has derived from the official details of Lieut. General Hill's able and brilliant operations in Spanish Estremadura.

Few enterprises of this nature have been so judiciously planned or so ably carried into execution as the surprise of the French column under General Girard, on the morning of the 28th of October; and the Prince Regent has felt particular pleasure in observing the complete success which has attended this operation, and which the ability displayed by General Hill, and the good conduct of the allied troops under his command, have so fully deserved.

I am commanded to desire that your Lordship would take the earliest opportunity of conveying to Lieut. General Hill, and the Officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese forces who have served under his command in the late expedition, the high approbation which His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to bestow upon their exemplary conduct; as I am to request you would take such a course as you may see proper for making known, in the most public and marked manner, these gracious sentiments of the Prince Regent.

His Royal Highness has also been gratified to remark the zealous and active co-operation of the Spanish troops serving with Lord Hill's corps upon this occasion, as well as the fidelity and steady attachment to the cause of their country evinced by the inhabitants of the province in which these operations have been carried on.

*General Viscount
Wellington, K.B.'*

LIVERPOOL.

3.

'MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 6th Dec. 1811.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 6th ult., covering the extract of your dispatch to the Secretary of State, together with the copies of two letters from Lieut. General Hill, addressed to your Lordship, detailing the brilliant operation in which that Officer has totally surprised and defeated the enemy's force under General Girard.

It is with that peculiar satisfaction, arising in my own favorable opinion of Lieut. General Hill, and in my full concurrence with every expression of commendation that can be conveyed upon the present occasion, that I have to assure your Lordship of the Prince Regent's entire approval of the whole previous arrangements which led to this successful service, and of the able and

gallant manner in which they were carried into execution by the Lieut. General and the brave troops under his orders, &c.

*General Viscount
Wellington, K.B.'*

*FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.'*

G. O.

Gallegos, 22d Jan. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces congratulates the General Officers, Officers, and troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, upon the brilliant result of their labours and gallantry achieved on the night of the 19th instant. He assures them all that he will not fail to report their conduct to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief and to the Secretary of State, for the information of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the terms which it merits.

G. O.

Freneda, 25th Feb. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the General Officers, Officers, and troops, the vote of approbation of their conduct at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo passed by the Cortes of Spain :—

'The General and Extraordinary Cortes, penetrated with the most lively gratitude for the important service which the allied army, under the orders of General Lord Viscount Wellington, has performed for the Spanish nation in the taking of Ciudad Rodrigo, have decreed their thanks to that General and the Officers and troops under his command.'

G. O.

Camp before Badajoz, 7th April, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers of the 3d, 4th, and light divisions, to the royal engineers and artillery, and to the Portuguese artillery, for their persevering patience and laborious industry, and the gallantry which they have uniformly manifested throughout the late siege of Badajoz.

2. In thanking them for the uncommon gallantry displayed last night in the assault of the place, under the most trying circumstances, the Commander of the Forces must include among these the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers, of the 5th division.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests that the men's arms may be immediately got into order again, as he hopes that another occasion of meeting the enemy will before long occur.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 26th April, 1812.

3. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in con-

veying to the General Officers, Officers, and troops, engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, the approbation of their conduct by the two Houses of Parliament.

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 16th May, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in communicating to the army the following extract of a letter from the Earl of Liverpool, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :—

Downing Street, 28th April, 1812.

‘ His Royal Highness has commanded me to express to your Lordship the sense he entertains of the great service rendered to this country and to her allies by the reduction of Badajoz.

The Prince Regent has perused, with the most sincere regret, the long list of brave men who have suffered in this memorable siege, and particularly in the assault of Badajoz on the night of the 6th instant. Never, perhaps, was immovable intrepidity more imperiously required, and never was it more conspicuously and more gloriously exhibited.

The great proportion of Officers of high rank who have bled in this tremendous conflict affords an affecting proof of the zeal with which they pointed out the path of victory to their willing followers.

The Prince Regent desires that your Lordship will receive his royal thanks for your conduct throughout these important and arduous operations; and likewise that you would convey his thanks, in the most public manner, to the General Officers, the Officers of engineers and artillery, and to all the Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers (both British and Portuguese), employed under your command in the siege of Badajoz, for their distinguished services on this occasion, in which their superiority has been so unequivocally and nobly manifested.’

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 29th May, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the following resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, approving of the conduct of the General Officers, Officers, and troops employed in the siege and storm of Badajoz.

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Salamanca, 28th June, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to Major General Henry Clinton, the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers,

composing the 6th division of infantry, and to Lieut. Colonel May and the Officers and soldiers of the Royal British and Portuguese artillery, and to Lieut. Colonel Burgoyne and the Officers and men of the Royal Engineers, employed in the siege of the forts in Salamanca, for their conduct during the late operations against these forts.

G. O.

Tordillos, 23d July, 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and troops, for their conduct in the action with the enemy on the 22d instant (*Salamanca*), of which he will not fail to make the favorable report it deserves to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

2. He trusts that the events of yesterday have impressed all with a conviction that military success depends upon troops obeying the orders which they receive, and preserving the order of their formation in action ; that upon no occasion must they allow themselves to depart from it one moment.

G. O.

Valladolid, 8th Sept. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State :—

‘ MY LORD,

Downing Street, 20th Aug. 1812.

Your Lordship's Aide-de-camp, Lord Clinton, delivered to me on the 16th instant, your Lordship's dispatches, containing the account of the signal success of His Majesty's arms near Salamanca, and I lost no time in laying the gratifying intelligence before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I am commanded by His Royal Highness to desire your Lordship to communicate the thanks of His Royal Highness to the army under your command for their courage, discipline, and admirable conduct in the several actions detailed in your Lordship's dispatches, more particularly in the memorable battle of Salamanca, fought on the 22d of July last. It is impossible that, in an action of this description, the loss should not be great, even on the part of those to whom it may please Providence to grant success. While, however, His Royal Highness most sincerely regrets the death of Major General Le Marchant, and the Officers and soldiers who have lost their lives on this glorious day, His Royal Highness receives much consolation in observing that the number of those who are returned killed bears a small proportion to the

rest of the British army, and still less to the important consequences likely to flow from this victory.

Your Lordship will convey His Royal Highness's especial thanks to Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford, to Lieut. Generals Sir Stapelton Cotton, Leith, and Cole, and to the Major Generals and other commanding Officers named in your dispatches.

General the Marquis of

BATHURST.

Wellington, K.B., &c. &c.'

G. O.

Freneda, 18th March, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in publishing the following resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, expressing their approbation of the conduct of the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers of the army, in the late battle at Salamanca.

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Salvatierra, 22d June, 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces returns his thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers of the army, for their conduct in the action of yesterday (*Vittoria*). They may depend upon it that he will not fail to do them justice in the reports which he will make of their conduct to their several Sovereigns.

G. O.

Lezaca, 14th Sept. 1813.

3. The following extract of a letter from the Regency of Portugal to His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, is published for general information:—

‘We beg your Excellency will be pleased, in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal, to accept and communicate to the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers, under your Excellency’s command, His Royal Highness’s sincere and grateful acknowledgment of the late brilliant victories which they have obtained in the field of honor, by the most heroic sacrifices, in contending for the independence of his crown, the salvation of the Peninsula, and the liberty of the world.’

G. O.

Lezaca, 27th Sept. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces publishes to the army a letter received from the Earl of Bathurst, one of His Majesty’s principal Secretaries of State, on the assault and capture of St. Sebastian and the other operations of the left column of the army:—

2.

‘MY LORD,

Downing Street, 14th Sept. 1813.

I have the honor of your Lordship’s letter, No. 80, of the

2d September, and I lost no time in communicating its contents to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

While His Royal Highness deeply laments the loss of such valuable Officers as Sir Richard Fletcher and Lieut. Colonel Crawford, and of the other brave Officers and men who have fallen on this occasion, His Royal Highness congratulates your Lordship on the achievement of this important operation.

Your Lordship will not fail to convey to Sir Thomas Graham, in the first instance, to Lieut. General Sir James Leith, and Major General Oswald, as well as to Major Generals Hay and Robinson, the high sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their meritorious services in their respective commands; and he has been graciously pleased to direct me to beg your Lordship to express his admiration of the splendid example of persevering ardor and dauntless intrepidity given by the Officers in the assault, and the alacrity with which it was followed by the non-commissioned officers and men, in a manner truly characteristic of the British soldier.

Your Lordship will also have the goodness to assure Major General Sprye that His Royal Highness has had much pleasure in receiving the very favorable representation which has been made of his services and of the Officers and men of the Portuguese brigade under his command.

I am further commanded by His Royal Highness to beg your Lordship to take the earliest opportunity of assuring General Don Manuel Freyre, that it is with peculiar satisfaction that His Royal Highness has observed the firm and resolute manner in which the Spanish troops under his command repulsed alone the repeated attacks made upon the position which they occupied on the 31st ultimo.

This action cannot fail to reflect lasting honor on the General and the Officers under his command, and extend the military glory of their country.

Field Marshal

BATHURST.

Marquis of Wellington, K.G., &c.'

G. O.

Vera, 1st Nov. 1813,

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the troops employed in the late attack on the enemy's position, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from the Earl of Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined:—

‘ Your Lordship will convey to Major General Hay, and the Officers and privates lately under the command of Sir Thomas Graham, His Royal Highness’s most gracious acceptance of their meritorious services ; and your Lordship will express the satisfaction which His Royal Highness feels that Sir Thomas Graham has concluded his command by an action so worthy of the splendid manner by which he has repeatedly distinguished himself, and more particularly in the course of this campaign.

Your Lordship will convey to Major General Charles Alten, and the Officers and privates under his command, the favorable sense which his Royal Highness entertains of their highly creditable exertions.

While His Royal Highness deeply regrets the great proportionate loss which the Portuguese troops suffered on this and other recent occasions, His Royal Highness cannot but consider it as a proof that the zeal and ardor which have distinguished them from the outset are unabated, and will continue to exalt the military glory of their country.’

G. O.

S. Jean de Luz, 15th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great satisfaction in publishing the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State :—

‘ MY LORD,

War Department, 25th Nov. 1813.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has commanded me again to express that satisfaction which the conspicuous good conduct of Marshal Sir W. Carr Beresford and Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill has called forth on so many preceding occasions ; and although the most brilliant part of the service did not fall to the lot of Lieut. General Sir John Hope and Don Manuel Freyre, yet His Royal Highness has equal reason to be satisfied with the execution of that which was under their direction.

You will communicate to Lieut. Generals the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, Sir William Stewart, Sir John Hamilton, Sir Henry Clinton, and General Giron, and to Major Generals the Hon. Charles Colville, Charles Baron Alten, Mariscal de Campo Don Pablo Murillo, His Royal Highness’s gracious acknowledgment of their distinguished services. I have great pleasure in calling the peculiar attention of His Royal Highness to the good conduct of Major Generals Byng, Lambert, and Anson, in command of brigades.

You will not fail to communicate to the Officers, the non-com-

missioned officers and privates of the several divisions, His Royal Highness's thanks for their valor and exertions on this occasion.

To Marischal do Campo Frederick Le Cor, and Major General Power, commanding the 8th Portuguese brigade, in the 3d division, and to the Portuguese Officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, you will convey that sense of their distinguished exertions which His Royal Highness has had occasion so often to express, in the previous operations of this and the preceding campaign.

Field Marshal

BATHURST.

Marquis of Wellington, K.G.'

G. O.

S. Jean de Luz, 12th Jan. 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's approbation of the conduct of the Generals, Officers, and troops, employed in the late operations, from the 9th to the 13th of December last, as conveyed to his Lordship in a letter from the Earl of Bathurst, an extract of which is subjoined :—

' Your Lordship will convey to Lieut. General Sir John Hope, His Royal Highness's congratulations on the opportunity which has been afforded him of displaying the gallantry, coolness, and judgment which have always distinguished him in service.

' The repeated instances which Lieut. General Sir Rowland Hill has given of his eminent abilities are most gratifying to His Royal Highness; and your Lordship will be pleased to express to the Lieut. General the sense entertained by the Prince Regent of his services.

' Your Lordship will have the goodness to convey to Lieut. General Sir William Stewart, and to the General Officers and other Officers engaged in these memorable actions, His Royal Highness's most gracious thanks for their distinguished conduct.

' You will be pleased likewise to express to Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, and to the General Officers and other Officer of the Portuguese army, the high sense entertained by the Prince Regent of their distinguished gallantry and conduct in this, and, indeed, on every other occasion throughout this brilliant and eventful campaign.'

G. O.

Toulouse, 15th April, 1814.

1. the Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in communicating to the army the following extract of a letter from the Secretary of State :—

‘MY LORD,

War Department, 24th March, 1814.

Your Lordship will, I am sure, not fail to convey to Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, to Lieut. Generals Sir Rowland Hill, Sir John Hope, and to Sir Stapleton Cotton, the sense which His Royal Highness entertains of their merits, and of the zeal and ability with which they have executed the detail of the various operations which you had committed to their charge.

The distinguished bravery evinced by the several divisions under the command of Lieut. Generals the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Henry Clinton, and of Major Generals Charles Baron Alten and Walker, equally entitle them to the approbation of their country and the acknowledgment of His Royal Highness.

You will also express to Lieut. General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, and to the General and other Officers of the 2d division, and of the troops acting under the orders of Sir Rowland Hill, His Royal Highness's entire approbation of their gallant and unremitting exertions.

You will also communicate to the General Officers commanding the Portuguese troops, and to the other Officers and men of the Portuguese army, His Royal Highness's sense of the conduct and valor which the battle of Orthes has afforded them another opportunity of displaying.

*Field Marshal Marquis of
Wellington, K.G., &c.'*

BATHURST.

G. O.

Toulouse, 16th April, 1814.

3. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the conduct of the army in general since the troops have passed the French frontier, and of returning his thanks to the General Officers of the army in particular, and to the Officers, for the attention they have paid to the discipline of the troops.

4. There have been some exceptions certainly, which the Commander of the Forces has been obliged to notice, but they are principally among those whose experience of the evils to be apprehended from allowing the troops to ill-treat and plunder the inhabitants, and from want of attention to the orders of the army, is more limited than that of others.

5. The Commander of the Forces trusts that the Officers of the army are aware of the advantages which have been derived from the good conduct of the troops, and that they will never forget that it is as much their duty towards their own country and the

troops under their command, to prevent them from ill-treating and injuring the people inhabiting the country become the theatre of the operations of the war, as it is to set them the example of courage and conduct, and to lead, animate, and direct them when opposed to the enemy in the field.

G. O.

Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the pleasure to inform the army that he has agreed upon the following convention (*see CONVENTION OF TOULOUSE*), for the suspension of hostilities between the allied armies under his command and the French armies opposed to them, and hostilities are forthwith to be suspended accordingly.

2. Upon congratulating the army upon this prospect of an honorable termination of their labours, the Commander of the Forces avails himself of the opportunity of returning the General Officers, Officers, and troops, his best thanks for their uniform discipline and gallantry in the field, and for their conciliating conduct towards the inhabitants of the country, which, almost in an equal degree with their discipline and gallantry in the field, have produced the fortunate circumstances that now hold forth to the world the prospect of genuine and permanent peace.

3. The Commander of the Forces trusts that they will continue the same good conduct while it may be necessary to detain them in this country, and that they will leave it with a lasting reputation, not less creditable to their gallantry in the field than to their regularity and good conduct in quarters and in camp.

G. O.

Toulouse, 25th April, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces has great pleasure in publishing the following resolutions of the Houses of Lords and Commons, expressing their approbation of the conduct of the General Officers, Officers, and soldiers of the army, in the late battle of Orthes.

[Here follow the Resolutions.]

G. O.

Bordeaux, 14th June, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces, being upon the point of returning to England, again takes this opportunity of congratulating the army upon the recent events which have restored peace to their country and to the world.

2. The share which the British army have had in producing these events, and the high character with which the army will quit this country, must be equally satisfactory to every individual

belonging to it, as they are to the Commander of the Forces ; and he trusts that the troops will continue the same good conduct to the last.

3. The Commander of the Forces once more requests the army to accept his thanks.

4. Although circumstances may alter the relations in which he has stood towards them, so much to his satisfaction, he assures them that he will never cease to feel the warmest interest in their welfare and honor, and that he will be at all times happy to be of any service to those to whose conduct, discipline, and gallantry, their country is so much indebted.

THEATRES.

G. O.

S. Marinha, 25th March, 1811.

3 and 4. (*See OFFICERS.*)

G. O.

Toulouse, 2d May, 1814.

8. In the absence of the Commander of the Forces, Lieut General Sir Rowland Hill finds it necessary to observe that the propriety of gentlemen in the Officers of the army is as necessary to the support of the British character, and to the allied interests, as attention to qualities more appertaining to the duties of the field.

9. The Officers of the army are desired to control their conduct by the rules of propriety belonging to discipline and belonging to England ; and they are not in future to appear on a French stage, which is by no means their proper theatre.

TOBACCO, &c.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 28th Feb. 1811.

1. The exclusive privilege of selling tobacco, snuff, and soap, is vested, by the law of Portugal, in certain contractors, who are bound to sell those articles of the best quality, at certain prices, regulated by their contract.

2. The contractors for the sale of tobacco, snuff, and soap, having called upon the Commander of the Forces for his protection and assistance to enable them to avail themselves of the contract in the cantonments occupied by the troops, he has consented to their request, on condition that they will always have, in the cantonments of the troops, a sufficient quantity of the articles spe-

cified to answer the demand, which shall be sold to the troops at the prices stated in the contract.

3. The Commander of the Forces requests the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, the Commanding and other Officers of regiments, will assist the agents of the contractors in the enjoyment and performance of this contract.

4. The Provost Marshal and the Assistant Provosts with the several divisions are to prevent the sale of the articles specified in the contract in the cantonments of the troops by persons not authorized by the contractors or their agents to sell them, provided, 1st, that the contractors and their agents take care that the supply of the articles is sufficient for the demand of the troops; and, 2dly, that the troops can always purchase them at the rate specified in the contract.

5. If these two conditions are not strictly complied with the Commander of the Forces requests the General and other Officers not only not to protect the contractors, but to encourage dealers of all descriptions to attend the troops with these articles.

TOULOUSE (CONVENTION OF).

G. O.

Toulouse, 21st April, 1814.

4 and 5. (*See CONVENTION OF TOULOUSE.*)

TOWNS.

G. O.

Fuente la Peña, 17th July, 1812.

2. (*When near the enemy.*) During the continuance of the hot weather the Commander of the Forces requests that the troops may be cantoned in a town during the day, if that is practicable, but they must invariably be out of the town at night; and the Staff Officers must make themselves acquainted with all the roads round the town, so as to be able to conduct the troops to any road by which it may be necessary to order them to march without passing through the town.

G. O.

Aldea Seca, 26th July, 1812.

1. When it is possible, it is desirable to get the troops into the towns in the day-time. If that should not be possible, and there should be wood, conveniently situated with regard to water, they

should be placed in the wood. But the Commander of the Forces is most anxious that they should be placed on the high grounds every night, clear of the woods and marshy grounds and rivulets.

2. The Commander of the Forces particularly requests the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades to this subject, as one likely to have great influence on the health of the troops.

TRANSPORT.

G. O.

Freneda, 9th Dec. 1811.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes by the returns which he has lately examined of the means of transport attached to the several divisions, to convey to them supplies, that some are attached to regimental or divisional hospitals; that others are attached to regiments; others posted for the purpose of keeping up the communications of the divisions; all of which distributions diminish the means in the hands of the Commissaries to supply the troops, and are very inconvenient to the service.

2. When it is necessary that the soldiers should be removed to the hospitals, and that the roads are of a description that the spring waggons cannot be used, the mules returning to the magazines for supplies must be employed to carry them to the hospitals which have been stationed on the roads to the magazines with a view to this convenience.

3. A regiment can have no service for mules which is not provided for by the General Orders of the army.

4. (*See COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY.*)

5. Under these circumstances the Commander of the Forces requests that all the mules employed in any manner, except in carrying supplies from the magazines or in the carriage of ammunition, may be returned to those services.

6. If the General Officer commanding a division finds it necessary to order that the means of transport attached to the brigades under his command should be employed in any manner different from that for which they are provided, he is requested to report it.

7. (*See FORAGE.*)

TRANSPORTS.

- G. O. *Celorico, 30th March, 1811.*
 2 and 3. (See BAGGAGE, HEAVY.)
- G. O. *Quinta in front of Elvas, 3d June, 1811.*
 7 to 12. (See BAGGAGE, HEAVY.)
-

VEGETABLES.

- G. O. *Fuente Guinaldo, 10th June, 1812.*
 5. The soldiers must not be allowed to quit their camps or cantonments to plunder vegetables in the gardens and fields: if vegetables are wanted and can be procured, regular parties under Officers must be sent to get them, and the Officer must see that the quantity taken is paid for.
6. The Assistant Provost Marshals attached to divisions must see that the orders of the army on this subject are not disobeyed.
- G. O. *Cuellar, 1st Aug. 1812.*
 3. The followers of the army, the Portuguese women in particular, must be prevented by the Provosts from plundering the gardens and fields of vegetables. The women must be informed that they must obey orders, or they will be turned out of the army.
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VETERAN BATTALION.

- G. O. *Freneda, 17th March, 1813.*
 1. Orders having been received that the non-commissioned officers and soldiers belonging to regiments of infantry of the line, invalidated for garrison duty in Portugal, may be transferred to the 13th Veteran Battalion, which is to be formed at Belem.
2. The Officers, as follow, are to proceed forthwith.
3. The Adjutant General will send to the Commanding Officer of the 13th Veteran Battalion a nominal return of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who are to belong to it, specifying the stations at which they now are, and the regiments and companies to which they have hitherto belonged: he will take these men under his orders, and post them to companies in the usual manner.
4. The Adjutant General will likewise transmit to the several

regiments of infantry of the line a nominal return of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers to be transferred to the 13th Veteran Battalion under this order, specifying the stations at which they are.

5. These men are to be discharged from the strength of the several regiments from the 25th instant inclusive, on which day they are to be taken on the strength of the 13th Veteran Battalion.

6. The accounts of these several soldiers are to be settled and closed to the 24th March inclusive, on which subject the Commanding Officer of the 13th Veteran Battalion will correspond with the Commanding Officers of the several regiments.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

G. O. *Plasencia, 15th July, 1809.*

1. Additional allowance to Veterinary Surgeons. (See FARRIERS OF CAVALRY.)

G. O. *Freneda, 7th Oct. 1811.*

1. Allowances to Veterinary Surgeons. (See FARRIERS OF CAVALRY.)

VINEYARDS.

G. O. *S. Jean de Luz, 18th Dec. 1813.*

Damage to vineyards by mules and other animals. (See CANTONMENTS.)

VISITINGS.

G. O. *Coimbra, 29th May, 1809.*

1 to 4. (See CANTONMENTS.)

VOUCHERS (IRREGULAR).

G. O. *Viseu, 5th April, 1810.*

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the Officers of the army to the General Orders of the 4th May, Nos. 5

and 6 (*see* COMMISSARIAT), and of the 7th of October, Nos. 8, 9, 10, and 11 (*see* REQUISITIONS), and also of the 8th of December, No. 5, 1809 (*see* REQUISITIONS). Their inattention to these orders is the greatest inconvenience to the service, increases the detail of business in the public departments, and renders necessary reference to themselves and to the Commander of the Forces on every article which they receive from the Magistrates of the country upon irregular vouchers: the whole of this might be avoided if the Officers would attend to the orders which have been issued upon this subject.

Irregular receipts and vouchers, given by the following seven Officers, are now before the Commander of the Forces.

It will give the Commander of the Forces much concern to be under the necessity of requiring Officers who give irregular vouchers to the Magistrates of the country to pay for the articles which they have received; but the frequent occurrence of inattention to these orders, which can be obeyed with so much facility, and the extent of the business which so much inattention throws upon all the departments, will render this measure necessary.

WAGGONS (SPRING).

G. O.

Alcobaga, 5th Oct. 1810.

2 and 3. (*See* SPRING WAGGONS.)

WARRANTS.

G. O.

Viseu, 19th Feb. 1810.

2. The warrants signed by the Commander of the Forces are to be countersigned by Captain Bouverie, or Lord Fitzroy Somerset, acting in the absence of the Military Secretary; and either of these Officers will sign the duplicates and triplicates to be lodged with the Commissary General.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 28th Nov. 1810.

2. (*See* MILITARY SECRETARY.)

WAR OFFICE.

G. O.

Fuente Guinaldo, 2d Sept. 1811.

8. The Commander of the Forces has been directed by the Secretary at War to call the attention of the following regiments to his circular letter of the 19th of June, 1810, regarding casualty rolls and other returns.

[Here follows a list of the 29 regiments referred to.]

G. O.

Madrid, 17th Aug. 1812.

7. The Commander of the Forces, in publishing, for the information and guidance of the army, the following letter from the Secretary at War, is concerned to observe that he experiences too frequently the inconvenience from the lamentable inattention of the Officers of the army, not to be sensible of the truth of the observation of the Secretary at War. Officers in all ranks and in all situations are too much in the habit of leaving to their inferiors the performance of the most important duties, without taking the trouble even of superintending their conduct; and the consequence is that all duties are negligently and inaccurately, if at all, performed; and the most serious inconveniences are felt by the service.

‘ MY LORD,

War Office, 15th July, 1812.

So many instances have occurred, in which regimental pay lists and documents have been forwarded to the Superintendent of military accounts with the certificates and affidavits, signed by their respective Officers, although the particulars to which the certificates referred were not inserted in the blank spaces left for that purpose, I have the honor to request that you will intimate to Commanding Officers of corps under your command the necessity of their being particularly attentive in seeing that the certificates and documents alluded to are complete and correct before they affix their signatures to them, apprising them that the section of the Articles of War was expressly framed with a view of impressing upon the minds of Officers the importance of this duty, and of making them aware of the consequence that would attach to the neglect of it.

General

PALMERSTON.

The Earl of Wellington, &c.’

G. O.

Villa Castin, 2d Sept. 1812.

1. The Commander of the Forces draws the attention of the Officers commanding regiments to the following letter from the

Secretary at War, complaining of the delays in transmitting the accounts of the several regiments.

2. The Commander of the Forces knows no reason why the accounts of the regiments should not be settled as regularly by the Paymasters of regiments in this army as by the Paymasters of regiments in England, and he desires they will enforce the regulations on this head.

‘MY LORD,

War Office, 6th Aug. 1812.

The Superintendent of the military accounts having reported that the accounts stated in the inclosed lists have not been transmitted at the proper time, and that no satisfactory reason has been assigned for the delay in sending them, I have received the Prince Regent's commands to desire that your Lordship will call upon the Commanding Officers of the regiments mentioned in the said lists for an immediate explanation of their inattention to His Majesty's regulations, which, as explained in the circular from this department of the 7th of August, 1807, made it the duty of Commanding Officers to see that the public accounts of the corps are sent off at the periods prescribed by the regulations, and in cases where, from particular circumstances, some delay may be unavoidable, to report the cause of such delay, without waiting for any official notice of the accounts not having been received in due time. I have further to request that your Lordship will call upon the Commanding Officers for an explanation of the cause of the delay on the part of the Paymasters in forwarding the accounts above mentioned, and that your Lordship will also be pleased to apprise them that His Royal Highness expects that they will in future enforce due attention to His Majesty's regulations on this subject, so that I might not have occasion to bring before His Royal Highness any similar instance of neglect, either on their part or on the part of Paymasters of regiments.

General

PALMERSTON.

The Earl of Wellington, &c.'

[Here follows a list of 42 regiments referred to.]

G. O.

Freneda, 19th Jan. 1813.

1. Letters on the same subject repeated by the Secretary at War.

[Here follows a list of 34 regiments referred to.]

G. O.

Freneda, 26th Jan. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces refers the Commanding Offi-

cers of regiments to the following letter and list of regiments from the Secretary at War; and he earnestly urges them to attend to His Majesty's orders and regulations, and to see that they are strictly carried into execution by those placed under their command.

[Here follows a list of 31 regiments referred to.]

G. O.

Toulouse, 2d May, 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces is astonished at the continued inattention of the Commanding Officers of regiments to the Paymaster's concerns, the duties of which they know must be performed.

2. The most essential attention of the Commander of a regiment is to make those under him perform their duties; yet the Commander of the Forces is concerned to observe that this part of the responsibility of Commanding Officers has been neglected in twelve different regiments.

[Here follows a letter from the Secretary at War, respecting the non-transmission of Quarterly Pay Lists of 1813.]

WATERING HORSES.

G. O.

Castello Branco, 1st July, 1809.

2. Care to be taken. (See FORAGE.)

G. O.

Jaraicejo, 11th Aug. 1809.

1. The army are desired to attend particularly to the orders relative to the watering their horses, until two hours before or after feeding.

WINE.

G. O.

S. Pedro, 19th May, 1809.

5. It is to be understood by the soldiers that wine forms no part of their ration. It is given them at the pleasure and upon the responsibility of the Commander of the Forces, and must be discontinued when circumstances prevent its being procured.

G. O.

Abrantes, 24th June, 1809.

4. It is to be understood that when two or more days' provisions are issued to the troops they are not to receive, at the same time, two or more days' wine. It has already been frequently ex-

plained in orders that wine forms no part of the soldiers' rations ; it will be delivered to them when it can be procured, and when it cannot they must go without it.

G. O.

Plasencia, 16th July, 1809.

3. When the Commissary General is unable to issue wine to the troops, either on account of the scarcity of the article, or of the difficulty of issuing it, he must not interfere in any manner with the sale of wine where the troops may be quartered or in the neighbourhood. The Provost Marshal and his Assistants will, in that case, take care that order is preserved in the wine houses.

G. O.

Truxillo, 20th Aug. 1809.

6. A ration of spirits will be issued to the troops at Truxillo this day.

G. O.

Merida, 29th Aug. 1809.

1. Surgeons of regiments will apply to the Commissary General to receive an issue of wine for such of their sick as require it.

G. O.

Badajoz, 4th Sept. 1809.

12. Sick not to receive wine unless by directions in writing, given by the Medical Officer. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Pero Negro, 23d Oct. 1810.

15. Convalescents in the depôt at Belem may not have rations of wine. (See HOSPITAL.)

WINE CASKS.

G. O.

Cartaxo, 23d Nov. 1810.

1. The Commander of the Forces requests that the Commanding Officers of regiments will inform the soldiers that the wine casks are a most valuable property to the people of this country, and he desires that they may not be destroyed.

WOMEN, &c.

G. O.

Medellin, 23d Aug. 1809.

1. Officers commanding divisions and brigades will be pleased to take measures to prevent the women and followers of the army buying up the bread which is prepared for the soldiers' rations. This practice, carried on in the irregular manner it is at present,

must ultimately prejudice the soldiers, and prevent the regular supply of bread.

2. The women of the army must be prevented from purchasing bread in the villages within two leagues of the station of any division of the army: when any woman wants to purchase bread, she must ask the Officer of the company to which she belongs for a passport, which must be countersigned by the Commanding Officer of the regiment. Any woman found with bread in her possession, purchased at any place nearer than two leagues, will be deprived of the bread by the Provost or his assistants, as will any woman who goes out of camp to purchase bread without a passport. Women who will have been discovered disobeying this order will not be allowed to receive rations.

G. O.

Badajoz, 1st Oct. 1809.

1. The Commander of the Forces observes that the women of the regiments have come up from Lisbon along with the clothing, to the great inconvenience of the army and to their own detriment; and as they travel on the cars they delay and render uncertain the arrival of the regimental clothing for the troops, and defeat all the arrangements for bringing it up to the army.

2. The Commander of the Forces desires that Colonel Peacocke will prevent the women from leaving Lisbon with the clothing and regimental baggage; and the Officers and non-commissioned officers coming up from Lisbon in charge of clothing are desired to prevent the women from travelling on the carts.

G. O.

Gouveia, 14th Sept. 1810.

1. Regiments and corps will immediately send in to the Adjutant General's office returns of women and children actually present in this country.

‘MY LORD,

War Office, 20th Aug. 1810.

I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that His Majesty has been pleased to direct that the same allowances shall be made to the widows and children of soldiers dying abroad, and sent home in consequence thereof, as are granted to the wives and children of soldiers embarking for foreign service.

To entitle persons to the allowances in question it will be necessary that they should produce certificates from the Commanding Officer of the corps to which their husbands or fathers (as the case may be) died abroad, and that they are therefore sent home.

Lieut. General

PALMERSTON.

Viscount Wellington, K.B.’

G. O.

Freneda, 8th Dec. 1811.

1. The following letter from the Secretary of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief is published for the information of the army :—

‘ MY LORD,

Horse Guards, 5th Nov. 1818.

In order to establish a general system in the issue of provisions to the wives and children of soldiers on foreign stations the Commander in Chief, in concurrence with the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, has been pleased to approve of the following regulations, and to desire that they may be strictly attended to in all issues made to the troops under your command.

i. That rations shall not be issued to women and children of regiments in the field in a greater proportion than six women and their children per troop or company ; and, to women and children in a stationary garrison, in a greater proportion than twelve women and their children of each troop or company.

ii. Women and children of Royal Veteran Battalions are to be victualled to the full number which may be in the regiment.

iii. Widows and orphans of Officers or soldiers are to be victualled until they can obtain a passage home.

iv. No women or children, except the wives and children of non-commissioned officers and privates, shall be entitled to rations, except as aforesaid.

v. The rations for each woman shall be one-half, of each child one-third, of that allowed to a man.

vi. The women and children to be victualled in pursuance of these regulations to be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the corps, and their names to be specially returned to the Commissary.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. TORRENS.

*General**Viscount Wellington, K.B.’*

G. O.

Cuellar, 1st Aug. 1812.

3. (See VEGETABLES.)

*Adjutant General’s Office, Toulouse,
April 26th, 1814.*

‘ SIR,

The embarkation of the British army being one of the first consequences to be expected from the successful campaign, I am desired by the Commander of the Forces to suggest to you the expediency of attempting an arrangement in behalf of the Portuguese and Spanish women, followers of the army, to enable their return to their respective homes.

It is natural that this description of women should not determine on separating from those with whom they have lived till urged to do so, yet timely decision seems to be the only means of avoiding eventual distress.

Although the Field Marshal foresees the necessity of leaving the greater part of the foreign women behind, who with reasonable provision may accompany the Portuguese troops to the rear; yet I am to observe there will be no objection to a few of those, who have proved themselves useful and regular, accompanying the soldiers to whom they are attached, with a view to their being ultimately married: it will appear evident to you, however, that from the unsettled life and habits of followers of the army, such selection should be made with the greatest caution.

I have to beg you will inform me the plan you propose adopting, and the number of women who are to come under this influence; and mention if you conceive that any other general arrangement will answer better than that to which I have alluded.

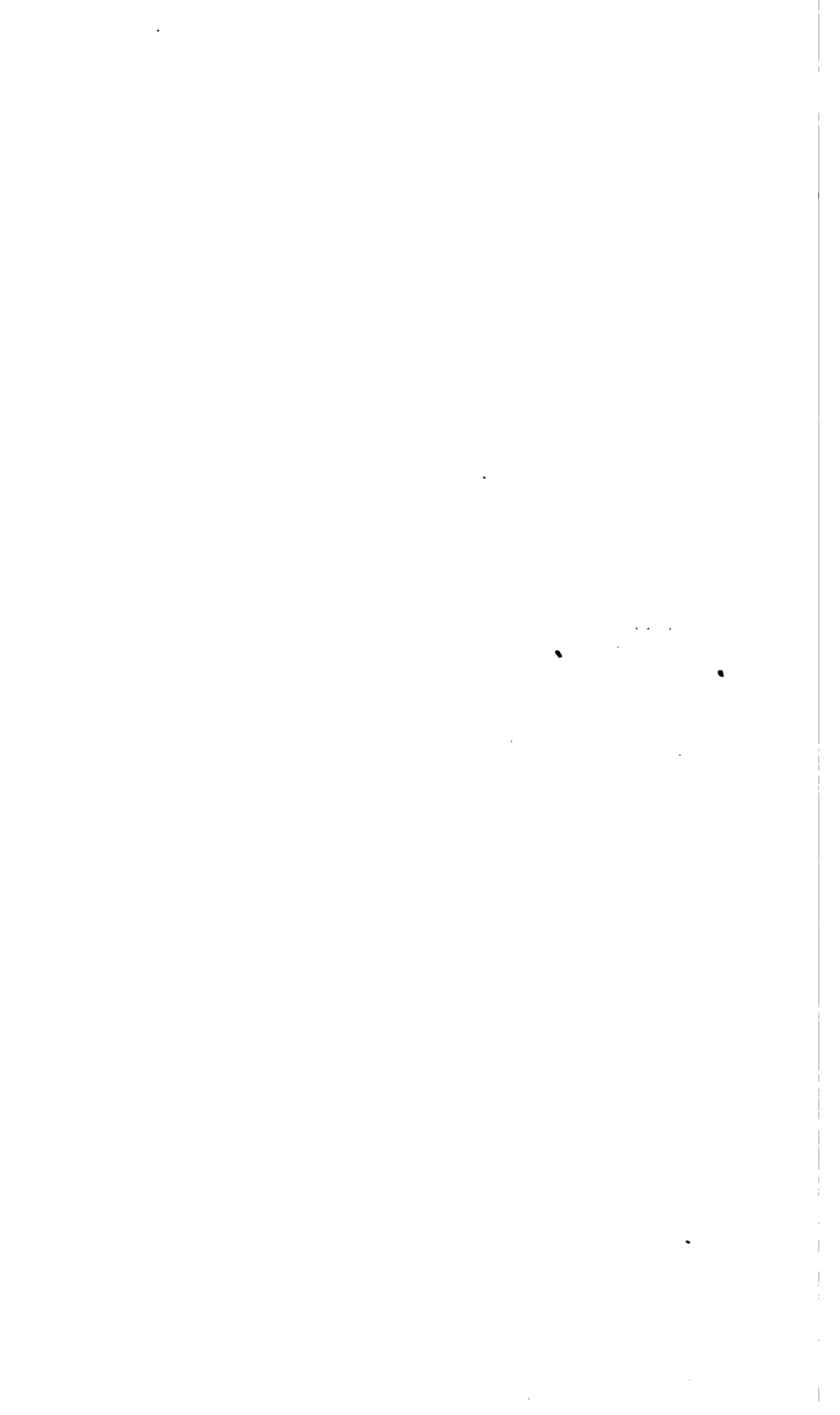
Officers commanding regiments, who have allowed women to follow their corps, with the power to limit that indulgence, should certainly take an interest in providing for their decent departure.

I have the honor to be, &c.

*To the General Officers
Commanding the — Division.*

E. M. PAKENHAM,
Adjutant General.

AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
OF THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.,
&c. &c. &c.
IN PORTUGAL, SPAIN, AND FRANCE,
FROM 1809 TO 1814.



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THE
GENERAL ORDERS

OF

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.,

&c. &c. &c.

IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND IN FRANCE,

FROM

APRIL 11TH TO DECEMBER 31ST,

1815.



G. O.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having appointed Field Marshal the DUKE of WELLINGTON to be Commander of His Majesty's Forces on the continent of Europe, all Reports are in future to be made to His Grace.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 25th April, 1815.

15. The following orders, issued by the late Commanders of the Forces, General Lord Lynedoch, and General His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and by the present Commander of the Forces, are to be considered as standing orders, and are to be obeyed accordingly.

E. BARNES,

Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS.

ACCOMPTS (MILITARY).

- G. O. *Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.*
6 and 7. (See WAR OFFICE.)
- G. O. *Paris, 1st Sept. 1815.*
1 and 2. Explanations not yet sent. (See WAR OFFICE.)
-

ACCOMPTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

- G. O. *Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.*
4. (See COMMISSARIAT.)
-

ADDRESSES.

- G. O. *Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.*
7. General Officers and heads of departments are requested to cause their names to be affixed, in large and legible characters, upon the principal door of their quarters.
- G. O. *Bruxelles, 24th Aug. 1814.*
2. All General and Staff Officers, and Adjutants of corps, at head quarters, will, without loss of time, send their addresses to the Adjutant General's office.
3. All Officers arriving at head quarters will call at the Adjutant General's office, and leave their addresses and reasons for coming.
- G. O. *Bruxelles, 28th March, 1815.*
2. All guards at the gates of towns where there are Commandants are to be provided with their names and addresses.
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ALARM (FALSE).

- G. O. *Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.*
3. Stragglers spreading false alarm. (See STRAGGLERS.)
5. Punishment for spreading false alarm. (See STRAGGLERS.)

ALLOWANCE.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 25th Jan. 1814.

4. Clerks in the Commissariat department are allowed 25*l.* for the purchase of a horse. When stationed at depôts, they will draw forage for one horse. When in the field, or in charge of the Commissariat duties of a brigade of infantry or regiment of cavalry, they are permitted to draw forage for two horses.

G. O.

Groot Zundert, 13th Feb. 1814.

8. Clerks in the Purveyor's department will receive 18*l.* for the purchase of a horse on taking the field, for which they will draw forage. This will be paid by the Commissary General on the application of the Purveyor General, and on the receipt of the person claiming the allowance.

G. O.

*Bruzelles, 18th March, 1815.*3. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

G. O.

*Bruzelles, 19th March, 1815.*2. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

G. O.

*Bruzelles, 22d March, 1815.*2 and 3. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

G. O.

*Bruzelles, 13th April, 1815.*4. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

G. O.

Bruzelles, 30th April, 1815.

4. Allowances for bât horses to Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, Veterinary Surgeons, and Serjeant Saddlers; to Quarter Masters for intrenching tools; and to Captains of troops. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

 AMMUNITION.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

3. The ammunition of soldiers going into general hospital is to be delivered into the store of the Officer commanding the artillery of the brigade or division to which the regiment belongs, with a return of the quantity, which the Officer commanding the artillery will direct his Commissary or Storekeeper to receive. Commanding Officers of regiments are to adopt means for the preservation of the ammunition of soldiers in regimental hospitals.

4. When men are sent to general or detachment hospitals, by any regiment, the Officer commanding must report to the General Officer commanding the brigade whether this order has been obeyed.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 16th Dec. 1813.

1. Commanding Officers of corps are requested to pay the most particular attention to the preservation of the ammunition and flints. The Commander of the Forces takes it for granted that the ammunition is inspected daily, and he desires it to be explained to the men, that they will be charged in the accompts for all ammunition carelessly lost or destroyed, besides incurring the punishment due to so serious a neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. All requisitions for ammunition will be transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant General, without whose counter-signature no issue will be made by the Commanding Officers of artillery attached to brigades or divisions.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments will make a report to the Officers commanding the brigades at the moment they find any ammunition of any man, in the regiment they command, damaged or deficient, in order that a requisition may not be made out at a moment a corps is to march.

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th Jan. 1814.

1. It is to be understood that the stoppage from the soldiers on account of cartridges lost or made away with ought always to have been, and must in future be, 4*d.* for each cartridge, and 1*d.* for each flint.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 7th Oct. 1814.

10. The General Order of the 30th January last directs that 4*d.* shall be the price of each cartridge lost or damaged by neglect: the amount of money, collected on this account, is to be stated always in the weekly states, and carried on from one return to another, until directions are given for its disposal.

11. When regiments return ammunition lost or damaged by neglect, it is expected that they will at the same time state that the money for the same has been stopped.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

2. A register of the arms and accoutrements of men in hospital to be kept by the Purveyor.

5. A report of disobedience of the orders to be made by the Purveyors. (See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT and HOSPITAL, and FORM OF HOSPITAL TICKET, in *Appendix*, Form No. 3.)

ARMY.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

7. The army is to be formed into brigades and divisions.

8 to 22. Lists of the regiments and battalions composing—

Ten brigades of British infantry.

Two brigades of infantry, King's German Legion.

Six brigades of Hanoverian infantry,

and forming the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th divisions of infantry.

35. A brigade of the Royal Artillery, nine-pounders, is attached to each division.

39. The remaining troops and brigades of the Royal Artillery will continue in reserve until otherwise disposed of.

40 to 48. The British and Hanoverian Cavalry are to be brigaded as follows :—

Seven brigades of British and King's German Legion Cavalry.

One brigade of Hanoverian Cavalry.

49. It being desirable to amalgamate the two armies, the Anglo-Hanoverian and that of the Netherlands, in order that the troops which are to act together may be accustomed to each other, and that the whole consolidated force may with facility move in a uniform manner, having one great object in view ;

50. The infantry and artillery, therefore, of the allied armies, will, for the present, be divided into two great corps : the first of which will be under the orders of His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and the second under the command of Lieut. General Lord Hill.

51. The first corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follow, viz., the 1st and 3d divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and the following troops of the Netherlands, viz., the 2d and 3d divisions of the army of the Netherlands, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery, and the division of cavalry of the Netherlands.

52. The second corps will be composed of the troops Anglo-Hanoverian, as follow, viz., the 2d and 4th divisions of infantry, with the artillery attached to them, and Colonel Estorff's brigade of Hanoverian cavalry, with the troops of the Netherlands, as follow, viz., the Indian brigade, and the 1st division, with a battery of foot artillery, and a battery of horse artillery.

53. His Royal Highness Prince Frederick of Orange will command the troops of the Netherlands, in the second corps, under the orders of Lieut. General Lord Hill.

54. The staff of the army of the Netherlands will remain attached to His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and His Royal Highness will have the goodness to make arrangements for attaching to the second corps such Staff Officers as may be necessary.

55. Notwithstanding this amalgamation, everything which regards the discipline of the Officers and soldiers of each nation, the provisioning, clothing, and equipment, the means of transport, &c., will be under the direction of the Officers, military and civil, of each nation. The General commanding each corps d'armée will give orders for all other matters.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.*

22. Six troops of horse artillery are attached to the cavalry, and placed under the direction of Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815.*

2 to 6. Five troops and brigades, in addition, attached to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions of infantry.

ARREST.

G. O. *Paris, 19th Oct. 1815.*

1. Lieut. — of the —, and Lieut. — of the — regts., are to be placed in arrest, wherever they may be found, for having quitted their detachments without leave; in consequence of which conduct the greatest irregularities were committed by the detachments on the road.

ARTIFICERS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.*

10. A return of the artificers in each regiment will be transmitted immediately to the Adjutant General, under the following heads,—Miners, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Wheelrights, Collar Makers, Blacksmiths, Whitesmiths, Butchers, Bakers, &c. The increase or decrease is to be noticed on the back of the monthly return.

ARTIFICERS AND LABORERS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 22d March, 1815.*

11. As much difficulty and inconvenience to the service would

occur in the payment of the several persons employed in the different field-works and fortifications, if it were to be made to every individual, the Commander of the Forces approves that the heads of the several branches of artificers, as well as the sub-foremen of the parties of laborers, shall receive the amount of the pay lists for those immediately under their orders; and that their signature shall be a sufficient voucher to the Commissary General.

ARTILLERY.

G. O. *Tholen, 19th Dec. 1813.*

12. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.*

35. (See ARMY.)

39. (See ARMY.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 23d April, 1815.*

5. The several brigades of artillery, attached to divisions, are to join their several divisions, by route from the Quarter Master General, forthwith, as directed.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.*

22. Six troops of artillery attached to the cavalry. (See ARMY.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 7th June, 1815.*

2 to 6. Five troops and brigades of artillery, in addition, attached to divisions. (See ARMY.)

BAGGAGE.

G. O. *H. M. S. Ulysses, 13th Dec. 1813.*

2. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

G. O. *Oudenbosch, 27th Jan. 1814.*

6. (See HEAD QUARTERS.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 17th March, 1815.*

2. The heavy baggage of the British regiments and King's German Legion will be sent into depôt forthwith to Ostend, and that of the Hanoverian corps to Antwerp: all sick, unable to march, are at the same time to be sent to these places.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 19th March, 1815.*
5 to 10. (See CARRIAGES AND CARTS.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.*
3. The orders have already directed that all baggage belonging to the Officers and soldiers of the army, with the exception of that belonging to General Officers and to heads of departments, shall be carried on horses; and the Commander of the Forces requests that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades will report forthwith to the Adjutant General whether these orders have been obeyed, and provision made accordingly for the several individuals concerned; and, particularly, whether the regimental surgeons have provided themselves with the means of carrying the medical panniers, and the Paymasters with the means of carrying the regimental books.

4. Major Kelly, as Quarter Master General, will be attached to head quarters, and will have the superintendence of the quarters at head quarters, and of the baggage of the army.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.*
5. In order that the baggage of the army may be regulated, the Commander of the Forces requests that the General commanding the cavalry, and the General Officers commanding divisions of infantry, will recommend a steady serjeant to be appointed Assistant Baggage Master to the cavalry, and an Assistant Baggage Master to each division of infantry.

6. The Assistant Baggage Masters will have the same pay and allowances as the Assistant Provost Marshals.

7. It will be the duty of the Assistant Baggage Master to have a regular return of the baggage belonging to the division which is to march under his direction, by regiments, departments, brigades, and divisional staff, specifying how moved, and the name of the driver.

8. To see that every carriage in the division is marked with the name of the individual, or department, or the number of the regiment to which it belongs.

9. To see that the baggage belonging to the division marches in regular order, according to the route which will be given for it from time to time.

10. He will make such returns to the Officer at the head of the baggage department as he may occasionally require.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.*
1 to 4. (See CARRIAGES AND CARTS.)

G. O.

*Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.*1 to 5. (*See BAGGAGE MASTERS.*)

6. The Commander of the Forces has observed the greatest irregularity among the baggage. Private baggage and women are put upon the carts destined to carry tents and hospital stores, and the consequence is that they cannot get on, and they delay everything else. If the Commander of the Forces should observe such a practice again, he will order the private baggage to be burnt, and he will bring the Officer to whom it belongs to a Court Martial for disobedience of orders.

7. The women must not be allowed to get upon the public carts.

8. The Commander of the Forces begs that the divisions will start from their ground at the hour ordered, particularly the cavalry; and that they will march in the order fixed in the route. The baggage must be kept well closed up in the rear of each division or corps, according to the order given upon the subject through the Quarter Master General.

G. O.

Paris, 14th Aug. 1815.

12. The Field Marshal observes, that it is contrary to the orders for the Quarter Master of the — reg. to carry his baggage on a waggon; and he desires the Commanding Officer of the — reg. will take care that this does not happen in future.

BAGGAGE MASTERS.

G. O.

*Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.*5 to 10. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

G. O.

Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.

1 to 5. Five serjeants appointed as assistants to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th divisions.

BARRACKS.

G. O.

*Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.*1 to 10. Rules to be observed in barracks. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

G. O.

*Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.*4 to 7. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 1st March, 1815.

1. The several corps of the army will immediately transmit to the Quarter Master General's office returns for 200 days' bât, baggage, and forage money, for the period commencing on the 1st March, and ending on the 16th of next September.

G. O.

Paris, 16th Sept. 1815.

1. Departments, regiments, and corps, will transmit to the Quarter Master General's office returns for 165 days' forage money, commencing 17th September, 1815.

BÂT HORSES.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 18th March, 1815.

3. Surgeons of regiments are to be allowed 25*l.* to provide themselves with a bât horse, for conveying the field medicine panniers or chests; and they will be held responsible for its efficiency for the purpose granted. Returns to be sent to the Military Secretary.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 19th March, 1815.

1. Staff Surgeons are, in like manner with the Surgeons of regiments, to send in returns for the same to the Military Secretary.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 22d March, 1815.

2. Such Adjutants, Paymasters, and Veterinary Surgeons, as have not already received an allowance for the purchase of bât horses, will be allowed 25*l.* each for the purpose of providing themselves.

3. The same sum will be allowed to cavalry regiments, to provide a horse for the Serjeant Saddler.

4. Pack saddles and panniers will be issued out to the Surgeons of regiments and Staff Surgeons, on their requisitions, certified by the Inspector of Hospitals.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 13th April, 1815.

4. An allowance of 25*l.* is to be given to each Quarter Master of a battalion of infantry, to enable him to carry the intrenching tools. (*See INTRENCHING TOOLS.*)

G. O.

Bruzelles, 30th April, 1815.

4. An allowance of 25*l.* is to be made to a Captain of each troop of British cavalry, and of the cavalry of the Legion, to purchase a bât horse.

5. This bât horse is to carry the camp kettles of the troop, and a proportion of piquet posts and lines, and four scythes, for each troop; for which the Commanding Officers of cavalry are to make a requisition on the Quarter Master General.

6. These bât horses are not to be applied to any private purpose whatever.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

4. Several applications having been made by Commanding Officers for pack saddles and panniers for Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, and Quarter Masters of regiments, it is to be understood that they are only to be granted to Surgeons of regiments and Staff Surgeons; and that the allowance of 25*l.*, which has been authorized to be drawn by the other Officers, is to cover the whole expense of the outfit for which it is granted.

BÂTMEN.

G. O.

Tholen, 20th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces, being desirous to render the army for the field as effective as possible, directs that all soldiers acting as servants to Officers shall always appear in uniform, and carry their arms and accoutrements on the march. The servants of Regimental Officers to be in the ranks on the march; and the Commander of the Forces calls upon the General and other Officers in command strictly to enforce this order.

2. With a view to diminish, as much as possible, requisitions on regiments for soldiers as servants, the Commander of the Forces authorizes any Officer who is entitled, by the usage of the service, to appear mounted and keep a horse, to hire a servant, as bâtman, in lieu of a soldier, for which he will be allowed at the rate of four shillings and sixpence per week and a ration: but it is to be distinctly understood that this allowance is not to be extended to any persons attached to this army, who, by the custom of the service, are not usually entitled to soldiers to wait on them; and that whenever it is drawn an effective soldier is to be thereby restored to the army.

6. The Commander of the Forces strongly recommends to all General Officers of the army to return immediately any bâtmén they may have to their corps, and to direct their Staff to do the same. At all events, no Officer, of any rank, is to employ more

than one soldier of this army to attend upon him, whether he acts as his own personal servant or bătman.

7. Field Officers of regiments are entitled each to a servant and a bătman, and of course to draw the allowance for such when men from the ranks are not employed.

8. It is requested that particular attention may be paid to the form of the account which must be sent in, claiming payment for these bătmen; and the General Officers, heads of departments, and Commanding Officers of regiments, who are to certify these accounts, will not certify them for any Officer who has a servant from the ranks to attend upon him. (*See FORM OF RETURN, in Appendix, Form No. 11.*)

9. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of desiring that all private servants and followers of the army may clearly understand that they are answerable to military law, and subject to military punishment, for any breach of the orders of the army; to which they will be required, so far as they are concerned, to pay the same obedience as the Commander of the Forces will at all times expect from the troops.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

7. It is to be understood that the Commanding Officer of a regiment, and the Field Officers, may have each a bătman besides their servants from the ranks, and one bătman for the Captain and Officers of each company, one for the Paymaster, one for the Surgeon, and one for the Quarter Master.

8. The Officers' servants must always parade and march with their companies.

BEDDING (HOSPITAL).

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

6. A spring waggon allowed to each regiment (*see CARRIAGES and CARTS*) for twelve sets of hospital bedding and the sick.

BILLETS.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

13. The Commandant at Bruxelles is hereby positively forbidden to allow a billet, or the issue of rations, to any Officer or soldier, who may be at Bruxelles, whose name has not been

5. This bât horse is to carry the camp kettles of the troop, and a proportion of piquet posts and lines, and four scythes, for each troop; for which the Commanding Officers of cavalry are to make a requisition on the Quarter Master General.

6. These bât horses are not to be applied to any private purpose whatever.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

4. Several applications having been made by Commanding Officers for pack saddles and panniers for Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, and Quarter Masters of regiments, it is to be understood that they are only to be granted to Surgeons of regiments and Staff Surgeons; and that the allowance of 25*l.*, which has been authorized to be drawn by the other Officers, is to cover the whole expense of the outfit for which it is granted.

BÂTMEN.

G. O.

Tholen, 20th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commander of the Forces, being desirous to render the army for the field as effective as possible, directs that all soldiers acting as servants to Officers shall always appear in uniform, and carry their arms and accoutrements on the march. The servants of Regimental Officers to be in the ranks on the march; and the Commander of the Forces calls upon the General and other Officers in command strictly to enforce this order.

2. With a view to diminish, as much as possible, requisitions on regiments for soldiers as servants, the Commander of the Forces authorizes any Officer who is entitled, by the usage of the service, to appear mounted and keep a horse, to hire a servant, as bâtman, in lieu of a soldier, for which he will be allowed at the rate of four shillings and sixpence per week and a ration: but it is to be distinctly understood that this allowance is not to be extended to any persons attached to this army, who, by the custom of the service, are not usually entitled to soldiers to wait on them; and that whenever it is drawn an effective soldier is to be thereby restored to the army.

6. The Commander of the Forces strongly recommends to all General Officers of the army to return immediately any bâtmén they may have to their corps, and to direct their Staff to do the same. At all events, no Officer, of any rank, is to employ more

than one soldier of this army to attend upon him, whether he acts as his own personal servant or bătman.

7. Field Officers of regiments are entitled each to a servant and a bătman, and of course to draw the allowance for such when men from the ranks are not employed.

8. It is requested that particular attention may be paid to the form of the account which must be sent in, claiming payment for these bătmen; and the General Officers, heads of departments, and Commanding Officers of regiments, who are to certify these accounts, will not certify them for any Officer who has a servant from the ranks to attend upon him. (See FORM OF RETURN, in *Appendix*, Form No. 11.)

9. The Commander of the Forces takes this opportunity of desiring that all private servants and followers of the army may clearly understand that they are answerable to military law, and subject to military punishment, for any breach of the orders of the army; to which they will be required, so far as they are concerned, to pay the same obedience as the Commander of the Forces will at all times expect from the troops.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

7. It is to be understood that the Commanding Officer of a regiment, and the Field Officers, may have each a bătman besides their servants from the ranks, and one bătman for the Captain and Officers of each company, one for the Paymaster, one for the Surgeon, and one for the Quarter Master.

8. The Officers' servants must always parade and march with their companies.

BEDDING (HOSPITAL).

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

6. A spring waggon allowed to each regiment (*see* CARRIAGES and CARTS) for twelve sets of hospital bedding and the sick.

BILLETS.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

13. The Commandant at Bruxelles is hereby positively forbidden to allow a billet, or the issue of rations, to any Officer or soldier, who may be at Bruxelles, whose name has not been

ALLOWANCE.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 25th Jan. 1814.

4. Clerks in the Commissariat department are allowed 25*l.* for the purchase of a horse. When stationed at depôts, they will draw forage for one horse. When in the field, or in charge of the Commissariat duties of a brigade of infantry or regiment of cavalry, they are permitted to draw forage for two horses.

G. O.

Groot Zundert, 13th Feb. 1814.

8. Clerks in the Purveyor's department will receive 18*l.* for the purchase of a horse on taking the field, for which they will draw forage. This will be paid by the Commissary General on the application of the Purveyor General, and on the receipt of the person claiming the allowance.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 18th March, 1815.

3. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 19th March, 1815.

2. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 22d March, 1815.

2 and 3. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

4. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

4. Allowances for bât horses to Surgeons, Paymasters, Adjutants, Veterinary Surgeons, and Serjeant Saddlers; to Quarter Masters for intrenching tools; and to Captains of troops. (See BÂT HORSES.)

AMMUNITION.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

3. The ammunition of soldiers going into general hospital is to be delivered into the store of the Officer commanding the artillery of the brigade or division to which the regiment belongs, with a return of the quantity, which the Officer commanding the artillery will direct his Commissary or Storekeeper to receive. Commanding Officers of regiments are to adopt means for the preservation of the ammunition of soldiers in regimental hospitals.

4. When men are sent to general or detachment hospitals, by any regiment, the Officer commanding must report to the General Officer commanding the brigade whether this order has been obeyed.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 16th Dec. 1813.

1. Commanding Officers of corps are requested to pay the most particular attention to the preservation of the ammunition and flints. The Commander of the Forces takes it for granted that the ammunition is inspected daily, and he desires it to be explained to the men, that they will be charged in the accompts for all ammunition carelessly lost or destroyed, besides incurring the punishment due to so serious a neglect of duty and disobedience of orders. All requisitions for ammunition will be transmitted to the Deputy Adjutant General, without whose counter-signature no issue will be made by the Commanding Officers of artillery attached to brigades or divisions.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

1. The Commanding Officers of regiments will make a report to the Officers commanding the brigades at the moment they find any ammunition of any man, in the regiment they command, damaged or deficient, in order that a requisition may not be made out at a moment a corps is to march.

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th Jan. 1814.

1. It is to be understood that the stoppage from the soldiers on account of cartridges lost or made away with ought always to have been, and must in future be, 4*d.* for each cartridge, and 1*d.* for each flint.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 7th Oct. 1814.

10. The General Order of the 30th January last directs that 4*d.* shall be the price of each cartridge lost or damaged by neglect: the amount of money, collected on this account, is to be stated always in the weekly states, and carried on from one return to another, until directions are given for its disposal.

11. When regiments return ammunition lost or damaged by neglect, it is expected that they will at the same time state that the money for the same has been stopped.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

2. A register of the arms and accoutrements of men in hospital to be kept by the Purveyor.

5. A report of disobedience of the orders to be made by the Purveyors. (See PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT and HOSPITAL, and FORM OF HOSPITAL TICKET, in *Appendix*, Form No. 3.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 19th March, 1815.

5. It is the positive order of the Commander of the Forces, that, pursuant to the practice of the army that served in the Peninsula, no wheel carriages are to be seen in the line of march among the baggage of the several regiments, whether of cavalry or infantry, except such for which special authority may be given, as hereafter specified.

8. General Officers and heads of departments will be allowed, if they prefer it, to have one cart each, provided by themselves, for the conveyance of their baggage; but any cart so employed must on no account be mixed in the line of march with the troops.

9. All carts constantly moving with the army, belonging either to General Officers, or attached to particular departments, such as the commissariat, artillery, &c., must have the name of the General or head of department, or the name and number (if more than one cart) of the department to which attached, distinctly painted on the front of the cart.

10. The attention of General Officers and Commanders of brigades will be particularly directed, when on the march, to the appearance of any carts or wheel conveyances that are not thus distinguished; and they are desired to ascertain, in all cases, the occasion of their being employed.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

6. One spring waggon or other cart will be attached to each battalion of infantry or regiment of cavalry, for the carriage of sick and wounded men, and of the hospital bedding, which will consist of twelve sets: the spring waggon or cart is not to be applied to any other purpose whatever.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d May, 1815.

4. Wheel carriages, according to the following statement, are to be allowed to follow each battalion of the Hanoverian army, and each regiment of Hanoverian Hussars; and no more on any account whatever.

5. Statement of public transport attached to each battalion of Hanoverian infantry:—

One ammunition waggon with six horses.

One baggage waggon with four horses, for regimental purposes.

One hospital waggon with four horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding.

6. Statement of public transport attached to each regiment of Hanoverian Hussars:—

One ammunition waggon with four horses.

One baggage waggon with four horses, for regimental purposes.

One hospital waggon with four horses, for the conveyance of sick and hospital bedding.

One forge cart with two horses.

One sadler's cart with two horses.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 28th May, 1815.*

1. The Commander of the Forces was sorry to observe the number of carriages attending the march of the British troops into Bruxelles, contrary to his orders.

2. He requests General Officers commanding brigades and divisions will see that the orders upon this subject are obeyed.

3. It is much better that the Officers of the army should at once get rid of their useless baggage; as they may depend upon it that, even if the Commander of the Forces were disposed to allow of their being followed by the number of carts which accompanied the troops into Bruxelles this day, they will more frequently find themselves in situations in which wheel carriages cannot reach them than they are aware of; and they will lose the whole.

4. The Commander of the Forces trusts that he shall not have occasion to name, in General Orders, the regiments by which his orders on this subject are disobeyed. (*See TRANSPORT.*)

G. O. *Joncourt, 26th June, 1815.*

6. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

G. O. *Paris, 14th Aug. 1815.*

12. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

CARTRIDGES.

(*See AMMUNITION.*)

CAVALRY.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 15th March, 1815.*

2. Horses returned 'Cast,' in the monthly returns, must be accounted for; that is, how they became so, and by what authority.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.*

40. Brigades of cavalry. (*See ARMY.*)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 28th April, 1815.*

3. Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge is placed on the Staff of the army from the 15th instant.

4. Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge is to command the cavalry of the army.

G. O. *Bruzelles, 30th April, 1815.*

4. An allowance to purchase a bât horse per troop. (*See BÂT HORSES.*)

5. This bât horse to carry the camp kettles of the troop, and a proportion of piquet posts and lines, and four scythes per troop, for which the Commanding Officers of the cavalry are to make a requisition upon the Quarter Master General. (*See ORDERLIES AND LETTERS.*)

G. O. *Bruzelles, 31st May, 1815.*

14. The British cavalry and cavalry of the King's German Legion are to be brigaded as follows:—

[Here follow the 7 brigades.]

22. Six troops of horse artillery attached to cavalry. (*See ARMY.*)

23. Major General Victor Baron Alten is to superintend the duties of the Hanoverian cavalry, under the orders of Lieut. General the Earl of Uxbridge.

G. O. *Malplaquet, 21st June, 1815.*

8. (*See HORSES.*)

(*See ATTACK OF CAVALRY, G. O. 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation, as to Reserves, &c.*)

CERTIFICATES.

G. O. *Bruzelles, 2d Oct. 1814.*

2. The following certificate shall invariably be inserted in the monthly returns of the British troops and King's German Legion, and signed by the Commanding Officers of regiments.

'I certify that the companies have been settled up to the 31st of —, and the balances paid; also, that the Articles of War, the General and other Orders, have been read to the men.'

G. O. *Paris, 18th July, 1815.*

2.

'Sir, *War Office, 25th April, 1814.*

I have the honor to signify to you His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's pleasure, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that in future, whenever an Officer shall prefer a claim in this country, on account of a loss which he may have sustained on

foreign service, he shall (unless he shall have been taken prisoner, and shall come hence instead of returning to the station where he was taken) produce to the Board of Claims a certificate from the General Officer commanding on the station where the loss shall have taken place :—"That no indemnification has been or will be granted under his orders for the loss in question ; and that he is not aware of any objection to the Officer receiving such an allowance for his loss as may, upon investigation, appear to be fair and reasonable."

I am to add, that these, His Royal Highness's orders, are to take effect from the day on which they shall be given out in General Orders by the General Officer commanding the Forces under whom you are serving.

PALMERSTON.

To Officers commanding Regiments.'

CHAMPS ELYSÉES.

G. O.

Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

1. (*See TREES.*)

CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 27th Jan. 1814.

6. (*See HEAD QUARTERS.*)

COLUMN OF MARCH.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 13th Dec. 1813.

1. When the army marches with a view to take up a position, it will move in one or more columns, by one or different roads, or by separate battalions, brigades, or divisions : when it is intended to occupy certain cantonments, in the first case, and when advancing, the reserve artillery and stores will follow the troops ; then the baggage of regiments and individuals, according to the orders in which these corps and individuals stand in column ; and lastly, the artillery and Commissariat stores.

2. When the battalions, and brigades, or divisions, march to take up cantonments, the baggage of each will follow in the order of the column to their respective cantonments. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

4. When circumstances will oblige battalions in the rear of a

column to halt, the head of such column must not be halted without the special orders of the Officer commanding the column, who is to judge of the necessity of halting, according to the length of the interval which will thereby be occasioned; the necessity there appears of closing the column; and the probability that, from the nature of the impediments in the road, the column will soon be halted, and time given to the rear to close up. Upon all occasions the leaders of columns, whether composed of the whole army, or of divisions, will halt once in every hour and a half, for five minutes, or longer, according to the size of the column, to allow the men to fall out; and Commanding Officers of companies will be held responsible that none of these men fall out of the ranks while the column is in movement, or be absent from their companies when it halts, excepting such men as fall sick, and, being consequently unable to keep up, are to be disposed of in the manner which will be hereafter communicated in orders. (*See HOSPITAL, 14th Dec. 1813, No. 1.*)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 7th Oct. 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces directs, in order to preserve the habit of marching, that the troops shall be marched out two or three hours at least, once a week, assembling in brigades, regiments, or otherwise, as circumstances will admit.

2. The men to be in marching order; and although they may be allowed to march with loose files, and at ease, still the Officers are to remain constantly with their divisions, and are to preserve their distance: this is to be occasionally proved by halting and wheeling into line.

5. In column of route the pivots of course are not required to be covered, but during these marches the troops should occasionally be required to enter alignments; and on the caution being given to enter an alignment, or the pivots to cover, the files should touch into their proper flanks.

6. Advance and rear guards are always to be formed according to the strength of the corps.

7. These general outlines are given to convey to the Generals and Officers commanding garrisons and regiments the intention of the Commander of the Forces; but they will be extended and varied according to their discretion and local circumstances.

8. Great attention is requisite to the mode of packing and putting on the knapsacks; and, independent of the marching days, garrisons must be required to parade once a week, in marching order, and the guards to mount so equipped.

9. Regiments will insert in the weekly states, whether they have been or not marched out ; mentioning the days, if the former and the reasons, if the latter.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 24th March, 1815.*

2. When corps or detachments are ordered to march they will acknowledge the receipt of such order immediately, directed to the Quarter Master General, and they will also report their arrival to the place to which they may have been directed to proceed.

G. O. *Joncourt, 25th June, 1815.*

8. (*See BAGGAGE.*)

G. O. *Nesle, 27th June, 1815.*

1. The Officers commanding companies are held responsible that the soldiers do not fall out on the march. It is scandalous to see the number that straggle from many of the regiments of the army, solely for the sake of plunder.

COMMAND (TEMPORARY).

G. O. *Bruxelles, 11th Sept. 1814.*

1. Officers who succeed to the temporary command of a brigade will be entitled to receive additional pay, if notified in General Orders ; and will be returned with the Staff of the army by the Quarter Master General, and not by regimental Paymasters.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 21st Sept. 1814.*

1. Officers on whom temporary commands devolve are not to resign to the next Officer in succession their own proper commands without the sanction of the Commander of the Forces.

COMMANDANTS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 4th Feb. 1815.*

5. His Royal Highness the Sovereign Prince having appointed Commandants to several towns in the Low Countries, they are to be respected accordingly ; and the Generals or other Officers, commanding in these towns, are hereby directed to give them every countenance and support in the discharge of their duties, which are principally as follow :—

i. They are particularly charged with the military police ;

therefore all guards are to have orders to afford them, or the Staff Officers acting under their orders, any assistance they may require for the purpose of apprehending disorderly soldiers, clearing the cabarets at the appointed hour at night, or for any other purpose connected with the preservation of order and tranquillity.

ii. It is their duty to report to the Officer commanding any irregularity they may observe, either on the part of guards or sentries.

iii. When there is no Engineer Officer present, they have the particular charge of the fortifications, and will report any injury done to them, that steps may be taken to prevent a continuance thereof.

iv. They are to take care that the utmost cleanliness is preserved in all parts of the works and town, as far as the military are concerned in keeping them clean.

v. All complaints from the inhabitants are to be made to the Commandant, who is to make immediate inquiry into them, and report to the Officer commanding.

vi. Officers commanding corps in towns where there are Commandants are particularly referred to the following articles, 32, 33, 34, 35, 59, 62, of the Sovereign Prince's Regulations for the quartering and lodging of troops, established by virtue of His Royal Highness's arrêt of the 26th June, 1814, which regulations are in possession of the regiments.

vii. Officers commanding in towns will establish such regulations as they may deem necessary for the military police thereof, and will communicate to the Commandant such parts as it will be their particular duty to see carried into effect.

viii. Nothing in these orders is to effect the duties of the Commandants at Bruxelles, Ostend, and the citadel of Antwerp.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 28th March, 1815.

2. All guards at the gates of towns, where there are Commandants, are to be provided with their names and addresses.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

12 and 13. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Neuilly, 6th July, 1815.

11. Officers on their arrival at a military station will invariably report themselves to the Commandant.

COMMISSARIAT.

G. O.

Tholen, 19th Dec. 1813.

1. To prevent complaints being made to the Commander of the Forces of the irregularity of the delivery of articles from the Commissariat, the following rules are to be observed on the subject:—

2. When articles are delivered from the General Store, the Commissary General must, if possible, and whilst it is necessary, have two or more stores for the delivery of such articles, *viz.*, forage, corn, wood, meat, bread, and wine or spirits.

3. He must signify to the Assistant Commissaries of brigades and regiments at which store, and where situated, the troops in the brigade and regiment will receive their supplies; and in what order by brigades; and at what hour the supplies will be delivered to the troops of each brigade or regiment at such store.

4. In general it is better the troops of each brigade or regiment should receive their supplies at the brigade or regimental stores.

5. Whenever there is an order for the troops to march on the following day, the Commissary attached to those troops is to issue to them one day's meat, which is to be cooked that night for the following day; so that the troops on their arrival at the new ground, having carried their provisions for the day, will be sure to have them.

6. When the army will halt, the delivery at the Commissariat stores must commence at daylight, and be continued without interruption, till the whole of the troops who receive their supplies at such stores shall have received them. The soldiers of each brigade or regiment will attend to receive the supplies at the hour appointed for them precisely, and not before.

7. The meat for the troops must invariably be delivered from a brigade or regimental store; and should be killed on the preceding night, or at daylight in the morning, when the army halts.

8. When the army marches, the Deputy Commissary General should notify as soon as possible to the Assistant Commissaries of brigades and regiments, where the store of each article of supply for the troops will be for each brigade or regiment: the delivery on marching days must commence as soon as possible after the troops reach the ground.

9. It is obvious, however, that on marching days it is still more important than it is on halting days, that the delivery should be made from a brigade or regimental, rather than from a general store.

10. The Assistant Commissaries, with regiments or brigades, must not be changed unless notified in General Orders.

11. The Assistant Commissaries, with brigades and regiments, must take care to obtain copies of all General Orders from the Brigade Majors or Adjutants, respectively. The Deputy Commissary General is responsible that all other Officers of the department, not attached to brigades or regiments, have copies of the General Orders.

12. When a brigade of artillery, not having a Commissary attached to it, will be detached with a brigade of infantry, the Officer commanding must give directions to the Commissary of the brigade, to provide the artillerymen, drivers, and horses with provisions and forage.

13. The army must not take forage for themselves, but must get it from the Commissary General, according to the usual mode ; by sending in returns of the number of animals for which forage is required, and receiving from him the regular rations.

14. In case any Officer or non-commissioned officer should have occasion to make a requisition and sign a receipt for any article of supply, delivered by any of the Magistrates of the country, the requisition and receipt must be made out according to the form always to be procured in print from any of the Commissaries.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 25th Jan. 1814.

4. Allowance for a horse for Commissariat clerks. (See ALLOWANCE.)

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th March, 1814.

1. Articles supplied by Commissariat, stoppages how to be made. (See STOPPAGES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 25th Aug. 1814.

10. Commissariat Officers only to press carriages. (See CARRIAGES and CARTS.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 23d April, 1815.

7. The following distribution has been made in the Commissariat Staff, and are attached to the various corps, divisions, brigades of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, British and Hanoverian.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1814.

4. The following is a list of Officers and others of the Accountant General's department of the Commissariat attached to the army.

G. O.

Le Cateau, 23d June, 1815.

1. Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General — is removed from the Commissariat, for quitting the 3d division, to which he was attached, without leave, during the important operations recently carried on.

2. The Commander of the Forces gives notice, that he will dismiss forthwith from the service any Commissary, or any Officer of the civil departments of the army, who quits his station without leave.

G. O.

Le Cateau, 24th June, 1815.

2. (See DISMISSED THE SERVICE.)

G. O.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

6 and 7. (See REQUISITIONS.)

G. O.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

8 and 9. (See RATIONS.)

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

3. The Commissary General will post to the Army of Occupation that part of his department respecting which he has orders; and will order the remainder to England, either with the troops or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Aug. 1815.

1. Lieutenant Colonel Sir G. Scovell, having received orders on the 10th of June last, to take charge of the communications of the army, he is to draw pay for two clerks, to be kept at the Post Office at head quarters, one at two shillings per diem, the other at one shilling and sixpence. (See LETTERS, and FORM OF LETTER RETURN, in *Appendix*, Form No. 8.)

COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOMPTS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

11. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased to direct that the duties and authority vested in Comptrollers of Army Accompts should be exercised upon the spot with armies of considerable magnitude.

12. The Honorable John Erskine, and Anthony Rosenhagen, Esq., Comptrollers of Army Accompts, have in consequence joined the army.

13. The following Officers and Clerks have been appointed to this department :

Chief Inspector, ——.
 Sub-Inspector, ——.
 Principal Examiner, ——.
 Two Examiners, —, —.
 Three superior Clerks, —, —, —.
 Three inferior Clerks, —, —, —.
 Private Secretary to Mr. Erskine, —.
 Private Secretary to Mr. Rosenhagen, —.
 Office Keeper, —.

14. The Comptrollers are to be considered in all respects as Commissaries General. The Inspectors as Deputy Commissaries General.

15. The Principal Examiner, and Private Secretary to the first Comptroller, as Assistant Commissaries General. The Examiners, and Private Secretary to the second Comptroller, as Deputy Assistant Commissaries General. The Clerks as Clerks of other departments.

16. Allowance of forage money is throughout excepted.

17. All Accomptants (those of the Commissariat excepted) are to render their accompts to the Comptroller, in the same manner as they have hitherto done to the Commissary of Accompts.

18. The proper Officers of each department are to transmit to the Comptroller of Army Accompts the monthly estimates of their respective pecuniary demands.

19. The warrants for the regular pay and allowances of the Staff and regiments are in future to be granted by the Comptroller of Army Accompts.

20. The regimental estimates for pay, hitherto transmitted to the Commander of the Forces, are in future to be transmitted to the Comptroller of Army Accompts.

22. The Adjutant, and Quarter Master General, and all other Staff Officers, are directed to afford the Comptroller of Army Accompts such information as they may require, in order to enable them to perform the duties with which they are entrusted.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

1. All Officers who have been hitherto in the habit of transmitting to the Military Secretary, for the warrant of the Commander of the Forces, their contingent accompts, certificates of glandered horses, horses shot in action, and claims for allowances

provided by His Majesty's regulations, will in future send all such accompts in duplicate to the Comptrollers of Army Accompts, head quarters.

2. Regimental Paymasters, on filling up the printed forms of estimates of pay, are desired to attend to the following particulars :

i. They are invariably to fill up the article specifying the amount of ascertained casualties ; if no casualties have occurred, they will insert the word ' none.'

ii. In the article stating the amount to be added to, or deducted from, the total amount of the estimate, they are to state the amount of any public money in their hands ; and in the column of remarks, they are to explain how the same has arisen.

iii. They are to state the names of all Officers opposite to their regimental rank, adding their Brevet rank, if any, after the name.

iv. They are to state the amount to be deducted from the pay of Officers for the property tax.

G. O.

Paris, 15th July, 1815.

1. The Comptrollers of Army Accompts have orders not to grant warrants under the General Orders of the 10th June, 1815, No. 1, on certificates for glandered horses, unless it shall appear that all the regulations in regard to those horses have been obeyed ; or for horses shot in action, unless the superior Officer of the Officer making the claim shall certify its justice.

CONTINGENT ACCOMPTS.

G. O.

Paris, 15th July, 1815.

The Contingent Accompts of all Officers must be sent to the Military Secretary of the Commander of the Forces.

CONTRABAND.

G. O.

Paris, 28th July, 1815.

(See PARIS.)

CONVENTION OF PARIS.

G. O.

Goness, 4th July, 1815.

1. (See PARIS.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 11th Feb. 1815.

1. All General Regimental Courts Martial are to be trans-

mitted to the Adjutant General, to be laid before the Commander of the Forces, and are to be returned to the Adjutant General after they have been acted upon.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 16th March, 1815.

4. Commanding Officers of regiments, in returning the proceedings of General Regimental Courts Martial to the Adjutant General, will report whether the whole, or what part of the sentences awarded, have been carried into execution.

(See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.)

DAILY STATES.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th May, 1815.

1. (See STATES.)

DESSERTERS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 5th Sept. 1814.

1. In order, as far as may be practicable, to prevent disputes arising respecting deserters, the Commander of the Forces has caused the following arrangement to be entered into with the government of the United Netherlands; and he directs that it may be strictly observed by the troops under his command.

Article 1. All deserters at present serving in any corps, whether English, Dutch, German, or Belgic, shall continue to serve in that corps, and cannot be claimed by the corps from which they deserted.

Article 2. Any soldier who, from the date hereof, shall desert from any of the above corps, and enter into another, shall be liable to be claimed, and shall accordingly be given up to the corps from which he shall have deserted.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 27th Feb. 1815.

2. The subsistence of the British soldiers, brought in as deserters to any British post, is to be paid to the person bringing them in, at the rate of nine-pence per day, from the date of their apprehension to the period of their being given up to a military station: this is to be paid by such regiment as the Officer commanding at the station shall direct; and be charged by the Paymaster against the corps to which the deserter may belong.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th March, 1815.

1. When deserters from the cavalry regiments take their horses with them the circumstance is to be mentioned in the return of the deserter, giving at the same time a full description of the horse.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

G. O.

Le Cateau, 23d June, 1815.

1 and 2. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O.

Le Cateau, 24th June, 1815.

2. Mr. Deputy Assistant Commissary General — is dismissed from the service, for having been absent from his duty from the 16th to 21st inst.; and afterward from that day to this.

DISTANCES.

G. O.

Paris, 18th Sept. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the mounted Officers of the several regiments may be practised to take up ground, in order to make it certain that they can do so with precision.

2. He likewise begs that the several regiments may be practised to march at quarter distances, the Officers being obliged to keep their distances exactly.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

G. O.

Paris, 28th July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Officers of the army, when they appear in the city of Paris with any part of their regimental dress, may be properly dressed, and with their side-arms.

DRIVERS (NATIVE).

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th March, 1815.

6. The rate of pay of peasants employed as native drivers. (*See TRANSPORT.*)

DUCATS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.

11. The balances of pay will be received by the Paymasters in Dutch ducats, at the rate of 11 francs, 40 centimes, or 9s. 6d. each.

DUTIES.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 17th Sept. 1814.

1. Duties to be carried on in due form. (See GARRISONS.)
-

ENGINEERS (ROYAL).

G. O.

Bruzelles, 28th Dec. 1814.

1. Officers of the Royal Engineers will continue to draw rations for their effective horses, in the proportion granted to cavalry Officers.

G. O.

Le Cateau, 24th June, 1815.

1. The under-mentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are attached to the corps and divisions of the army as follow :—

1st corps . . .	Major	—	
2d corps . . .	Capt.	—	
1st division . . .	Capt.	—	and his brigade.
2d „ . . .	Capt.	—	„
3d „ . . .	Capt.	—	„
4th „ . . .	Capt.	—	„
5th „ . . .	Major	—	„
6th „ . . .	Capt.	—	„
Pontoon Train .	Major	—	
Engineer's Park .	Capt.	—	

ENLISTMENT.

G. O.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

1. Warrant to enlist and attest to the Deputy Judge Advocate. (See JUDGE ADVOCATE.)
-

EQUIPMENT (FIELD).

G. O.

Calmhout, 24th March, 1814.

1. Regiments will in future send in monthly returns of field equipment, according to the form which will be given them by the Officer of the Quarter Master General's Staff attached to
 These returns are to be made out in duplicate, and
 Assistant Quarter Master General of the division, on
 of every month, who will transmit one copy of each
 the Quarter Master General, and retain the other in his

own possession, to compare with those of the next month. The field equipment returns are to be made out for the effective number of non-commissioned officers, drummers, and privates present with the regiment, only, Officers not included.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 13th May, 1815.

1. The charge of the field equipment and all other stores (with the exception of provisions and forage), which were formerly under the care of the Commissariat, will in future be undertaken by the Storekeeper General's department.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1815.

1. The prices to be charged against the troops for the under-mentioned articles of equipment are fixed at the following rates:—

	£.	s.	d.	
Camp-kettle bag	0	0	7	each
Spade	0	3	0	„
Shovel	0	3	0	„
Pick-axe	0	3	0	„
Pack saddle with baggage straps .	4	3	0	„

(See Forms of FIELD EQUIPMENT, *Appendix*, Forms Nos. 6 and 7.)

ESTIMATES.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 10th June, 1815.

2. Regimental Paymasters to attend to filling up estimates.
(See COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOMPTS.)

EXERCISE.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 9th May, 1815.

4. (See INFANTRY.)

G. O.

Paris, 18th Sept. 1815.

1 and 2. (See DISTANCES.)

EXPLANATION.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1815.

1 and 2. Explanations required by Secretary at War not made.
(See QUARTERLY PAY LISTS.)

FIRING.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

11. The Commander of the Forces desires that the soldiers will not fire off their pieces in camp or quarters; any man guilty of a practice so contrary to every rule of discipline or regularity shall be punished for disobedience of orders.

FLANNEL.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th Oct. 1814.

2. Officers commanding regiments will be good enough to take care that such men as wear flannel shirts or waistcoats have at least two changes, otherwise the men must of necessity be subject to one, and most probably to two evils, viz.—

i. The dangerous vicissitude from heat to cold, in throwing off the flannel shirt or waistcoat for the purpose of being washed.

ii. The great probability of its being worn much longer than cleanliness demands.

3. Too much attention cannot be paid to these points, as well as that the flannel waistcoats or shirts are regularly worn by such men as are in the habit of using them.

FOLLOWERS OF THE ARMY.

G. O.

Tholen, 20th Dec. 1813.

9. (*See BÂTMEN.*)

FORAGE.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.

11. The rations of forage for the horses of the Staff, cavalry, artillery, and Commissariat, are fixed at ten pounds of oats and twelve pounds of hay: when circumstances will admit, six pounds of straw will form part of the ration for the horses of the staff.

G. O.

Tholen, 19th Dec. 1813.

13. The army must not take forage for themselves, but must get it from the Commissary General, according to the usual mode, by sending returns of the number of animals for whom forage is required, and receiving from him the regular rations.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 25th Aug. 1814.

10. The Commissariat Officers alone are authorized to press carriages, and they are directed to provide the necessary means for the conveyance of forage : if they fail in this, the cavalry must convey the forage on their horses, according to the practice of war.

G. O.

*Bruxelles, 22d April, 1815.*1. (*See HORSES.*)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

1. In future if the army should not be marching, and the magazine should not be at a greater distance than six miles from the station of the troops, the horses are to be sent to the magazine to fetch the forage, instead of waggons being required to transport it for them.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Aug. 1815.

6. As the Commissary General has it in his power to make regular issues of forage to the troops, the mode of taking green forage on the ground is positively forbidden. The Field Marshal begs Lord Hill will order guards upon the bridges and fords over the Seine, in the neighbourhood of the camp, to stop the foragers : and Lieut. Colonel Sir G. Scovell must order patrols from the Staff corps to take up any men who may go out for forage, who must be punished.

7. The safeguards must likewise receive orders to protect the corn from the depredations of the foragers of the army.

G. O.

Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

2. Notwithstanding the orders which have been given on the subject, some of the cavalry of the army under the command of the Field Marshal have been foraging in the village of Belleville, the cantonment of the Russian troops.

3. The Field Marshal again forbids this practice ; and he holds the Commanding Officers of regiments responsible for a disobedience of his orders.

FORGE WAGGONS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 20th May, 1815.

3. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has been pleased to direct that in future forge waggons shall be supplied to the regiments of cavalry in the proportion of one waggon, four horses, and two drivers for each squadron, by the Royal Waggon corps under the direction of the Quarter Master General.

4. The Officers commanding regiments of cavalry are accordingly to make application to the Quarter Master General for forge waggons in the above proportion.

FORTIFICATIONS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 21st Dec. 1814.

4. The Commander of the Forces directs that every precaution may be taken to preserve the works and defences of the different towns; and that no materials shall be carried from them without his sanction.

FRANCE.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

6. As the army is about to enter the French territory the Field Marshal desires it to be understood by the troops of the several nations composing the army which he has the honor to command, that their Sovereigns are in alliance with the King of France, and that France must therefore be considered as a friendly country.

7. No article is to be taken from any individual by any Officer or soldier without payment for the same. The Commissaries of the army will supply the troops with all that they require in the usual manner; and no requisition is to be made direct on the country, or its magistrates, by any Officer or soldier.

8. The Commissaries will receive directions either from the Field Marshal or from the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations (if these troops should not be supplied with provisions by the British Commissariat) to make such requisitions as may be necessary for the supply of the troops, for which they will give the usual voucher and receipt; and they will understand that they will be responsible to issue and account for what they will thus receive from the country in France, in the same manner as they would if they purchased supplies for the troops in their own countries respectively.

FRONTIER.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 27th Oct. 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces calls the attention of the troops quartered on the frontier to a circumstance which has recently occurred when two Officers were made prisoners for infringing on the French territory. He is willing to believe that this proceeded from misunderstanding: yet Officers will recollect that such conduct betrays ignorance of their duty when serving on the frontier, and is liable to give rise to troublesome disputes calculated to destroy the harmony subsisting between friendly powers.

2. They will also remember that as the troops on the frontier excite the particular attention of the civil and military authorities opposite to them, it therefore becomes the Officers of each nation to be the more circumspect.

3. The Commander of the Forces directs that no Officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person serving in the army, shall be permitted to pass the frontier without his special authority.

4. He also commands that the French boundary shall be held most sacred, and that it shall not, under any pretence whatever be infringed; and it is to be hoped, should, unfortunately, any circumstance occur on the frontier which may give rise to discussion or dispute, that the conduct of the Officers of this army will be marked with the greatest moderation, at the same time preserving every proper degree of dignity and firmness.

GARRISONS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 17th Sept. 1814.

1. The Commander of the Forces trusts that in all the garrisons the duties are carried on in due form, and the guards assembled and mounted with regularity.

2. He directs that eleven o'clock may be the hour for mounting the guards, and the garrison parades throughout the command.

3. In situations where a convenient place cannot be obtained for the assembly of the whole garrison, a proportion only will be directed to parade, and march past with the guards.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL (OFFICERS.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

23. At a General Court Martial, whereof Colonel Charles Du Plat was President, Lieut. —, of the — reg., was arraigned upon the following charge:—

‘For neglect of duty when in command of a detachment on its route from Ostende to Oudenarde, by leaving, or absenting himself from the same detachment, when at or near Gand, on or about the morning of the 21st of April last, thereby impeding the public service, and causing great irregularity on the march of the said detachment, the charge of which devolving on Corporal —, of the — reg., was moved to Bruxelles instead of the proper place of its destination.’ The Court are of opinion that he is guilty of the charge; and do, in consideration of all the circumstances attending his short absence, and the anxious endeavours made

use of by Lieut. —, to rectify his error, sentence the prisoner, Lieut. —, to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander of the Forces may think proper: which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

24. The Commander of the Forces is concerned that his sense of duty obliges him to bring Lieut. — to trial, before a General Court Martial, for the neglect of which he has been found guilty, and for which he is now to receive a reprimand.

25. The Commander of the Forces wishes to impress upon the minds of the Officers of the army, that the most minute parts of their duty are not trifles; and that the omission to perform any of them must be attended by the most serious public inconveniences and even misfortunes.

26. Lieut. —, having charge of a party of troops, ought not to have quitted it on any account, and ought not to have delegated to a corporal a trust reposed in him.

27. He is hereby reprimanded, and is to be released from his arrest, and to return to his duty with his regiment.

G. O. .

Paris, 14th Aug. 1815.

1. The following letters are published for general information. (See also GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, PRIVATES, No. 3, *Paris, 19th Oct. 1815.*)

3.

‘MY LORD DUKE,

Horse Guards, 19th June, 1815.

The Judge Advocate General, having submitted to the Commander in Chief the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held for the trial of Captain —, of the — reg., together with his report thereon, of which I herewith enclose a copy, and likewise a letter from your Grace, dated the 1st instant, His Royal Highness directs me to express to your Grace his regret that the award of the Court was not framed in terms more decisively declaratory of the perfect acquittal of Captain —, grounded on the circumstances which demanded his interference, which unfortunately occasioned the infliction of the wound on Private J — R —, of the — reg.

In reading over the proceedings, the Commander in Chief observes that certain men belonging to the detachment under Captain —’s command presumed to declare that they should not obey him or any other Officer, except those of the regiment to which they immediately belonged. His Royal Highness cannot but consider this a very great aggravation of the crime of which they are guilty, and one for which they should be brought to

trial: nor can he suppose that any soldier can be so ignorant of his duty as to imagine that it is not equally incumbent on him to obey the order of any Officer under whose command he may be placed, to whatever regiment the Officer may belong. If, however, your Grace should be of opinion that such an idea is entertained by any part of the troops under your command, His Royal Highness recommends the issue of a General Order, explicitly and decidedly against so erroneous and so dangerous a principle.

H. CALVERT, A. G.

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c. &c.

4. *Downing Street, 6th June, 1813.*

The Judge Advocate General has the honor of transmitting to the Adjutant General a letter from the Duke of Wellington, together with the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held for the trial of Captain —, of the — reg., to which he refers.

The Judge Advocate General imagines that the observations of His Grace, relative to the difficult situation in which Captain — was placed, were in consequence of an idea which appears to have prevailed in some of the detachment under his command, that they were not bound to obey him or any other Officer not belonging to the regiment to which each was individually attached, and which reduced Captain — to the necessity of using violent means to control the man whom he unfortunately wounded. The Judge Advocate General here wishes to remark, that the judgment of the Court is worded to the disadvantage of Captain —, though it is clear that the Court had no intention of leaving any such impression. The Court have found Captain — guilty of an act which they properly think justified by the emergency of the case: if, instead of using that term, which implies an offence, they had found the fact, and justified it, their sentence would have better expressed their real meaning; and Captain — would have been relieved from every imputation of military offence, both literally and substantially, which he appears to have fully merited.

The Judge Advocate General would further suggest, whether it might not be expedient, that some order should be issued (if not from the Horse Guards, at least from authority in the Netherlands), that every individual in a detachment is under the command of the senior Officer of such detachment, of whatever regiment he happens to belong to.

To the Adjutant General,

Horse Guards.

5. Captain — is to be released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., was President, Lieut. —, of the —, was arraigned,—

i. For neglect of duty as an Officer, and in breach of the standing orders of the Royal Waggon Train, for making use of the horses of the troop in which he has a command, by riding and driving, and permitting and suffering the said troop horses to be ridden and driven by himself and his servants, between the 15th day of October and 23d day of October, 1815, at Drancy, near Paris.

ii. For neglect of duty, as an Officer, in frequently absenting himself from the stable duty of the troop, on or about the time and at the place above mentioned.

iii. For conduct unbecoming an Officer, in making use of intimidating language to Corporal — and other non-commissioned officers of the corps, on their representing to him that they should be under the necessity of reporting the improper use so made of the said troop horses by himself and his servants.

The Court are of opinion that Lieut. — is guilty of the first part of the first charge; but with respect to the second part of the said charge, viz., ‘permitting and suffering his servants to ride and drive the troop horses,’ the Court are of opinion that there has not been sufficient evidence to substantiate this part of the charge, and do therefore acquit him of so much of the said charge. The Court are of opinion that Lieut. — is guilty of the second charge. The Court are of opinion that Lieut. — is not guilty of the third charge.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the first part of the first charge and the whole of the second, do sentence him to be ‘publicly reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall be pleased to direct.’

2. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The Field Marshal felt the greatest displeasure, upon the perusal of the General Court Martial on Lieut. —, of the —, on account of the gross inattention which it appears he has shown to his duty, and of his disobedience of the orders of the corps to which he belongs, and of his Commanding Officer.

4. He is hereby reprimanded and warned to be more attentive in future.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL (PRIVATEs).

G. O.

Paris, 19th Oct. 1815.

3. At a General Court Martial, whereof Lieutenant General Sir Henry Clinton, G.C.B., was President, Private J— R—, of the — reg., was arraigned, (*see* GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS, *Paris, 14th Aug., 1815*).

i. For beginning a mutiny in a detachment of His Majesty's forces on foreign service at Sass, in Flanders, on or about the 14th of April, 1815.

ii. For mutiny in using violence against Captain —, of the — reg., in command of a detachment of His Majesty's forces at Sass, in Flanders, on or about the day above mentioned.

iii. For mutiny in disobeying the lawful commands of Captain —, his superior Officer, at the time and place above mentioned.

The Court find the prisoner, Private J— R—, of the — reg., guilty of the said several charges exhibited against him; and do therefore sentence him to be shot to death, at such time and place as the Commander of the Forces shall direct and appoint.

4. Which opinion and sentence has been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

5. The sentence of the General Court Martial on Private J— R—, of the — reg., is to be carried into execution on Monday, the 23d instant, under the direction of the Assistant Provost Marshal attached to the 2d division of infantry, and in presence of that division, to be paraded for that purpose.

6. The proceedings and sentence of the above General Court Martial are to be read at the head of every regiment in this army.

G O.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

12. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., was President, Private —, of the Royal Artillery Drivers, was arraigned,—

i. For mutiny in disobeying the lawful commands of Lieut. —, of the Royal Artillery, and of Lieut. —, of the Royal Artillery, his superior Officers at St. Denis, on or about the 19th day of September, 1815.

ii. For mutiny in striking Lieut. —, of the Royal Artillery, his superior Officer, being in the execution of his office at the time and place above mentioned.

The Court are of opinion that the prisoner, Private —, of the Royal Artillery Drivers, is guilty of both the charges, and do therefore sentence him to be shot to death, at such time and

place as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall direct; which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

13. The sentence of the General Court Martial on Private —, Royal Artillery Drivers, will be carried into execution on Thursday, the 2d November, in the most solemn manner, under the direction of the Assistant Provost Marshal attached to the 7th division of infantry; and in presence of the reserve and such other artillery as can be assembled for the purpose, and a detachment of fifty men, with Officers in proportion, from each regiment in the 1st and 7th divisions. The whole to be under the direction of Colonel Sir George Wood, commanding the Royal Artillery, who will give due notice to the two divisions concerned, of the time and place appointed for the execution.

14. The sentence of the General Court Martial on Royal Artillery Driver — will be read at the head of every regiment in the army for three successive parades after the receipt of this order.

G. O.

Paris, 2d Nov. 1815.

1. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned,—

i. For deserting His Majesty's service in the — reg., at or near Bayonne, on or about the 13th day of February, 1814.

ii. For leaving his post when on sentry, and going over to the enemy at or near Bayonne, on or about the time above mentioned.

The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be shot to death, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces shall be pleased to direct.

2. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

3. The sentence of the General Court Martial on Private —, of the — reg., is to be carried into execution on Monday, the 6th day of November, under the direction of the Assistant Provost Marshal attached to the 7th division of infantry, in presence of the 7th division, to be paraded for that purpose.

4. The proceedings and sentence of the above Court Martial are to be read at the head of every regiment in this army.

G. O.

Paris, 10th Dec. 1815.

4. At a General Court Martial, whereof Major General Sir Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B., was President, Private —, of the —, was arraigned,—

i. For wilful murder committed by him in maliciously and wilfully stabbing and wounding with a sword Serjeant Ritchie, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, on the 31st October, 1815, at Epinay, in France, of which wound the said serjeant died the following day.

ii. For mutiny in drawing his sword and striking therewith Serjeant Ritchie, of the same corps, his superior Officer, in the execution of his office, at the time and place above mentioned.

The Court do find the prisoner guilty of murder, and do therefore sentence him to be hanged by the neck until his body be dead.

5. Which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

6. The sentence of the General Court Martial on Private —— is to be carried into execution on Tuesday, the 12th instant, under the direction of the Assistant Provost Marshal attached to the 1st division of infantry, and in presence of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and fifty men under a Captain from each regiment of the 1st division of infantry, to be paraded under the orders of Colonel Smith, Commanding Royal Engineer, for that purpose.

GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

Tholen, 22d Dec. 1813.

3. All orders received by the Commanding Officers and Adjutants of Regiments must, at the first parade, or earlier if necessary, be read to the troops.

12. The Commander of the Forces accordingly desires that Officers commanding regiments will report to the General Officer commanding the brigade, that the General Orders, requiring the performance of any duty, or the execution of any arrangement, have been obeyed.

GLANDERED HORSES.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

1. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ACCOMPTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 15th July, 1815.

1. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ACCOMPTS.)

GREAT COATS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces is very desirous of relieving

the infantry soldiers of the British army from a part of the weight which they now carry; and he therefore desires that the name and number of each man, and the letter of his company, may be marked upon his great coat, with a view of its being taken into store; and that the great coats may be packed in packages, each containing twenty great coats.

2. The packages must be marked each with the number of the regiment, the letter of the company, and the words,—‘Great Coats belonging to Captain ——’s company.’

3. This must be completed throughout the army by the 4th of June, on which day the Commissaries attached to brigades are to send the great coats to the stores at Ostend.

4. The Commissaries attached to brigades of infantry are to supply the regiments, upon their requisition, with the means of packing the great coats, as above ordered.

5. The Commissary of Stores is to take charge of the great coats, and to give a receipt to the Officer who gives them over to him.

6. These orders are to be communicated to, and obeyed by, all regiments on their landing.

HANOVERIAN ARMY.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 11th April, 1815.

8 to 22.	} (See ARMY.)
40.	
51.	
52.	

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

5. (See KING’S GERMAN LEGION.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

1. The medical establishment of the Hanoverian army, with the exception of those attached to the Hanoverian Reserve, are to place themselves under the direction of the Inspector of Hospitals of the British army.

2. The sick of the Hanoverian army, with the exception of those of the Hanoverian Reserve, are to be taken care of in the hospitals of the British army, in the same manner as British soldiers.

HARVEST.

G. O.

Paris, 28th July, 1815.

3. The Field Marshal is desirous of giving every assistance in his power to reap the harvest, and accordingly authorizes the Commanding Officers of regiments to allow the soldiers to assist in reaping it, upon the application of the inhabitants.

4. The owners of the harvest will make their own bargains with the soldiers for the payment they are to give them; but the Commanding Officers of regiments are not to allow any soldiers to go to work at the harvest, except the application is signed by the Mayor of the district in which the inhabitants may reside.

5. The Commanding Officer must likewise know exactly where to find the soldier; and he must return to his regiment every night, if possible, or at all events twice a week.

HEAD QUARTERS.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 27th Jan. 1814.

6. When the army is to march, the civil departments, and all individuals usually attached to head quarters will receive notice from the Commandant at head quarters, when and where they are to move. The servants and persons in charge of baggage of all Officers, moving with the head quarters, must be instructed to obey the orders that may be given by the Commandant for regulating their march and destination.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 4th June, 1815.

4. Major Kelly, Assistant in the Quarter Master General's department, will be attached to, and will in future have the superintendence of, the quarters at head quarters, and of the baggage of the army.

6. Heads of departments will give in lists to Major Kelly, Assistant Quarter Master General, of all Officers and others who are attached to, and who are to move with head quarters.

7. The changes which may hereafter be made in these lists must be notified to Major Kelly.

G. O.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1815.

1. All applications for quarters, at the head quarters of the army, must be made to Lieut. Colonel Kelly, Assistant Quarter Master General attached to head quarters, whether required for individuals on the Staff, or coming on business to head quarters, or for corps.

2. When application is made for quarters for corps it must be by the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to the division; or if for a single regiment, by the Quarter Master of the regiment; if for a smaller detachment than a regiment the application must be made by the Commanding Officer of the detachment.

3. Lieut. Colonel Kelly is to apply to the Magistrate for the billet of every individual; and he is to keep a register of those granted, and of every change.

4. The Staff Officers of divisions, or of smaller corps, and the Commanding Officers of detachments, quartered at head quarters, are to report to Lieut. Colonel Kelly the billets they have received, of which he likewise is to keep a register.

5. When an Officer quits head quarters he is to report his departure to Lieut. Colonel Kelly.

6. Lieut. Colonel Kelly will make known to the Field Marshal any deviation from this order.

7. It is to be understood, that all the Officers and troops quartered within the barriers of Paris are now at head quarters; and, in order to enable Lieut. Colonel Kelly to regulate this matter as it ought to be, all Officers quartered at head quarters are forthwith to report themselves to him, specifying where quartered.

8. The Staff Officers of divisions, or of smaller corps, either in barracks or cantonments, at Paris, will likewise give Lieut. Colonel Kelly the information regarding the billeting of the Officers, required by No. 7 of these orders.

HORSES.

G. O. *H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.*

11. (See FORAGE.)

G. O. *Bruzelles, 25th Aug. 1814.*

10. Horses to carry their forage. (See FORAGE.)

G. O. *Bruzelles, 22d April, 1815.*

1. The following is the number of horses for which the several ranks of the army, Staff, and Regimental, are to be allowed to draw forage:—

STAFF.

	Horses.		Horses.
Commander of the Forces	30	Major General	10
General	20	Brigadier General	8
Lieutenant General	12	*Adjutant General	8

	Horses.		Horses.
*Quarter Master General	8	Commissary General	6
Secretary to the Commander of the Forces	6	Deputy Commissaries General	4
Deputy Adjutant General	6	Assistants ditto	3
Deputy Quarter Master Ge- neral	6	Deputy Assistants ditto	2
Assistant Adjutant General	4	Inspector of Hospitals	4
Assistant Quarter Master General	4	Deputy Inspector of Hospitals	3
Deputy Assistants, each	4	Physician	3
Aides de Camp	4	Staff Surgeon	2
Majors of Brigade	4	Apothecary	2
Deputy Judge Advocate Ge- neral	4	Purveyor	2
Chaplains to the Forces	4	Deputy Purveyor	1
		Hospital Mates	1
		Provost Marshal	2
		Assistant ditto	1
		Baggage Masters	1

CAVALRY.

Colonels	8	Adjutants	3
Lieutenant Colonels	7	Reg. Quarter Masters	2
Majors	6	Surgeons	2
Captains	4	Veterinary Surgeons	2
Subalterns	3	Troop Quarter Masters of Household Cavalry	1
Paymasters	2		

INFANTRY.

Colonels	5	Paymasters	2
Field Officers commanding Battalions	4	Adjutants	2
Other Field Officers	3	Quarter Masters	1
Captains	2	Surgeons	2
Subalterns	1	Assistant Surgeons	1

The above rates for the cavalry and infantry do not include public animals.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 4th May, 1815.

1. (See FORAGE.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.

1. Glandered horses. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY AC-
COMPTS.)

G. O.

Malplaquet, 21st June, 1815.

8. The Field Marshal begs that all horses belonging to the British cavalry, or to the cavalry of any other nation, which may have been detained by any individual, may be returned to the regiments to which they belong.

* If General Officers according to rank.

G. O.

Paris, 15th July, 1815.

1. Glandered horses. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOUNTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 19th July, 1815.

1. The following letter is inserted in orders for the information and guidance of the Officers of the army :—

‘ MY LORD DUKE,

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I have had occasion to remark, that many foreign Officers have been robbed of their horses by individuals under whose care they had placed them, when they entered public buildings or other places. These frequent robberies arise from the too great confidence with which Officers, when they stop, intrust their horses to any persons whom they find, who sometimes are rogues, and who take charge of them in order to avail themselves of this opportunity to steal the above-mentioned horses. This species of theft would not take place if the Officers intrusted their horses to those porters only who are provided with a ticket, and who are to be found at all public places, and at the corners of streets; because, in that case, by taking the number of their ticket, which they ought to wear suspended at the button-hole of their coats, the party to whose care a horse is intrusted would not dare to take it off; and if he permitted it to be taken away, he would be soon known and arrested. The desire which I have to put an end to this sort of theft has determined me, my Lord Duke, to cause an advertisement to be inserted in all the journals, and to have the same published at Paris, in the English and German languages, in order to secure the foreign Officer against this sort of robbery; and I conceived it my duty at the same time to inform your Excellency of the affair.

DE COUR, Prefect of Police.’

G. O.

Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

1. Horses not to be tied to trees. (See TREES.)

HOSPITAL.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

1. Men falling out sick on the line of march, and dropping from the ranks, are immediately to be visited by a Medical Officer; and should it be found necessary to send them to the rear, a non-commissioned officer will be sent to conduct them to the nearest town or village, where they are to be given in charge to the Magistrate, or placed in such general or other hospital as may be at hand.

2. The Purveyor General is directed by His Majesty's Regulations, dated 31st March, 1800, to keep a register of the arms and appointments of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers going into general hospital; and in order to enable him, or his deputy, to obey these instructions, it is ordered most positively, that in all instances, when men are sent to general, brigade, or detachment hospitals, a ticket made out in the following form, signed by the Commanding Officer of the regiment, will be transmitted to the Purveyor along with them. (*See Form of Hospital Ticket, in Appendix, Form No. 3.*)

3. The ammunition of soldiers going into general hospital. (*See AMMUNITION.*)

4. (*See AMMUNITION.*)

5. The Purveyor General or Medical Officer in charge of the arms, accoutrements, knapsacks, &c., in any hospital, must report immediately any instance in which obedience to this order has been neglected. He will otherwise be considered responsible for all loss and damage of arms, accoutrements, and necessities of soldiers in hospital.

6. When the general hospital is considerably in the rear of the army, the sick will be collected from the brigade, and conducted, according to the numbers, under charge of a Captain or Subaltern, and attended by an Assistant Surgeon or other Medical Officer.

7. When the numbers going into general hospital, from any post or corps of the army, amount to twenty men, they will invariably be attended by a Medical Officer.

8. The following orders will be strictly enforced by the Commanding Officer at any general hospital station, and are equally to be observed and obeyed in all hospitals.

9. The soldiers in hospital must not be allowed to straggle about the towns in which the hospitals are stationed; and all men found at the distance of one street from the hospital must be tried and punished for disobedience of orders. The rolls of the hospitals must be called in presence of one or more Officers, and at such hours as the Commanding Officer at the station may think fit to direct; but not less frequently than once in two hours.

10. All men absent from roll-calling to be tried and punished for disobedience of orders.

11. The soldiers in hospital, or convalescents at the hospital station, and victualled by the Commissary, or on their route to join their regiments, are not to receive wine or spirits, unless directions in writing should be given by the Medical Officer, that they

are to receive the usual allowance of either: and the Medical Officer is particularly desired not to give such directions, excepting when the conduct of the soldier in hospital has been regular, and deserving indulgence; and in cases when the issue of wine or spirits is conducive to health.

G. O.

Keundirt, 4th Jan. 1814.

1. In order that the Deputy Inspector, or the head of the Medical department, may be immediately informed of the state of the sick, the senior Medical Officer present with each brigade, whether staff or regimental, will transmit to him forthwith, a return of sick of each regiment, specifying whether in general or regimental hospitals, or in quarters: and in the column of remarks, the manner in which the sick present with the regiment are dieted and accommodated, is to be detailed; also the state of the hospital equipment, and the regimental Medical Staff present with the regiment.

2. The returns to be transmitted to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals immediately, and on the following Sundays, viz., returns of sick, also returns of weekly expenditure, and a monthly return of sick on the 1st of each month. These returns are to be punctually sent in by the Staff Surgeon attached to the brigade, or the senior Medical Officers at general or other hospital stations, or by the senior regimental Medical Officer with a brigade, to which no Staff Surgeon is attached.

3. When general hospitals are established, a return of the sick, and the total numbers that can be accommodated, with the proportion of medical staff and hospital servants, are to be immediately transmitted to the Deputy Inspector by the principal Medical Officer at the station.

4. It is desirable that cases of slight ailment should be treated with their regiments; and no sick will be sent to general hospital, without being previously inspected and ordered there by the senior Medical Officer with the brigade. Men going into regimental hospital are to be struck off the ration return of their corps; and the hospital subsistence money must be paid weekly and punctually, into the hands of the surgeon, who is to expend the same for diet and extras for the sick, and account for it in the usual form of weekly expenditure return.

5. As it may be impracticable for the Surgeons of regiments, in some situations, to procure supplies of meat and bread, they are allowed to draw the quantities that may be wanted by requisition from the Assistant Commissaries attached to brigades.

The Surgeons to keep a duplicate of their requisitions; and to take up the originals every Sunday evening, paying into the hands of the Assistant Commissary for the meat and bread issued under this order.

6. When there are deficiencies in hospital accounts, a duplicate return for their amount is to be sent monthly to the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals for his approval; and the necessary authority will be given to the Deputy Paymaster General, to issue the amount, upon being duly certified by him.

G. O.

Oudenbosch, 23d Jan. 1814.

2. After the — instant no advance of pay is to be sent with the soldiers to general hospital; they are to be received into general hospital, under His Majesty's Regulations, 31st March, 1800, and the amount of the hospital stoppages to be settled according to His Majesty's Regulations of the 30th April, 1800.

G. O.

Calmhout, 26th March, 1814.

2. Requisitions for carriages for hospital. (See TRANSPORT.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 2d Oct. 1814.

1. When men are sent to general hospital, an orderly for every ten sick is to be sent with them.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 18th March, 1815.

1. The Surgeons of regiments will receive instructions from the head of the medical department, as to the description of sick that are to be sent to the general hospital, either at Bruges or Ostend.

2. Surgeons of regiments will send in immediately to the Inspector of Hospitals returns of their panniers, hospital equipment, and medical stores, with requisitions in duplicate for what is wanted to complete.

3. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 19th March, 1815.

2. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

6. One spring waggon or other cart allowed for sick. (See CARRIAGES and CARTS.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th April, 1815.

4. The following Officers of the Medical department have been placed upon the Staff of this army, and are to do duty accordingly as the Inspector of Hospitals shall point out.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 30th May, 1815.

5. Upon the Inspector of Hospitals approving the hospital

contingent accounts of regiments, the Surgeons will receive from, or pay to, the Paymasters of the regiments, the balance as struck by the Inspector of Hospitals.

6. The Paymasters will account for the amount to the military chest.

7. Whenever the Paymaster of a regiment is unable to advance money on account of the regimental hospitals, on application of the Commanding Officer to the Military Secretary, a small issue will be ordered for this service.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

1 and 2. (See HANOVERIAN ARMY.)

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

9. In order to preserve order and to provide for attendance on the hospitals at Bruxelles, the Commander of the Forces desires, that one Officer, one non-commissioned officer, and three private men, for 100 men sent to the hospital wounded in the late actions of the 16th and 18th inst., may be sent from the several regiments to Bruxelles to-morrow, and place themselves under orders of the Commandant there.

10. No regiment need send Officers and men for more than 100 men; and in case any regiment has not sent more than 50 men to the hospitals, such regiment will send only one non-commissioned officer and two men to take charge of them.

11. This non-commissioned officer and two men must be under the charge and direction of the Officer, who will go from one of the other regiments of the brigade, which Officer the Officer commanding the brigade will fix upon.

12. As soon as the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, will arrive at Bruxelles, they will send to the Commandant a nominal list of the Officers and men of their several regiments who are there in hospital, or on the duty of attending the hospital.

13. The Commandant at Bruxelles is hereby positively forbidden to allow a billet, or the issue of rations to any Officer or soldier who will be at Bruxelles, whose name is not in the list above-mentioned; or who does not proceed thither by route from the Quarter Master General, or by order from the Field Marshal.

G. O.

Paris, 17th Nov. 1815.

1. The surplus of the regimental hospitals being now so great, the Surgeons are to pay them monthly into the hands of the Paymasters, who are to account for them to the military chest.

G. O.

Paris, 6th Dec. 1815.

2. (See SERVANTS.)

3. Allowance for servants to the Medical Staff agreeably to their respective ranks :—

Inspector of Hospitals	.	.	.	2 servants.
Deputy Inspector	.	.	.	1 servant.
Purveyor	.	.	.	1 „
Physician	.	.	.	1 „
Surgeon	.	.	.	1 „
Apothecary	.	.	.	1 „
Deputy Purveyor	.	.	.	1 „

4. Those Hospital Assistants and Hospital Mates likewise, for whom the Inspector of Hospitals shall certify that a servant is necessary to enable them to perform their duty, are likewise to have an allowance for one servant each.

HUNTING.

G. O.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1815.

1 and 2. Hunting without permission. (See SHOOTING.)

HUTS.

G. O.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

9. The Field Marshal begs that the General Officers and Officers commanding regiments will take measures to prevent the soldiers from burning their huts and the straw in the several camps, when they may quit them. It is a very unmilitary practice, and may be very injurious to the neighbourhood of the camps.

INFANTRY.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 7th Oct. 1814.

1, &c. Habit of marching. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

4. The Commander of the Forces is desirous that the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades should exercise the infantry in marching in column, of as large numbers as can be conveniently collected, at half and quarter distances, with a front of one company, on the high road, from the distance of five or six miles from the point of collecting; and returning in the same order, twice or three times a week.

G. O.

*Paris, 18th Sept. 1815.*1 and 2. (*See DISTANCES.*)

INFANTRY (LIGHT).

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

1. The light infantry companies belonging to each brigade of infantry are to act together as a battalion of light infantry, under the command of a Field Officer or Captain, to be selected for the occasion by the General Officer commanding the brigade, upon all occasions on which the brigade may be formed in line or column, whether for a march or to oppose the enemy.

2. On all other occasions the light infantry companies are to be considered as attached to their battalions, with which they are to be quartered or encamped, and solely under the command of the Commanding Officer of the battalion to which they belong.

3. The Commander of the Forces wishes that some of the light infantry battalions of each brigade should be practised in the manœuvres of the light infantry, and if possible in firing at a mark.

INTRENCHING TOOLS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.

5. Regiments will immediately send in requisitions to the Quarter Master General for the following number of intrenching tools, which are to be carried on a bât horse, for which 25*l.* is to be given to the Quarter Master to enable him to purchase.
(*See BÂT HORSES.*)

Five spades.

Five pick axes.

Five shovels.

Five felling axes

JUDGE ADVOCATE.

G. O.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

1. The following warrant is inserted in orders for the information and guidance of the army:—

G. P. R.

By His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

In pursuance of the 112th section of the Act of 55 Geo. III. cap. 108, we are hereby pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint you to enlist and attest, out of Great Britain

or Ireland, any soldiers desirous of enlisting, or re-enlisting into His Majesty's service; and to administer such oaths as are directed and required to be administered in that behalf, by Justices of the Peace, in relation to the enlistment or re-enlistment of soldiers. And for so doing, this shall be, as well to you as to all others whom it doth or may concern, a sufficient warrant. Given at our court at Carlton House, this 30th day of October, 1815, in the fifty-sixth year of His Majesty's reign.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

PALMERSTON.

*To John Greathed Harris, Esq., Deputy Judge Advocate
to the British Army on the Continent.*

KING'S GERMAN LEGION.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 25th April, 1815.

1. In consequence of instructions from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th line battalions, and the 1st and 2d light battalions, King's German Legion, are forthwith to be formed into six companies of each battalion, and the rank and file are to be distributed among these companies.

2. This arrangement is, therefore, to be carried into execution without loss of time, and the transfer of the men's accounts from the companies in which they have been serving to those in which they will serve hereafter, is to be made from the 25th instant inclusive.

3. The Officers and Serjeants of the companies, from which the drummers and rank and file will have been transferred under this order, are to continue in the strength of the several battalions to which they belong, and are to receive their pay and other allowances as usual; but they are to be disposable for service with other corps.

4. Lists of their names are to be transmitted forthwith to Lieut. Gen. Charles Baron Alten, who will receive directions from the Commander of the Forces regarding the service on which they are to be employed.

5. The Commander of the Forces expects that the Commanding Officers of the several battalions of the Legion will carry this order into execution in the spirit in which it is intended to be carried into execution; and that they will take care that,

among these Officers and Serjeants to be allotted for service out of the Legion, there is not only the due proportion of the numbers, but likewise the fair proportion of the experience and ability, of each rank.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

5. The following Officers and non-commissioned officers of the King's German Legion, belonging to companies in the several battalions from which the drummers and rank and file have been transferred, under the General Orders of the 25th April, are to do duty with the Hanoverian infantry to which they are respectively attached as follows.

KNAPSACKS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 7th Oct. 1814.

8. (*See COLUMN OF MARCH.*)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.

1 to 6. (*See GREAT COATS.*)

7. The Commander of the Forces begs the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades, and of the Officers commanding regiments, to the same object of relieving the soldiers from a part of the weight which they carry; and that no soldier may have more than three shirts, of which two only in his knapsack.

8. He likewise desires that some arrangement of distribution may be made by the Officers commanding regiments, so that the number of brushes which each soldier of the infantry carries may be diminished; and that every soldier may not carry the total number which are necessary for his use.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 16th Feb. 1815.

1. The date of the leaves of absence of Officers who have obtained an extension of their leave, must, when inserted in the monthly and other returns of regiments, be according to the original date of leave, and not the prolongation.

LETTERS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 28th Sept. 1815.

4. As much inconvenience to the service is experienced by the delay and negligence of dragoons in the conveyance of letters, the Commander of the Forces directs that no letters, &c., shall be sent by dragoons without proper returns thereof, similar to those used at head quarters; and that the most minute examination of these returns be made at the different stations, and on the delivery of the letters; and that immediate representation be made of the negligence of any individual. (See COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY, and Form of Letter Return in *Appendix*, Form No. 10.)

5. Officers commanding cavalry regiments are required to send none but the very best men on the letter parties.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces desires that the letters may be sent by the letter parties placed on the different lines of communication, only once in each day, and at the stated times, except on occasions of urgency.

2. Whenever a letter is sent at any but the usual time, a special report thereof is to be made to the Adjutant General.

G. O.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

16. A mail for England will be made up every Monday and Thursday at two o'clock, at the Army Post Office.

17. The orderlies from departments and divisions should be at the Post Office daily at nine o'clock in the morning, to receive letters, &c. The mails will, in future, be closed daily at two o'clock P.M.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.

1. Battalions to be formed and practised at target. (See INFANTRY, LIGHT.)

LOSSES.

G. O.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

2. (See BOARD OF CLAIMS AND CERTIFICATES.)

MANŒUVRE.

(See MANŒUVRE, and ATTACK OF CAVALRY, G. O. 1816, 1817, 1818, Army of Occupation.)

MARCHING.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 7th Oct. 1814.*

1 to 9. Troops to preserve the habit of, and to parade in, marching order in garrisons once a week. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 9th May, 1815.*

4. (See INFANTRY.)

MEDICAL BOARDS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 19th May, 1815.*

1. Officers are not to be permitted to quit their regiments for the purpose of appearing before a medical board, without a previous application being made to the Adjutant General, and the leave of the Commander of the Forces obtained. A certificate of the Officer's case, signed by the Surgeon of the regiment to which he belongs, must accompany the application, and directions will be given to the Inspector of Hospitals to assemble a medical board accordingly. Without such directions, no Officer is to be examined by a medical board.

G. O. *Paris, 19th July, 1815.*

3. The weekly medical boards, for the examination of such Officers as shall be ordered before them, will be held on Tuesdays, at two o'clock, at St. Denis.

G. O. *Paris, 25th Nov. 1815.*

7. Lieut. —, of the — reg., having been reported by two successive medical boards as fit for duty, will join his regiment immediately from Bruxelles.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 10th June, 1815.*

1. (See COMPTROLLER OF ARMY ACCOMPTS.)

G. O. *Paris, 15th July, 1815.*

2. (See CONTINGENT ACCOMPTS.)

MOVEMENT.

(See EXERCISE and MANŒUVRE.)

OFFICERS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 16th Feb. 1815.*

1. (See LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

G. O. *Neuilly, 6th July, 1815.*

11. Officers on their arrival at a military station will invariably report themselves to the Commandant. (See COMMANDANTS.)

G. O. *Paris, 18th July, 1815.*

8. The Field Marshal has been informed that the Officers of the army force the door-keepers of the theatres to open the doors of the private boxes, which is contrary to rule, and to the good order so creditable to the British army, of which they should be the example.

9. The boxes of the theatres are, in general, private property; and nobody can enter those thus situated, or those which are hired, excepting the proprietors, or those who have hired them.

10. The Field Marshal is convinced that it is only necessary to give this information to the Officers of the army to induce them to refrain from conduct which cannot be justified.

G. O. *Paris, 22d July, 1815.*

21. (See REVIEW.)

G. O. *Paris, 28th July, 1815.*

1. (See DRESS OF OFFICERS.)

2. (See PARIS.)

G. O. *Paris, 18th Sept. 1815.*

1, 2. (See DISTANCES.)

G. O. *Paris, 25th Nov. 1815.*

8 and 9. Officers to travel through France with passports. (See PASSPORTS.)

ORDERLIES.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 28th Sept. 1814.*

4. Orderlies carrying letters. (See LETTERS and FORMS in *Appendix*, Form No. 8.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 2d Oct. 1814.

1. One to be sent with every ten sick to general hospital. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 30th April, 1815.

3. It is absolutely necessary that the soldiers of the cavalry should be kept with their regiments; accordingly, the Commander of the Forces desires that none but the General Officers, commanding corps and divisions of infantry of the army, shall have orderlies from the cavalry to attend them; and of these but two for the latter. The General Officers of the infantry are to have their orderlies from the cavalry serving with the corps to which they belong, if that cavalry should be British or German.

ORDERS.

(See GENERAL ORDERS.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

G. O.

Calmhout, 26th March, 1814.

2. Requisitions for carriages. (See TRANSPORT.)

PACK SADDLES AND PANNIERS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 18th March, 1815.

3. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 22d March, 1815.

4. Pack saddles and panniers to be issued to Surgeons only. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 15th May, 1815.

4. (See BÂT HORSES.)

G. O.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1815.

1. Prices of pack saddles and panniers. (See EQUIPMENT, FIELD.)

PARIS.

G. O.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in announcing to the troops under his command, that he has, in concert with Field Marshal Prince Blücher, concluded a military convention with

the Commander in Chief of the French army in Paris, by which the enemy are to evacuate St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly, this day at noon ; the heights of Montmartre, to-morrow, at noon ; and Paris, the next day.

2. The Field Marshal congratulates the Army upon this result of their glorious victory. He desires that the troops may employ the leisure of this day to clean their arms, clothes, and appointments, as it is his intention that they should pass him in review.

CONVENTION OF PARIS.

This day, the 3d of July, 1815, the Commissioners named by the Commanders in Chief of the respective armies, that is to say, the Baron de Bignon, holding the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs, the Count Guilleminot, Chief of the General Staff of the French Army, the Count de Bondy, Prefect of the Department of the Seine, being furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Marshal Prince of Echmuhl, Commander in Chief of the French Army, on one side; and Major General Baron Müffling, furnished with the full powers of His Highness the Field Marshal Prince Blücher, Commander in Chief of the Prussian Army, and Colonel Hervey, furnished with the full powers of His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief of the English Army, on the other side, have agreed to the following Articles :—

Art. 1. There shall be a suspension of arms between the allied armies, commanded by His Highness the Prince Blücher and His Excellency the Duke of Wellington, and the French army under the walls of Paris.

Art. 2. The French army shall put itself in march to-morrow, to take up its position behind the Loire. Paris shall be completely evacuated in three days ; and the movement behind the Loire shall be effected within eight days.

Art. 3. The French army shall take with it all its materiel, field artillery, military chest, horses, and property of regiments, without exception. All persons belonging to the dépôts shall also be removed, as well as those belonging to the different branches of the administration which belong to the army.

Art. 4. The sick and wounded, and the Medical Officers whom it may be necessary to leave with them, are placed under the special protection of the Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies.

Art. 5. The military, and those holding employments to whom the foregoing article relates, shall be at liberty, immediately after their recovery, to rejoin the corps to which they belong.

Art. 6. The wives and children of all individuals belonging to the French army shall be at liberty to remain at Paris. The wives shall be allowed to quit Paris for the purpose of rejoining the army, and to carry with them their property and that of their husbands.

Art. 7. The Officers of the Line, employed with 'Les Fédérés,' or with the tirailleurs of the National Guard, may either join the army, or return to their homes, or the places of their birth.

Art. 8. To-morrow, the 4th of July, at mid-day, St. Denis, St. Ouen, Clichy, and Neuilly shall be given up. The day after to-morrow, the 5th, at the same hour, Montmartre shall be given up. The third day, the 6th, all the barriers shall be given up.

Art. 9. The duty of the city of Paris shall continue to be done by the National Guard and by the corps of the Municipal Gendarmerie.

Art. 10. The Commanders in Chief of the English and Prussian armies engage to respect the actual authorities as long as they exist.

Art. 11. Public property, with the exception of that which relates to war, whether it belongs to the government or depends upon the municipal authority, shall be respected; and the allied powers will not interfere in any manner with its administration and management.

Art. 12. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and in general all individuals who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties without being disturbed, or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or as to their conduct or political opinions.

Art. 13. The foreign troops shall not interpose any obstacle to the provisioning of the capital; and will protect, on the contrary, the arrival and the free circulation of the articles which are destined for it.

Art. 14. The present Convention shall be observed, and shall serve to regulate the mutual relations, until the conclusion of peace. In case of rupture, it must be denounced in the usual forms, at least ten days beforehand.

Art. 15. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the Articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made in favor of the French army and of the city of Paris.

Art. 16. The present Convention is declared common to all the allied powers, provided it be ratified by the powers on which these armies are dependent.

Art. 17. The ratifications shall be exchanged to-morrow, the

4th of July, at six o'clock in the morning, at the bridge of Neuilly.

Art. 18. Commissioners shall be named by the respective parties, in order to watch over the execution of the present Convention.

Done and signed at St. Cloud, in triplicate, by the Commissioners above named, the day and year before-mentioned.

(Signed) The Baron BIGNON.
Count GUILLEMINOT.
Count DE BONDY.
The Baron DE MÜFFLING.
F. B. HERVEY, Colonel.

Approved and ratified the present suspension of arms at Paris, the 3d July, 1815.

(Signed) Marshal the Prince D'ECHMUHL.
Prince BLÜCHER.
WELLINGTON.

(Extract from the Duke of Wellington's dispatch to the Earl Bathurst ; dated Gonesse, July 4, 1815 ; conveying the above Convention.)

'This convention decides all the military questions at this moment existing here, and touches nothing political.'

G. O. *Paris, 7th July, 1815.*

1. Major General Baron Müffling, of the Prussian service, has been appointed Governor of Paris, by the common accord of the Field Marshal and Field Marshal Prince Blücher.

2. The allied army, under the command of the Field Marshal, are to occupy the ports and barriers in six of the Mairies on the right of the Seine ; that is to say, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

3. Colonel Barnard, of the 95th reg., is appointed to command in those Mairies, under the general direction of Major General Baron Müffling.

G. O. *Paris, 28th July, 1815.*

2. The Field Marshal requests that the Officers of the army will not resist the search made at the barriers of Paris, for contraband articles, on the postilions and others who drive the carriages coming into the town.

G. O. *Paris, 31st Aug. 1815.*

6. The appointments of the under-mentioned Officers as Commandants of the several arrondissements of Paris, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, are to bear date from the 7th July, 1815.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

1. It must be understood that no Officers, excepting those attached to the Staff, cavalry, 1st, 2d, and 3d divisions of infantry, as formed in the orders of the 30th ult. (*see* G. O. 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation), and the Household Brigade, and the artillery and engineers, as formed according to the orders giving to the Commanding Officer of artillery and Chief Engineer, respectively, can receive rations, or be quartered in Paris, after the 14th inst. : nor will any Officer whatever, excepting those belonging to the British newly-formed Army of Occupation, be allowed quarters, or to draw rations in France, after the troops to which he is attached shall have quitted the French territory.

PASSPORTS.

G. O.

Paris, 25th Nov. 1815.

8. The Field Marshal has learned, that Officers of the army, going upon leave of absence, and others, His Majesty's subjects, pretending to be Officers of the army, oppose themselves to the execution of the laws of the country regarding passports, upon travelling through the country, or quitting it.

9. He now gives notice, that he has requested the King of France's government to put in execution the laws towards all persons belonging to the army ; and they are to understand that they cannot travel in France, or embark for England, without a passport.

PAY.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 2d Oct. 1814.

2. The Commander of the Forces directs that soldiers shall be paid up to the same periods that the regiments are paid by the Paymaster General ; and that the following certificate shall invariably be inserted in the monthly returns of the British troops and King's German Legion, and signed by the Commanding Officers of regiments.

'I certify that the companies' accounts have been settled up to the — of —, and the balances paid ; also that the Articles of War, the General and other Orders, have been read to the men.

(Signed) —, commanding the — reg.'

G. O.

Bruzelles, 3d June, 1815.

10 and 11. (*See* PAY, DAILY.)

PAY (DAILY).

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.

5. So much benefit was found during the late war, particularly by the soldiers of the army, from the system then adopted of paying them every day, that the Commander of the Forces has determined to adopt it again.

6. Accordingly he desires that the balances which shall appear to be due on the face of the accounts, on the last day of May, of each serjeant, trumpeter, drummer, and rank and file, shall be paid to him, by daily issues, to the amount of his daily subsistence.

7. The Paymasters of regiments are in future to send in their estimates for the month's pay for their regiments ten days previous to the 1st of each month, so that the warrants may be signed, and an issue may be made upon them the first day of each month.

8. They will thus be provided with means to issue to the Captains of companies the daily subsistence of their men, which, after the balances due on the last day of the month will have been paid, as above ordered in No. 6, is to be paid entire every day.

9. In case any soldier should now be in debt, or should at any time hereafter require necessaries, the Captain is to make arrangements for stopping the payment of his daily subsistence till the debt shall be discharged, or the necessaries paid for

10. The Paymasters of regiments are to wait on the Paymaster General to receive the balances due on the several estimates to the 24th of May.

11. (See DUCATS.)

PICK-AXES.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1815.

1. Prices of pick-axes. (See EQUIPMENT, FIELD.)

PLUNDER.

G. O.

Nesle, 27th June, 1815.

1. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

POST OFFICE.

G. O.

Paris, 18th July, 1815.

16 and 17. (See LETTERS.)

G. O.

Paris, 11th Aug. 1815.

1. (See COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY.)

PRIZE MONEY.

G. O.

Paris, 10th Aug. 1815.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased, by a warrant under his sign manual, dated the 17th ult., to grant to Field Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British army which served under His Grace's immediate command in Portugal, Spain, and France, from the year 1809 to 1814, the sum of eight hundred thousand pounds for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, shipping, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period, and appropriated to the public service, to be distributed according to the provisions of the aforesaid warrant; and the agents appointed by His Grace on the part of the army to conduct and arrange the business having prepared and submitted to him the forms of prize lists necessary to be filled up by the different departments and corps entitled to share in the said prize money, together with instructions for filling them up, it is hereby ordered that the said lists and instructions be forthwith circulated, filled up, and returned with every possible dispatch, so as to enable the prize agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2. Such of the corps entitled to share, as now compose part of this army, will return the lists for each of the respective payments as soon as completed, under cover, to the Adjutant General of this army, marking on the corner thereof the corps to which they belong, and the number of lists contained therein.

G. O.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

4. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the Commanding Officers of regiments to the General Orders of the 10th August, 1, 2, regarding prize lists.

5. It is absolutely necessary that these lists should be given in by the 15th October.

6. Those which are not examined before the end of the month of October will not be paid, and the chest of Chelsea will receive the amount due upon them.

G. O.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

15. It having come to the knowledge of the Field Marshal that the prize lists sent in by several corps have not been made up in

conformity to the instructions and forms specified in the orders of the 10th August last ; and that the names of Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who never entered Spain or France, have, in many instances, been included in the prize lists for these kingdoms, the Commanding Officers, Adjutants, and Paymasters are reminded that they are, by the usage of the service and the Act of Parliament, responsible for the correctness of the returns so signed by them, which in the cases above alluded to are not correct, and consequently prejudicial to those justly entitled to the said prize money.

16. Regiments to which any such incorrect lists have been returned for correction are desired to transmit them immediately to the prize agent properly corrected.

17. The Commanding Officers of regiments will observe that all these corrections, the necessity of which is occasioned by want of attention to the orders of the army, must necessarily delay the payment of the prize money.

PRIZE MONEY FOR WATERLOO.

(See GENERAL ORDERS, 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation.)

PROVISIONS.

G. O.

Tholen, 19th Dec. 1813.

1 to 14. General regulations respecting provisions. (See COMMISSARIAT.) (See RATIONS.)

PURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

2, and ticket, (see HOSPITAL and Form of Hospital Ticket, in Appendix, Form No. 3.)

G. O.

Groot Zunderdt, 13th Feb. 1814.

8. Clerks in the Purveyors' department to receive 18*l.* for a horse. (See ALLOWANCE.)

QUARTERS.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

1 to 10. (See CANTONMENTS.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 4th June, 1815.

6 and 7. Application for quarters at head quarters. (See HEAD QUARTERS.)

G. O.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

4 to 7. (See CANTONMENTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 21st Nov. 1815.

1 to 8. (See HEAD QUARTERS.)

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

1. Quarters in Paris. (See PARIS.)

RATIONS.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.

10. The rations for the army are fixed as follows :—

One pound of salt beef or pork, or one pound of fresh meat.

One pound of biscuit, or one pound and a half of wheaten bread.

Spirits, being no part of the rations, can only be issued when a supply can be conveniently procured ; and are to be considered in all cases as a gratuity from the public, at the discretion of the Commander of the Forces. When spirits are issued, it will be in the proportion of one quart to every six men.

11. Rations of Forage. (See FORAGE.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 22d March, 1815.

5, 8, 9. (See WOMEN.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 18th May, 1815.

3. Salt meat will be issued to the troops in Bruxelles not exceeding two days in the week.

G. O.

Paris, 17th Sept. 1815.

8. The Field Marshal requests the General and other Officers of the army will attend to the regulations of the service, and the orders of the army, in their demands for forage, fuel, and provisions from the Commissariat.

9. No regular accounts can be kept, and it is impossible to provide for the service, if Officers do not attend to the regulations and orders in their demands.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

1. Officers not to draw rations who do not belong to the Army of Occupation. (See PARIS.)

RECEIPTS.

G. O. *H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.*

8 and 9. (See REQUISITIONS.)

G. O. *Tholen, 19th Dec. 1813.*

14. Receipts for supplies according to form. (See COMMISSARIAT, and FORMS in *Appendix*, Form No. 2.)

REPRIMAND.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.*

24. The Commander of the Forces is concerned that his sense of duty obliged him to bring Lieut. ——— to trial before a General Court Martial for a neglect of duty, for which he has been found guilty, and for which he is now to receive a reprimand.

25, 26, 27. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

REQUISITIONS.

G. O. *H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.*

8. In case any Officer or non-commissioned officer should have occasion to make requisitions, and sign a receipt for any article of supply delivered by any Magistrates of the country, the requisition and receipt must be made according to the form which will be given by the Commissary General. (See FORMS in *Appendix*, Form No. 2.)

9. When any Officer or non-commissioned officer finds himself obliged to take articles of provision and forage from the country, upon his own requisition and receipt, he will report to his Commanding Officer that he has so done, specifying particularly the date, the place, and the articles for which he has given this receipt: the Commanding Officer will send this receipt to the Assistant Commissary General attached to the regiment, brigade, or division of the army to which he belongs. All requisitions made contrary to this order will be paid for by the Commissary, and the amount charged to the account of the Officer who signed it.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 7th Sept. 1814.*

2. The Commander of the Forces hoped that the orders would have effectually suppressed any unauthorized requisitions being made on the inhabitants; but a passport, signed by an Officer in

the Hanoverian service, has subsequently been transmitted to him, calling upon the Magistrates to furnish the bearers thereof with provisions and a carriage.

3. The Commander of the Forces having fully explained that all such requisitions are not warranted by the regulations under which the army is serving, he trusts he shall have no further occasion to remark on this subject.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 10th Feb. 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces has received a report from Antwerp that articles have been required from the civil authorities, comprised in a list of household furniture, which cannot be considered as coming under that head, such as plate, linen, knives, forks, &c. Officers in making such requisitions should not study their own accommodation only, but should have some regard for the character of the service, if they have none for the regulations of it.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 18th March, 1815.

2. Requisitions for medical stores by Regimental Surgeons.
(See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

6. The Field Marshal hoped that his orders of the 20th June last (*see* FRANCE), regarding the mode of drawing subsistence from the country, were sufficiently clear, and it would be unnecessary to repeat them.

7. The Military Commanding Officers have nothing to say to the requisitions made by the Commissaries; and the Field Marshal again forbids those under his command to give any orders whatever on the subject, either by way of preventing provisions from passing, or from leaving a certain district, or with any other view.

8. The Field Marshal particularly adverts to orders lately given upon these subjects by the Commanding Officer at Rouen.

(See TRANSPORT.)

RETURNS.

G. O.

Keundert, 4th Jan. 1814.

1, &c. Weekly returns of sick to be sent to Deputy Inspector.
(See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 26th Aug. 1814.

1. The monthly reports of the corps must be sent off so as to arrive at the head quarters on or before the 7th of the month.
(See STATES.)

G. O.

Paris, 29th Oct. 1815.

15, 16, 17. (See PRIZE MONEY.)

REVIEW.

G. O.

Paris, 22d July, 1815.

1. His Imperial Majesty the EMPEROR OF RUSSIA will see the allied army under the command of the Field Marshal, on Monday the 24th, at ten o'clock, and it must be formed for the purpose in the following order, &c.

10. On the arrival of the Emperor, the general salute will be given in the usual manner. Swords and arms are to be carried when His Imperial Majesty will pass down the line, the bands, &c. playing 'God save the King,' or the national tune of the nation to which the troops belong.

11. The troops will afterwards march past in quick time; and nobody to salute excepting the General, Field, and Staff Officers.

12. Those battalions which are of the strength of 350 men, and under that number, are to be formed on this occasion in six divisions; those battalions of the strength from 350 to 550 men are to be formed in eight divisions; those above 550 will be formed in ten divisions.

13. Those battalions of above 900 men will form twenty divisions.

21. The Field Marshal begs that the Officers may be dressed uniformly, and according to the King's orders.

G. O.

Paris, 23d July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the troops may march from their several camps at such hour to-morrow morning as to be formed on the ground allotted to them at nine o'clock.

2. When the infantry will move from their ground in order to march past, they must move in columns at quarter distance, till they arrive at a place which will be pointed out to them.

3. They are to take their regular distances; and the Officers commanding companies must take care to take them up accurately, recollecting that it is from the front rank of the company or division preceding them that the distance is to be preserved.

ROLLS.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.

9 and 10. Soldiers in hospital, rolls to be called. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Paris, 7th Sept. 1815.*

5. The rolls of regiments are to be called at sunset on Sunday evening, and no man is to be permitted to quit camp after that time.

G. O. *Paris, 15th Sept. 1815.*

2. Rolls to be repeated.

SALT MEAT.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 18th May, 1815.*

3. (See RATIONS.)

SERVANTS.

G. O. *Tholen, 20th Dec. 1814.*

1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9. (See BÂTMEN.)

G. O. *Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.*

7. and 8. Servants of Officers to march and parade with their companies. (See BÂTMEN.)

G. O. *Paris, 6th Dec. 1815.*

2. The following Medical Officers will be entitled to the same allowance for servants, according to their respective ranks, as that granted under the orders of the 13th April, 1815, to other Officers, and which allowance will take place from the same date. (See BÂTMEN.)

3 and 4. (See HOSPITAL.)

SHIRTS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.*

7. (See KNAPSACKS.)

SHOES.

G. O. *Paris, 18th Aug. 1815.*

4. The price of shoes, 6s. 2d. per pair, to be charged against the troops, for those issued at the public store.

G. O. *Paris, 25th Sept. 1815.*

1. The Field Marshal directs that one pair of shoes shall be given to each non-commissioned officer, drummer, and private soldier of the British infantry, of the King's German Legion, and of the foot artillery, who was present in the battles of the 16th or 18th June.

2. Corps of infantry and brigades of artillery will therefore send in to the Quarter Master General's Office the necessary returns.

G. O.

Paris, 16th Oct. 1815.

1. Supplementary returns for shoes are to be immediately sent in to the Quarter Master General's Office for such men as were not included in the returns already given in, in conformity with the General Orders of the 25th September, but who were on the march to Paris between the 18th of June and 5th of July.

SHOOTING.

G. O.

Paris, 3d Aug. 1815.

3. The Commander of the Forces begs the Officers of the army will not go out shooting without the leave of the proprietor of the estate on which they may shoot; and particularly on the royal estates. The soldiers must not be suffered to go out shooting on any account.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Oct. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal calls the attention of the Officers of the army to No. 3 of the General Orders of the 3d August, and desires that they may be strictly attended to.

G. O.

Paris, 5th Nov. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal is concerned to find that his desire, repeatedly stated in orders, that the Officers of the army would not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the property on which they should wish to hunt or shoot, has not been attended to, and that several have destroyed the game in the King's forests and on his estates.

2. He again requests the General Officers to take measures to prevent any future disobedience of these orders.

SICK.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 13th April, 1815.

6. One spring waggon or other cart to be allowed for the sick. (See CARRIAGES and CARTS.)
(See HOSPITALS.)

SPADES AND SHOVELS.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Oct. 1815.

1. Prices for spades and shovels to be charged against the troops. (See EQUIPMENT, FIELD.)

SPIRITS.

G. O.

H. M. S. Ulysses, 12th Dec. 1813.

10. (See RATIONS.)

SQUADS.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Oct. 1815.

7. (See CANTONMENTS.)

STAFF.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

7. (See ADDRESSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th Aug. 1814.

2, 3. (See ADDRESSES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 14th April, 1815.

1. The following appointments on the Staff are discontinued from the 24th inst., and the following Officers are to join their regiments :—

Lieut. — of the — regiment,

Lieut. — of the — regiment,

Ensign — of the — regiment.

as it is contrary to the regulations of the service to employ subaltern Officers on the Staff of the Adjutant and Quarter Master General ; and the Commander of the Forces cannot allow of Officers of that rank being so employed, excepting their assistance should be absolutely necessary in the office.

2. Capt. —, Lieut. —, and Lieut. —, of the Royal Staff corps, will also join their regiments, as it is inconsistent with the rules of the service to employ Officers of the Staff corps on the General Staff of the army. The Commandant at Sluys is also done away with.

STAFF CORPS OF CAVALRY.

G. O.

Malplaquet, 21st June, 1815.

1. With a view to preserve order in the army, it is essentially necessary that a corps of Gendarmery should be formed, which shall be employed under the directions of the Field Marshal.

2. This corps will be formed of three men from each regiment of cavalry in the army; and the Generals commanding the troops of the several nations are requested to select the best and steadiest men for this service, and, if possible, those who can speak French.

3. When selected, they are to be sent to head quarters, with their horses, where they will receive rations for themselves and their horses, and the additional pay of one franc per diem, while so employed, which will be paid to them by the Field Marshal.

4. He requests the Commanding Officers of the regiments of British cavalry and of the German Legion to select such men for this service as may have served before in the Staff corps.

7. The Officers of the Gendarmery are to be paid, and are to perform the same duties as the Officers of the late Staff corps.

G. O.

Paris, 12th Aug. 1815.

1. The following Officers, late of the Staff corps, are to do duty with the Staff corps, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Sir G. Scovell, from the 21st June, 1815:—

2 Captains,
2 Subalterns,
1 Adjutant.

2. Lieut. Colonel Sir G. Scovell is to draw pay for the number of serjeants, corporals, and farriers, as under mentioned, at the rate of two francs per diem each:—

4 Serjeants,
4 Corporals,
2 Farriers.

in addition to the numbers of which the Staff corps is composed, under the General Orders of the 21st June, 1815.

STATES.

G. O.

Bruzelles, 8th May, 1815.

1. Daily states of all the troops are to be sent to the Adjutant General, commencing from the receipt of this order, and according to forms which are transmitted to the Assistant Adjutants General of divisions, Majors of brigades, &c. of detached brigades and corps, (*See FORMS OF RETURN, in Appendix, Forms Nos. 4 and 5.*)

2. These states are to be made out, whether the army is in motion or not; and scarcely any circumstance can arise which ought to preclude their regularity of transmission.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 11th May, 1815.

3. The Weekly states are to be, in future, made out every Sunday, commencing on Sunday the 22d inst., and sent off on the same day to the Adjutant General.

(See RETURNS.)

STATIONS.

(See COMMANDANTS.)

STATIONS (HOSPITAL).

(See HOSPITAL.)

STOPPAGES.

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th Jan. 1814.

1. Stoppages for ammunition. (See AMMUNITION.)

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th March, 1814.

1. Whenever articles of any description are supplied by the Commissary General or Storekeeper General to the troops, for which payment is to be made, the Paymaster General must be furnished by the Commissary and the Storekeeper General with an account of the articles supplied to each regiment, before the 1st of each month, of the month preceding, in which the articles have been furnished, in order that the amount of charges against the corps may be stopped from the monthly estimate.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.

9. Stoppages for necessaries. (See PAY, DAILY.)

STOREKEEPER GENERAL.

G. O.

Calmhout, 30th March, 1814.

Articles supplied by the Storekeeper General, stoppages how to be made. (See STOPPAGES.)

G. O.

Bruxelles, 8th June, 1815.

3. The following is a list of the Officers and others of the Storekeeper General's department attached to this army.

(See EQUIPMENT.)

STORES.

Issue of stores. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

STRAGGLERS.

G. O. *H. M. S. Ulysses, 14th Dec. 1813.*

1. Men falling out on the march. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.*

3. The Field Marshal has observed that several soldiers, and even Officers, have quitted their ranks without leave, and have gone to Bruxelles, and even some to Antwerp; and, in the country through which they have passed, they have spread a false alarm, in a manner highly unmilitary and derogatory to the character of soldiers.

4. The Field Marshal requests the General Officers commanding divisions in the British army, and the General Officers commanding the corps of each nation of which the army is composed, to report to him, in writing, what Officers and men (the former by name) are now, or have been, absent without leave since the 16th instant.

5. The Field Marshal desires that the Article of War respecting punishment for false alarm may be inserted in every orderly book of the British army, in order to remind Officers and soldiers of the punishment affixed by law to the crime of creating false alarms.

G. O. *Nesle, 27th June, 1815.*

1. Stragglers on the march. (See COLUMN OF MARCH.)

SUBSISTENCE.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 3d June, 1815.*

8. Daily subsistence proved for. (See PAY, DAILY.)

TENTS.

G. O. *Bruxelles, 13th April, 1815.*

9. The Commander of the Forces recommends to the Officers of the army to take, from the Quarter Master General's stores, one tent for each Field Officer, and one for the Officers of each

troop or company, and one for each of the Staff Officers ; which, however, it must be understood, they are to carry for themselves.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 31st May, 1815.

9. Thirty tents for each battalion of British infantry, and of infantry of the King's German Legion, and sixty tents for each brigade of Hanoverian infantry, will be sent by the Commissary of Stores and the Commissary General to each division of infantry.

10. The Commissary General will send with the tents the means of moving them, that is, one waggon, with two horses and a driver, for each battalion of British infantry, and of the infantry of the Legion ; and two waggons, with four horses and two drivers, for the tents of each brigade of Hanoverian infantry.

11. The waggons and drivers are to be under the particular care of the Quarter Masters of regiments, who will see that the tents are properly packed in the waggons for a march.

12. The tents are to be under the direction of the Assistant Quarter Masters General attached to divisions, who will apply them as they may think proper ; observing always to have the means of moving them from the place at which any of them may be used.

13. Notwithstanding that tents will be sent to the regiments, measures must be taken to render the blankets the soldiers have applicable as tents, in case it should be necessary.

G. O.

Paris, 4th Dec. 1815.

1. In order that the tents, in possession of the army, may undergo the repairs they are in want of, they are to be sent into the Storekeeper General's store, at St. Denis, with as little delay as possible ; and the carts employed for their transport are to be returned to the Commissariat.

THANKS.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

2. The Field Marshal takes this opportunity of returning to the army his thanks for their conduct in the glorious action fought on the 18th inst. ; and he will not fail to report his sense of their conduct, in the terms which it deserves, to their several Sovereigns.

G. O.

Gonesse, 2d July, 1815.

1. The Field Marshal has great pleasure in publishing, in General Orders, the following letters from the Commander in

Chief and the Secretary of State, expressing the approbation of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the conduct of the army in the late actions with the enemy.

‘ MY LORD DUKE, *Horse Guards, 21st June, 1815.*

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Grace's dispatch of the 19th inst., conveying a report of the military operations up to that date.

Marked and distinguished as these operations have been by the glorious and important victory gained over the French army on the 18th inst., I have infinite pleasure in communicating to your Grace the high feeling of satisfaction and approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the conduct of the troops upon this memorable occasion. No language can do justice to the sense His Royal Highness entertains of that distinguished merit, which has even surpassed all former instances of their characteristic firmness and discipline. Allow me to desire that your Grace will also accept yourself, and convey in my name to the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops under your command, the thanks of His Royal Highness for the great and important services which they have rendered their grateful country.

From my partiality and well known opinion of the Prussian nation and their troops, your Grace will readily believe that I also concur in those expressions of admiration and thanks which have emanated from the Prince Regent, for the important services rendered to the common cause by Prince Blücher and the brave army under his command.

The triumph of success cannot lessen the regret which must be felt by all for the loss of the many valuable lives which has unavoidably attended the accomplishment of this great achievement ; and I particularly deplore the fall of Lieut. General Sir T. Picton and Major General Sir W. Ponsonby.

I am, my Lord Duke,

Your's, sincerely,

FREDERICK,

Field Marshal

Commander in Chief.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c. &c.'

2.

‘ MY LORD, *War Department, London, 24th June, 1815.*

Your Grace will be pleased to convey to General His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange the satisfaction the Prince Regent

has experienced in observing that, in the actions of the 16th and 18th inst., His Royal Highness has given an early promise of those military talents for which his ancestors have been so renowned; and that, by freely shedding his blood in the defence of the Netherlands, he has cemented an union which, it is to be hoped, will thereby become indissoluble.

The Prince Regent is fully sensible of the meritorious services performed by the Earl of Uxbridge, who had the command of the cavalry in the battle of the 18th, and commands me to desire you will communicate to his Lordship His Royal Highness's most gracious acceptance of them.

The judicious conduct and determined courage displayed by General Lord Hill, and by the other General Officers in command of His Majesty's forces upon this glorious occasion, have obtained the high approbation of the Prince Regent. Your Grace will be pleased to communicate to the General Officers this gracious approval of their exertions; and your Grace will also be pleased to make known to the army at large the high approbation with which the Prince Regent has viewed the excellent conduct and invincible valor manifested by all ranks and descriptions of the troops serving under your Grace's command.

His Royal Highness commands me on no account to omit expressing his deep regret on receiving so long a list of Officers and men who have either fallen or been severely wounded in the actions of the 16th and 18th instant; and the Prince Regent particularly laments the loss of such highly distinguished Officers as Lieut. General Sir Thomas Picton and Major General Sir W. Ponsonby.

It cannot be expected that such desperate conflicts should be encountered, and so transcendent a victory be obtained, without considerable loss. The chance of war must at times expose armies, under the ablest Commanders, to great casualties without any adequate advantage to be derived in return. But whoever contemplates the immediate effects and the probable results of the battles fought upon the 16th and 18th instant cannot but think, that, although on the list of killed and wounded, several of His Majesty's most approved Officers are unfortunately inscribed, many endeared to your Grace, and whose names have become familiar to the country by their distinguished services in the Peninsula, the loss, however severe, and however to be lamented, bears but a small proportion to the magnitude of the victory which has been achieved; and which has exalted the military glory of the country, has protected from invasion and spoil the

territory of His Majesty's ally the King of the Netherlands, and has opened the fairest prospect of placing on a lasting foundation the peace and liberties of Europe.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

Field Marshal

BATHURST.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c.'

G. O.

Gonesse, 4th July, 1815.

1. (See PARIS.)

G. O.

Neuilly, 5th July, 1815.

1. The Commander of the Forces has the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the army the thanks of the House of Lords and Commons, for their conduct in the battle fought on the 18th of June.

[Here follow the Resolutions of the House of Lords.]

MY LORD,

House of Commons, 23d June, 1815.

I am commanded to transmit the unanimous thanks of this House to the several General Officers named in the enclosed Resolutions, and the Officers under their command, for their indefatigable zeal and exertions upon that memorable day; requesting your Grace to signify the same. And, at the same time, I have to communicate to your Grace the unanimous vote of this House, acknowledging, and highly approving, the distinguished valor and discipline displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers of His Majesty's forces serving under your Grace's command in that glorious victory.

I am further commanded to transmit to your Grace their unanimous resolution of thanks to the General Officers, Officers, and men, of the allied forces, serving under your Grace's immediate command, for the distinguished valor and intrepidity displayed by them in that hard-fought battle.

I have the honor to remain ever, with the sincerest respect and devotion,

Your Grace's most faithful servant,

Field Marshal

C. ABBOTT,

The Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c.'

Speaker.

[Here follow the Resolutions of the House of Commons.]

G. O.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1815.

48. Upon breaking-up the army which the Field Marshal has had the honor of commanding, he begs leave again to return thanks to the General Officers, and the Officers and troops. for their uniform good conduct.

49. In the late short but memorable campaign they have given proofs to the world that they possess, in an eminent degree, all the good qualities of soldiers; and the Field Marshal is happy to be able to applaud their regular good conduct in their camps and cantonments, not less than when engaged with the enemy in the field.

50. Whatever may be the future destination of those brave troops, of which the Field Marshal now takes his leave, he trusts that every individual will believe that he will ever feel the deepest interest in their honor and welfare, and will always be happy to promote either.

THEATRES.

- G. O. *Paris, 18th July, 1815.*
8, 9, and 10. Conduct of Officers at theatres. (See OFFICERS.)

TICKET (HOSPITAL).

- G. O. *Paris, 14th Dec. 1815.*
2. Form of hospital ticket. (See APPENDIX, Form No. 3.)

TRANSPORT.

- G. O. *Calmhout, 26th March, 1814.*
1. When waggons, carts, or other means of transport are required, the application must be made through the Quarter Master General, who will give an order for their being provided by the Commissariat department; but requisitions are on no account whatever to be made by corps or individuals upon the Burgomaster or other authorities of the country; who will be desired not to comply with any requisitions without an order from the Senior Officer of the Commissariat at the station where they are made.
2. The Ordnance and Medical departments will apply direct to the Commissary General as heretofore. Individuals and corps, making requisitions without the proper authority, will be charged with the hire of the carriages, besides incurring the displeasure of the Commander of the Forces, who will not overlook any breach of the orders on this head.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th March, 1815.

4. In consequence of the obstacles resulting to the payment of transports, from Officers omitting to grant a certificate of the performance of the service, it is the desire of the Commander of the Forces, that whenever the service is accomplished, a certificate to that effect may be granted to the peasants by the Officer or non-commissioned officer superintending the transport, agreeably to the following form, viz.—

‘ I do hereby certify that — has been employed in the conveyance of —, from —, to —, with — waggons and — horses, in which service he was engaged from the — of — to the — of —, both days inclusive, being — days.’

_____ [Signature.]

5. The observance of this practice is imperiously necessary, in order to facilitate the regular supply of transport, as well as in justice to the peasants, who will otherwise be unable to obtain payment for their services.

6. The rate of pay to the drivers of those waggons which are the property of government is fixed at one franc per diem, which will be included in the contingent accounts of the several heads of departments.

TREES.

G. O.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Commanding Officers of regiments will prevent the soldiers from cutting the trees which form the avenues in the Bois de Boulogne.

G. O.

Paris, 13th Aug. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal begs that horses may not be tied to the trees in the Champs Elysées.

VISITINGS.

G. O.

Tholen, 18th Dec. 1813.

9 and 10. Visiting of the troops when in cantonments. (See CANTONMENTS.)

WAR OFFICE.

G. O.

Paris, 8th Aug. 1815.

6. The Officers commanding regiments, alluded to in the annexed letter from the Secretary at War, are called upon for the explanation required.

7.

' MY LORD,

War Office, 28th July, 1815.

The superintendents of Military Accompts having reported that the accounts stated in the inclosed list have not been transmitted at the proper time, and that no satisfactory reason has been assigned for the delay in sending them, I have received the Prince Regent's commands to desire that your Grace will call on Commanding Officers of the regiments mentioned in the inclosed list, for an immediate explanation of their inattention to His Majesty's Regulations, which, as explained in the Circular from this department, of the 7th August, 1805, make it the duty of Commanding Officers to see that the public accompts of the corps are sent off at the periods prescribed by the Regulations; and in cases where, from particular circumstances, some delay may be unavoidable, to report the causes of such delay, *without waiting for any official notice of the accounts not having been received in due time.*

I have therefore to request that you will call upon the Commanding Officers for an explanation of the cause of the delay on the part of the Paymasters, in forwarding the accounts above mentioned; and that your Grace will also be pleased to apprise them that His Royal Highness expects that they will in future enforce due attention to His Majesty's Regulations on this subject; so that I may not have occasion to bring before His Royal Highness any similar instance of neglect, either on their part or on the part of the Paymasters of the regiments.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

Field Marshal

PALMERSTON.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G. G.C.B. &c.'

G. O.

Paris, 1st Sept. 1815.

1. The following regiments have not sent in their explanations required by the Secretary at War's letter of the 28th of July, 1815, inserted in the General Orders of the 8th of last month.

[Here follow the numbers of nine regiments.]

2. If the explanations are not immediately transmitted to the Adjutant General, the Field Marshal will be under the necessity of ordering that the Officers commanding the several regiments shall be placed in arrest.

WARRANTS.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 24th May, 1815.

19. Warrants to be transmitted to the Comptrollers of Army Accompts. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOMPTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 12th Nov. 1815.

1. (See JUDGE ADVOCATE.)

WATERLOO MEN.

G. O.

Paris, 5th Aug. 1815.

3. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing the following letters from the Secretary at War, for the information of the Officers and soldiers of the army; and he desires that the returns required may be forwarded to the Adjutant General by the several regiments without loss of time:—

‘ MY LORD,

War Office, 29th July, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished gallantry manifested upon all occasions by the Officers of the British army; and having more particularly adverted to the conspicuous valor displayed by them in the late glorious victory gained near Waterloo, by the army under your Grace's command; I am commanded to acquaint your Grace, that the Prince Regent being desirous of testifying the strong sense entertained by him of their devotion to His Majesty's service, His Royal Highness has been pleased to order:—

i. That the regulation under which pensions are granted to wounded Officers shall be revised, and that the pensions which have been, or may be, granted to Officers for the actual loss of eye or limb, or for wounds certified to be equally injurious with the loss of limb, shall not be confined to the amount attached by the scale to the rank which the Officer held at the time when he was wounded, but shall progressively increase according to the rank to which such Officer may from time to time be promoted: the augmentation, with regard to the pensions of such Officers now upon the list, being to take place from the 18th of June last, inclusive.

ii. That every Subaltern Officer of infantry of the line, who served under your Grace's command in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be allowed to count two years' service in virtue of that victory, in reckoning his service for the increase of pay given to Lieutenants of seven years' standing; and every such Subaltern will therefore be entitled to the additional shilling a day whenever he shall have served five years as a Lieutenant.

iii. That this regulation shall be extended to every Subaltern of cavalry, and to every Ensign of the regiments of Foot Guards, who served in the above-mentioned actions; and every such Subaltern and Ensign will therefore be entitled to an additional shilling a day, after five years' service as a Lieutenant in the cavalry, or as an Ensign in the Guards.

I have to request that your Grace will make known this, the Prince Regent's pleasure, to the British army under your Grace's command; and that you will, at your earliest convenience, transmit to me Regimental Returns of the Subaltern Officers to whom this gracious order of His Royal Highness may, by your Grace, be considered to apply.

I have the honor, &c.

PALMERSTON.

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington, K.G. &c. &c.'

'MY LORD,

War Office, 29th July, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having taken into his most gracious consideration the distinguished bravery displayed by the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British forces, in the glorious victory lately gained near Waterloo, by the army under your Grace's command; and His Royal Highness, being desirous of testifying, in a marked manner, the sense entertained by him of their services on that occasion, has been most graciously pleased to order, that henceforward every non-commissioned officer, trumpeter, drummer, and private man, who served in the battle of Waterloo, or in the actions which immediately preceded it, shall be borne upon the muster rolls and pay lists of their respective corps as 'Waterloo Men;' and that every 'Waterloo Man' shall be allowed to count two years' service for increase of pay, or for pension when discharged.

It is, however, to be distinctly understood, that this indulgence is not intended in any other manner to affect the conditions of their original enlistment, or to give them any right to their discharge before the expiration of the period for which they have been engaged to serve.

I request that your Grace will communicate these His Royal Highness's gracious orders to the British army under your command; and that you will, at the earliest opportunity, transmit to me a list of the several corps to which this order may be considered by your Grace to apply; together with accurate muster rolls,

containing the names of all the 'Waterloo Men' in each corps; such muster rolls being to be preserved in this office as a record, honorable to the individuals themselves, and as documents by which they will at any future time be enabled to establish their claims to the benefits of this regulation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

PALMERSTON.

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington, KG. &c. &c.'

G. O.

Paris, 5th Sept. 1815.

1. Regiments of British, and King's German Legion infantry, will send in, on or before the 8th instant, lists of the Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, who were present at the battle of Waterloo.

2. The cavalry will transmit similar returns on or before the 12th instant.

WOMEN.

G. O.

Bruxelles, 22d March, 1815.

5. All women belonging to British regiments, beyond one for each twenty-five men, including serjeants, drummers, trumpeters, and rank and file, are immediately to be sent from their regiments to Ostend, for the purpose of being forwarded to their respective homes.

8. Lieut. Colonel Gregory will provide passages for the whole of the women to England; and, on their embarkation, will pay those who are entitled to receive allowances to carry them home, as stated in the Paymasters' lists, which of course must be approved with Commanding Officers' signatures.

9. Rations are not to be allowed for more than one woman for every twenty-five men. This applies to all descriptions of troops.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Dec. 1815.

1. The Field Marshal directs that rations shall be granted in future for six instead of four women for every hundred men, including non-commissioned officers and drummers. And Commanding Officers of regiments are desired to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, by the embarkation of the troops at Calais, to send to England all women who cannot be maintained

with their regiments, granting them the certificates required by the Regulations, provided that benefit was not accorded to them on their regiments coming to the continent.

WOUNDED.

G. O.

Nivelle, 20th June, 1815.

9, 10, and 11. Proportion of Officers, and non-commissioned officers and privates, to be sent to Bruxelles to attend the wounded. (See HOSPITAL.)

AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
OF THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.
IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND IN FRANCE,
1815.

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on Private — of the — reg., 'for mutiny, &c.'	} 29 Oct. 1815
sentence and confirmation	
on Private — of the — reg., 'for desertion, &c.'	} 2 Nov. 1815
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on Private — of the — reg., 'for murder'	} 10 Dec. 1815
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convention of, military, not political	4 July, 1815
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Commandants of the arrondissements appointed	31 Aug. 1815
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allowance to clerks for a horse	13 Feb. 1814

Q.

QUARTERS	435
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(see HEAD QUARTERS)	4 June, 1815
(see CANTONMENTS)	28 Oct. 1815
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R.

RATIONS	436
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O.

OFFICERS	427
(see <i>LEAVE OF ABSENCE</i>)	16 Feb. 1815
(see <i>COMMANDANTS</i>)	6 July, 1815
conduct at the theatres in Paris	18 July, 1815
(see <i>REVIEW</i>)	22 July, 1815
(see <i>DRESS OF OFFICERS</i>)	} 28 July, 1815
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(see <i>DISTANCES</i>)	18 Sept. 1815
to travel through France with passports	25 Nov. 1815
ORDERLIES	427
(see <i>LETTERS</i> and <i>FORMS</i> in <i>Appendix</i> , Form No. 8).	28 Sept. 1814
(see <i>HOSPITAL</i>)	2 Oct. 1814
from the Cavalry for General Officers.	30 Apr. 1815
ORDERS	428
(see <i>GENERAL ORDERS</i> .)	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT	428
(see <i>TRANSPORT</i>)	26 Mar. 1814

P.

PACK SADDLES AND PANNIERS	428
(see <i>BAT HORSES</i>)	{ 18 Mar. 1815 { 22 Mar. 1815 { 15 May, 1815
(see <i>EQUIPMENT, FIELD</i>)	24 Oct. 1815
PARIS	428
result of the victory	} 4 July, 1815
convention of	}
convention of, military, not political	4 July, 1815
Governor of, appointed	7 July, 1815
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no Officers to be quartered in, excepting	11 Dec. 1815
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certificates required of, in monthly returns	2 Oct. 1814
to be paid in ducats (see <i>DUCATS</i>)	3 June, 1815
PAY, DAILY	432
advantages and mode of	3 June, 1815

PICK-AXES	
(see EQUIPMENT, FIELD)	24 Oct. 1815

PLUNDER	433
(see COLUMN OF MARCH)	27 June, 1815

POST OFFICE.	433
(see LETTERS)	18 July, 1815
(see COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY)	11 Aug. 1815

PRIZE MONEY FOR THE PENINSULA	434
lists called for	{ 10 Aug. 1815
irregularities in the lists.	{ 17 Sept. 1815
	29 Oct. 1815

PRIZE MONEY FOR WATERLOO	435
(see G. O. 1816, 1817, and 1818, Army of Occupation.)	

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(see COMMISSARIAT)	19 Dec. 1813
(see RATIONS.)	

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(see Form of Ticket in <i>Appendix</i> , Form No. 3)	14 Dec. 1813
allowance to clerks for a horse.	13 Feb. 1814

Q.

QUARTERS	435
(see CANTONMENTS)	18 Dec. 1813
(see HEAD QUARTERS)	4 June, 1815
(see CANTONMENTS)	28 Oct. 1815
(see HEAD QUARTERS)	21 Nov. 1815
(see PARIS)	11 Dec. 1815

R.

RATIONS	436
quantities of.	12 Dec. 1813
(see WOMEN)	22 Mar. 1815
salt meat	18 May, 1815
to be regular in	17 Sept. 1815
(see PARIS)	11 Dec. 1815

RECEIPTS	437
(see REQUISITIONS)	12 Dec. 1813
(see Forms in <i>Appendix</i> , Form No. 2)	19 Dec. 1813

REPRIMAND	437
for neglect of duty	{ 24 May, 1815
(see GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS)	

THANKS—(continued)

(see PARIS)	4 July, 1815
from Parliament	5 July, 1815
on the breaking up of the army.	30 Nov. 1815

THEATRES	450
(see OFFICERS)	18 July, 1815

TICKET, HOSPITAL	450
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TRANSPORT	450
how to be applied for	26 Mar. 1814
certificate to be given to the peasants for	24 Mar. 1815

TREES	451
in the Bois de Boulogne	5 Aug. 1815
in the Champs Elysées	13 Aug. 1815

V.

VISITINGS.	451
(see CANTONMENTS)	18 Dec. 1813

W.

WAR OFFICE.	451
letter from, complaining of neglect in the forwarding the regular returns, &c.	8 Aug. 1815
no explanation yet received from nine regiments	1 Sept. 1815

WARRANTS	452
(see COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOUNTS)	24 May, 1815
(see JUDGE ADVOCATE)	12 Nov. 1815

WATERLOO MEN.	453
service allowed to Subalterns and privates	5 Aug. 1815
returns of, to be sent in.	5 Sept. 1815

WOMEN	455
above one for each twenty-five men to be sent to England	22 Mar. 1815

WOUNDED	456
(see HOSPITAL)	20 June, 1815

THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.
&c. &c. &c.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN FRANCE,
1816, 1817, and 1818.

•

GENERAL ORDERS.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

G. O.

Cambrai, 26th Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal directs that the Adjutant General will transmit to the Comptrollers of Army Accompts a list of all Officers who are stated to have been absent without leave, in the Quarterly Returns of Officers absent without leave, whose absence has not been satisfactorily accounted for, and the sanction of the Field Marshal obtained, through the Adjutant General, for the respite being taken off the issue of such Officers' pay for the period they were absent.

2. The Comptrollers will be pleased to check the first regimental estimates for the amount of the pay of those Officers who are included in the list from the Adjutant General; and the Paymasters of regiments will be held responsible for this amount, as it is their duty to stop the pay of Officers who are absent without leave, either by retaining it in their own hands or by arresting it with the agents.

AMMUNITION.

G. O.

Paris, 7th Jan. 1816.

3. The attention of Officers commanding regiments is called to No. 3 of the General Orders of the 14th December, 1815 (*see AMMUNITION, 1815*); and the Field Marshal directs that regiments shall be required to pay for any deficiencies of ammunition arising from a neglect of that order.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th Oct. 1816.

2. The troops are to receive a certain quantity of blank musket cartridges for the review, and for the same occasion they must be deprived of the ball cartridges in their pouches.

3. These must be delivered into regimental stores in the several corps of the infantry; and the Officers commanding companies, as well as the Quarter Masters of regiments, will see that the ball

musket cartridges are delivered in and packed up in such a manner as that they may, after the review, be issued again and be useful.

4. Colonel Sir G. Wood will take measures for receiving the ammunition from the Quarter Master, and preserving it in the corps till the review will be finished, when it is again to be issued to the several regiments.

5. Blank cartridges will be issued to only six men per troop of the cavalry, who must likewise be deprived of their ball ammunition, and this the Captain commanding troops will receive and take care of during the review.

G. O.

Paris, 17th April, 1818.

1. Returns for the Spring allowance of ammunition for practice are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General immediately.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

(See MILITARY CONVENTION.)

G. O.

Paris, 30th Nov. 1815.

1. The British troops which are to remain in France are to be formed as follow :—

2. The 1st Dragoon Guards,	}	are to be the 1st brig. of cavalry.			
2d "					
3d "					
3. The 7th Hussars,	}	"	2d	"	"
18th "					
12th Light Dragoons,					
4. The 11th Light Dragoons,	}	"	3d	"	"
13th "					
15th Hussars,					
5. The 3d batt., 1st Guards,	}	"	1st brig. of infantry.		
2d " Coldstreams,					
6. The 3d batt., Royals,	}	"	2d	"	"
1st " 57th reg.					
2d " 95th "					
7. The 1st " 3d "	}	"	3d	"	"
1st " 39th "					
1st " 91st "					

8. The 1st batt.,	4th reg.	}	are to be the 4th brig. of infantry.		
„	52d „				
„	79th „				
9. The 1st batt.,	5th „	}	„	5th	„ „
„	9th „				
„	21st „				
10. The 1st batt.,	6th „	}	„	6th	„ „
„	29th „				
„	71st „				
11. The 1st batt.,	7th „	}	„	7th	„ „
„	23d „				
„	43d „				
12. The 1st batt.,	27th „	}	„	8th	„ „
„	40th „				
„	95th „				
13. The 1st batt.,	81st „	}	„	9th	„ „
„	88th „				
14. Major Gen. Lord Edw. Somerset	is to command		} the 1st brig. of cavalry.		
15. „	Sir H. Vivian,	„	2d	„	„
16. „	Sir C. Grant,	„	3d	„	„
17. „	Sir P. Maitland,	„	1st brig. of infantry.		
18. „	Sir Manley Power,	„	2d	„	„
19. „	Sir R. W. O'Callaghan,	„	3d	„	„
20. „	Sir Denis Pack,	„	4th	„	„
21. „	Sir T. Brisbane,	„	5th	„	„
22. „	Sir T. Bradford,	„	6th	„	„
23. „	Sir J. Kempt,	„	7th	„	„
24. „	Sir J. Lambert,	„	8th	„	„
25. „	Sir J. Keane,	„	9th	„	„

26. The 1st, 7th, and 8th brigades of infantry, will compose the 1st division of infantry, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole.

27. The 3d, 4th, and 6th brigades of infantry, will compose the 2d division of infantry, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant General Sir H. Clinton.

28. The 2d, 5th, and 9th brigades of infantry, will compose the 3d division of infantry, and is to be commanded by Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville.

29. Lieutenant General Lord Combermere will take the command of the cavalry.

30. Lieutenant General Lord Hill will take the command of the infantry.

45. Notwithstanding these orders the troops are to continue with their divisions, and be commanded as at present, till those ordered to England will march, and the Quarter Master General will, in concert with the General Officers, have assembled those destined by this day's orders to remain in France.

G. O.

Paris, 2d Dec. 1815.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Auchmuty, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to do duty with the 1st division of infantry.

4. Major Bentinck, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to do duty with the 2d division of infantry.

5. Major Darling, Assistant Adjutant General, is posted to do duty with the 3d division of infantry.

6. Brig. Maj. Campbell is attached to { Maj. Gen. Lord Edw. Somerset's brig. of cavalry.

7. „ Childers „ { Maj. Gen. Sir H. Vivian's brig. of cavalry.

8. „ Dunbar „ { Maj. Gen. Sir C. Grant's brig. of cavalry.

9. „ Gunthorpe „ the 1st brigade of infantry.

10. „ Wood „ 2d „ „

11. „ M'Pherson „ 3d „ „

12. „ Love „ 4th „ „

13. „ „ „ 5th „ „

14. „ Elliott „ 6th „ „

15. „ Yorke „ 7th „ „

16. „ Shaw „ 8th „ „

17. „ Eeles „ 9th „ „

G. O.

Paris, 8th Dec. 1815.

1. The under-mentioned Assistant Provost Marshals are attached as follows :—

Head Quarters, Assist. Prov. Marshal Johnson.

Head Quarters of Lieut. } „ „ Hodgson.
Gen. Lord Hill, }

Head Quarters of the cavalry, „ „ Norman.

1st division of infantry, „ „ Gorman.

2d „ „ „ „ Campbell.

3d „ „ „ „ Shuttleworth.

Commissariat, „ „ { Williamson.
Phethean.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.

3. The Commissary General will post to the Army of Occupation that part of his department respecting which he has orders,

and will order the remainder to England, either with the troops or otherwise, as may be most convenient.

4. The head of the Medical department will order to Dover all that part of the Medical Staff not necessary for the Army of Occupation, or to attend the hospitals on the continent.

6. The troops will receive their rations according to the Tariff annexed to the Military Convention, from the 16th instant.

7. The under-mentioned Assistant Baggage Masters are attached as follows :—

Cavalry,	Assistant Baggage Master	Billingray.
1st division,	„	„ Aylesbury.
2d „	„	„ M'Currie.
3d „	„	„ Smith.

G. O.

Paris, 25th Dec. 1815.

1. The under-mentioned Chaplains are attached as follows :—

2. Cavalry, The Rev. B. B. Stevens.

3. 1st div. of infantry,	{	1st brig.	„	G. G. Stonestreet.
		7th „	„	Maurice James.
		8th „	„	J. Hayward.
4. 2d „ „	{	3d „	„	E. C. Frith.
		4th „	„	J. Metcalfe.
		6th „	„	C. Dayman.
5. 3d „ „	{	2d „	„	W. G. Cautley.
		5th „	„	T. Norris.
		9th „	„	Horace Parker.

G. O.

Paris, 30th Mar. 1817.

8. The 3d division is discontinued, and Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir C. Colville, and Major General the Hon. Sir W. O'Callaghan, and Sir John Keane, with their respective Aides-de-camp, are to be discontinued from the Staff from the 25th of April.

9. Major General Sir T. Brisbane is to command the 3d brigade in the 2d division, hitherto commanded by Major General the Hon. Sir W. O'Callaghan.

10. The 5th and 9th regiments are to be in Major General Sir J. Lambert's brigade in the 1st division.

11. Major General Sir Manley Power's brigade is to be in the 1st division.

12. The brigades of infantry will be numbered as follows :—

Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland's,	1st brigade.
„ Sir Manley Power's,	2d „
„ Sir Thomas Brisbane's,	3d „

Major General Sir Denis Pack's,	4th brigade.
„ Sir Thomas Bradford's,	5th „
„ Sir James Kempt's,	6th „
„ Sir John Lambert's,	7th „

G. O.

Cambrai, 24th June, 1818.

1. Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir C. Colville is to command the 2d division of infantry, *vice* Lieutenant General Sir H. Clinton, G.C.B.

2. Major General Sir John Lambert is to command the 1st brigade of infantry, *vice* Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B.

3. Major General the Hon. Sir W. O'Callaghan, K.C.B., is to command the 7th brigade of infantry, *vice* Major General Sir John Lambert, K.C.B.

G. O.

Cambrai, 10th Nov. 1818.

6, 7, 8. (See THANKS.)

ATTACK OF CAVALRY.

Instructions of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington to the General Officers commanding Brigades of Cavalry in the Army of Occupation.

It is so desirable that a reserve should be kept in all cases in which the cavalry is employed to charge, that it appears to be a matter of necessity; and the Officers and troops should be accustomed to form and conduct this reserve in exercise.

The reserve of a body of cavalry charging is intended to answer two purposes—first, to improve and complete the success of the charge; secondly, to protect the retreat of the troops retiring, supposing those who charge are unsuccessful, or possibly to acquire success after their failure.

The proportion of the body of cavalry to be kept in reserve must depend upon the nature of the ground and of the body of troops to be attacked. It should not be less than half of the body formed for the operation, nor should it exceed two-thirds. It follows, therefore, that every body of cavalry should be formed in two or three lines. The second line should be in line, the third might be in columns of such a size as that they could readily be formed into line.

The next point for consideration is the distance at which these lines should be placed, and should preserve from each other; and

it will be observed that this must depend upon the nature of the enemy to be attacked, and in some degree upon the nature of the ground which may be the scene of the operation. It has been already stated that one of the objects of the reserve is to protect the retreat of the body charging which has failed, or possibly to turn the fortune of the day by a fresh attack upon the enemy engaged in his pursuit, and it is therefore obvious that the reserve or second line of the cavalry should not be so near the first as to be at all affected by the confusion in which the first will naturally fall in its retreat from the charge.

It is supposed that from four to five hundred yards is distance sufficient to enable the retreating body to retire through the intervals of the second line without throwing that body into confusion: on the other hand, as that space can be passed in something more than a minute of time at the ordinary pace at which horses gallop, the distance is not too great to enable the second line to secure and improve any success which might be obtained by the first. For the same reason that the second line should be from four to five hundred yards distance from the first, the third line, if there is one, ought to be at the same distance from the second. The distance of about 450 yards then should be the distance between the different lines of cavalry in the attack of cavalry.

In the attack of infantry and artillery, however, the circumstances are different, and the distances between the lines should be altered accordingly. In this case, the object should be for the second line to strike its blow as soon as possible after the first should have failed; and as there is no chance of either the infantry or the artillery pursuing a line of cavalry whose attack it might have repulsed, there appears no reason for providing so cautiously against the confusion into which the second line might be thrown by the retreat of the first. Two hundred yards might then be the distance between lines of cavalry attacking bodies of infantry or artillery.

Having thus ascertained the distance at which the lines of cavalry ought to be from each other, the first point to be considered is some simple general rule for the preservation of it in all cases. In ordinary operations this would be left to the eye of the leader of the second line. But so much in the cavalry depends upon the preservation of order in the second line or reserve, where the *first* charges, that more precautions ought to be taken to secure it. The rule should be then for the second line invariably to pull up to a walk when the first line charges, and in case of the

failure of the charge to continue at that pace till the first line will have passed through the intervals. In case the charge should be successful the second line would then preserve its pace, and its settled distance of 450 yards from the first. If there should be a third line, it should follow the movement of the second, keeping its distance from it, till the second should become *first*, by the retreat of the *first*, and it should then act as above detailed for the *second* line.

BAGGAGE.

- G. O. *Cambrai, 4th Sept. 1816.*
 1, 2. (See CUSTOM HOUSE.)
 G. O. *Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.*
 1 to 7. (See CONTRABAND.)
 G. O. *Cambrai, 15th Nov. 1816.*
 1 to 5. (See CONTRABAND.)

BAGGAGE MASTER.

- G. O. *Paris, 11th Dec. 1815.*
 7. (See ARMY OF OCCUPATION.)

BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.

- G. O. *Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.*
 1. In consequence of an arrangement made with the French Government, the Officers of the allied army are to receive compensation in money from the 1st February inclusive, in lieu of the ration to which they are entitled under the *Tariff* annexed to the Convention of the 28th November, 1815.
 2. The exact amount of this compensation for each ration will be stated in a future order; in the mean time it is expected that it will not be less than two francs per diem for each ration to which an Officer is entitled.
 3. In consequence of orders received from the Secretary of State, the French Minister announces to the Officers of the army, that this allowance is to be taken from the 1st of March next, in lieu of the soldier's ration heretofore allowed to every Officer of the army, and the allowance called *bât* and forage.
 4. In those ranks in which the allowance in lieu of rations will exceed the amount of the *bât* and forage hitherto received, and of the value of a soldier's ration at sixpence, the Officers will have the advantage of that excess.

5. In those ranks in which the allowances in lieu of rations will not be equal to the amount of the bât and forage money heretofore received, and the value of a soldier's ration at sixpence, an allowance will be paid every six months, to make the allowance equal to what the Officers have hitherto received.

6. It is understood, however, that the Officers of the army are expected to be in the same readiness for the field as they have always been, and that no Officer has a claim to receive this allowance, except for the period he is present with the army.

G. O.

Paris, 19th Mar. 1816.

1. The compensation for each Officer's ration, under the Tariff annexed to the Military Convention of the 20th of November last, has been fixed at two francs and fifty centimes.

2. The Paymasters of regiments are to send to the Commissary General, on the last day of each month, nominal lists of the Officers of the several regiments entitled to this allowance, stating the number of which each is entitled to and the amount of the sum due to each.

3. These lists are to be countersigned by the Commanding Officer and Adjutant, as a certificate that they are correct lists of the Officers of the regiment present, or sick absent in France, or absent on duty in France during the time specified.

4. None others are to be returned for this allowance.

5. The General Officers are to send similar returns for themselves and their aides de camp.

6. The Officers at the head of the Accompt, Store, Pay, and Medical departments, are to send similar returns for themselves, and the Officers in their departments, in their charge respectively.

7. The Officers of the Adjutant and Quarter Master Generals' departments are each to return themselves, and the return must be countersigned by the head of the department.

8. The Commissary General will settle the mode in which the Officers of his department will draw for this allowance.

9. The Commander of the Forces will hereafter give orders respecting the mode of drawing the difference between this allowance and that called bât and forage money.

G. O.

Cambray, 6th Oct. 1816.

3. The Officers entitled to draw an allowance under the Fifth Article of the General Order, 25th January, 1816, are to send their returns for the period commencing the 1st of March, to Mr. Rosenhagen, without loss of time.

4. These returns, according to the following form (*see* Form of Returns in *Appendix*, Form No. 16), are to be made up, regimentally, for the individual Officers claiming in each regiment, by General Officers for themselves and their Staff, and by heads of departments for the Officers of the several departments.

5. The principles laid down in His Majesty's Regulations, regarding bât and forage money, and the orders of the 25th January, 1816, must be strictly adhered to in deciding upon claims to this allowance.

G. O.

Paris, 10th April, 1817.

1. The Officers entitled to draw an allowance under the Fifth Article of the General Order of 25th January, 1816, are to send their returns for the period of 165 days, commencing the 17th September, 1816, to Mr. Rosenhagen, without loss of time.

2. In all claims for this allowance, dating from the 1st of March last, those who claim it must have been present with the army during two months of the period claimed for. This rule is not to be applied to the claims of the Officers of the six battalions of infantry, and the Staff recently removed from the army.

3. As the Captains of companies of infantry do not maintain a horse for the carriage of camp kettles, or camp equipage, they are not to have credit for their claims, for this allowance, from the 1st of March last, to the £20 allowed for each horse.

4. The Field Marshal being desirous of giving the volunteers of the army every advantage in his power, will allow them to draw each the allowance for an Officer's ration from the 17th of September, 1816.

5. It is to be understood, however, from the 1st of May next, they are not to draw any other ration whatever.

G. O.

Cambrâi, 21st Dec. 1818.

2. Notwithstanding that the Officers of the army will continue to receive their pecuniary compensation in lieu of rations on the day of their embarkation severally, the Field Marshal desires that the returns for bât and forage for 165 days, from the 17th of September last to the 28th of February 1819, for every Officer now present, or who has been present within the period subsequent to the 17th of September, may be sent in forthwith to Mr. Booth, in order that the warrants may be issued and the money may be paid before the troops will embark.

BÂT HORSES.

G. O.

Cambrai, 23d Nov. 1816.

6. The Field Marshal desires that £18. 18s. may be hereafter considered as the price of a bât or last horse.

BILLETS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

10. In the Circular Letter from the Quarter Master General of the 20th of October, 1815, the Field Marshal expressed his desire, that 'no inhabitant should be requested to accommodate persons that are not entitled to billets;' and he begs that the Officers of the army will understand the last part of the paragraph, in which that desire is expressed, as containing an order that no person is to be admitted to lodge in a billet, excepting those for whom the billet is granted, without having the consent of the owner of the house.

BOARD OF SURVEY.

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th Sept. 1816.

1. A Board of Survey will assemble at Valenciennes, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1816, at the Storekeeper General's stores, to examine and report upon a quantity of field equipment, the report to be sent to the Quarter Master General.

Detail	{	1 Field Officer, President, 3 Captains, 1 Assistant Commissary General, 1 Quarter Master,	}	Members :
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to be furnished by the 3d division.

BREAD.

G. O.

Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.

1, 2, and 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

2. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

9. (See HOSPITAL.)

CAMBRAI.

G. O.

Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.

5. The staff of the fortress of Cambrai will be composed as follows, from the 4th February, 1816 :—

Major de la Place.	Lt. Col. H. G. Smith, 95th regt.
Aide Major de la Place.	Lt. Col. St. John, 51st regt.
Officier d'Artillerie.	Lieut. Gold, Royal Artillery.
Officier des Genie.	Capt. Harris, Royal Engineers.
Officier de Santé.	Staff Surgeon Cole.
Commissaire d'Artillerie.	Assist. Commis. Gen. Benton.
Commissaire de Vivres.	Assist. Commis. Gen. Carruthers.

G. O.

Paris, 1st July, 1816.

3. Colonel Sir Andrew Barnard, K.C.H., of the Rifle Brigade, is appointed Commandant of Cambrai from the 25th of June, 1816.

G. O.

Cambrai, 27th Oct. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the Officers of the British army to the annexed proclamation, by the Mayor of Cambrai, which he has issued with his consent.

Art. 1. Every stranger, without distinction of rank or fortune, who wishes to stay longer than twenty four hours in town, shall be obliged to give in his passport to the police, and to point out the inn or inhabitant's house at which he resides ; the inn-keeper or inhabitant who lodges him shall be obliged (being responsible himself) to make known to him what is imposed by the present Article.

Art. 2. The above regulations do not excuse the innkeepers, lodgers, or other inhabitants, from giving a report of the strangers lodged in their houses, even for one night, and that according to the laws and regulations.

Art. 3. Every stranger or Frenchman attached to the suite of the allied army, but who wears no uniform, and is not in the ranks and forms no part of the army, such as employés, servants, &c., shall be obliged to appear at the office of the Commissaire de Police of Cambrai, those residing here in the course of eight days, and those who are not resident, on their arrival in the town, that they may have their names inscribed in a register destined for that purpose, and to answer the questions there asked them concerning the motives of their stay in town.

Art. 4. If the motives given by the individuals mentioned in the preceding Article are acknowledged as sufficient they will

have delivered to them a *carte de sûreté*, containing their names, christian names, quality, and description; the master's address will also be mentioned, if a servant or *employé*, and the names and christian names of the two securities, in case he is not in any person's service.

Art. 5. With respect to the servants or *employés*, *cartes de sûreté* will not be delivered to them except on the express demand in writing of their masters and chiefs.

Art. 6. The regulations contained in the 3d, 4th, and 5th Articles are made common to those servants or *employés* of the neighbouring cantonments who may come into town on business, consequently they have *cartes de sûreté* delivered to them only on the written demand of their masters, with which they should be provided on their arrival at Cambrai.

Art. 7. The bearers of these *cartes de sûreté* shall be obliged to show them to the agents of police, to the gendarmes and gardes champêtres, whenever they are required to do so, at the peril of being arrested as vagrants.

Art. 8. The chiefs of the different corps stationed in this country are requested to make known the present regulations to those under their command, and to assist in carrying them into execution.

Art. 9. The innkeepers and lodgers shall, under the penalty of three francs, always have the present regulations posted up in the most conspicuous part of their houses.

Art. 10. The present regulations shall be printed, published, and posted up everywhere requisite, and the Commissaire, his agents, the gendarmes and the gardes champêtres, shall put it in execution.

(Signed) DOUAY, Fils.

2. The following Officers are, without loss of time, to send to the Commandant of Cambrai returns of the names and descriptions of the persons of the servants and others attached to them, not appearing as soldiers, for whom they would wish to have *cartes de sûreté* for their resort to Cambrai.

3. General Officers, for their servants and others of their staff.

4. Heads of departments, for their clerks, their servants, and those of the Officers of their departments.

5. Officers on the staff not attached to any general office or department, for their own servants.

6. Commanding Officers of regiments, for their own servants and those of the Officers of their respective regiments.

7. The Commandant at head quarters will send a return of the names and description of such persons, not military, as may have had his permission to resort to head quarters either as tradesmen or dealers of any description; and it is clearly to be understood that no military Officer whatever, excepting the Commandant of head quarters, can apply for a *carte de sûreté* for any person to resort to Cambrai, unless it be for his own servant, or the servant of an Officer under his command, or of one attached to him.

8. The servants must be informed that they cannot lend their *cartes de sûreté*.

9. Any person lending his *carte de sûreté* will be deprived of it, and will be otherwise punished according to law, if it is found that the *carte de sûreté* was lent with a criminal intention.

10. Colonel Barnard will be pleased to apply to the Mayor of Cambrai for *cartes de sûreté*, according to the returns which he will receive as above ordered.

G. O.

Cambrai, 7th July, 1818.

1. (See CARTS.)

CANTONMENTS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 26th Nov. 1817.

1 to 5. (See DAILY REPORTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 10th April, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal has received such repeated complaints of the irregularity of the troops in their cantonments, that he is again compelled to call the attention of the Officers of the army to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers under their command.

2. The establishment of good order among soldiers, and the prevention of crimes, are chiefly to be effected by the attention and superintendence of the Officers and non-commissioned officers.

3. These measures will be much facilitated by a division of the several companies into squads, and the judicious distribution of the Officers and non-commissioned officers.

4. The several squads should be cantoned as nearly as possible together: the Officers and non-commissioned officers (who should be quartered with their respective squads) should be required to visit their men's quarters at irregular hours after dark, to see that they are present in their quarters at proper hours and orderly.

5. But what most astonishes and concerns the Field Marshal is to have observed in so many recent instances of robbery and dis-

order, that the non-commissioned officers themselves have either been accomplices in the offences committed or privy thereto. It therefore behoves the Officers commanding regiments to require a more strict attention from the Officers.

6. Patroles should take place in the several villages, &c. during the whole of the night, and the Officers commanding should concert measures with the different mayors that the public houses may be closed at proper hours.

CARTS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 7th July, 1818.

1. As the laws of the country require that all carts resorting to the public roads should be marked with the names of the owner, and of the village or town in which he resides, the Field Marshal desires that directions may be given to the Officers commanding the guards of Valenciennes and Cambrai to prevent carts from passing which shall not be so marked.

CAVALRY.

(See ATTACK OF CAVALRY, Instructions for, 1816.)

CHAPLAINS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

8. The Chaplains of the army are forbidden to marry any persons without the permission, in writing, of the Field Marshal.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th July, 1817.

1. The Field Marshal desires it to be understood that nothing in the General Orders from the Horse Guards of the 1st of this month is to be considered as affecting his order of the 30th October, 1816, No. 8.

CIVIL AUTHORITIES.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Jan. 1816.

3. (See PASSPORTS.)

CLAIMS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 21st Oct. 1818.

1 and 2. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

4. After the troops will have left France, claims are to be addressed to Mr. Booth, under cover to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

5. As the greatest inconvenience has resulted from the delay upon former occasions in giving in claims, the Field Marshal gives notice that he will attend to none not given in before the 20th of November.

G. O.

Cambrai, 1st Nov. 1818.

2. The Officers of the head quarter staff who may have demands on the Commissariat will be pleased to give them in to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Dovedon for liquidation.

COMMISSARIAT.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

(See MILITARY CONVENTION.)

G. O.

Paris, 22d Dec. 1815.

(See RATIONS.)

G. O.

Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has made an arrangement with the French Government, under which the troops forming the British contingent are to receive as their rations seven-eighths of a French pound of meat, being as nearly as possible equal to an English pound, and one pound and a half of bread instead of the ration of meat, bread, vegetables, and salt, as settled by the Tariff annexed to the Treaty.

2. The ration of wine or spirits is to be as fixed by the Tariff.

3. The rations as now settled will be issued to the troops as soon as possible. (See MILITARY CONVENTION.)

G. O.

Paris, 24th Jan. 1816.

1. (See RANK.)

G. O.

Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.

1 to 6. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

1. The French contractors will in future issue rations to the troops.

2. The returns to be made separately for—

Bread.

Forage.

Meat.

Fuel and Candles.

Liquor.

3. The new forms of returns to be strictly adhered to: they are to be furnished by the contractors. (*See Form in Appendix, Form No. 12.*)

4. The returns are to be made out on the day preceding the issue, and delivered to the Commissariat Officers for examination previously to the presentation of them to the contractors, who will not issue upon them unless previously countersigned by him.

5 to 9. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O.

Paris, 16th Feb. 1816.

5. (*See MIXED COMMISSION.*)

G. O.

Paris, 1st April, 1816.

1 to 4. (*See TOBACCO.*)

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th May, 1816.

2. The services of the following Officers of the Commissariat being no longer required, they are to be struck off the staff of this army from the 24th of May:—

Here follow the Names of—

Three Deputy Commissaries General.

Three Assistant Commissaries General.

Twenty three Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

3. The Commissaries General will likewise make a reduction of forty nine clerks, thirty four storekeepers, and forty conductors of the Commissariat, from the 24th instant.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th May, 1816.

5. The Officers of the Commissariat are posted to do duty with the army as follows:—

Here follow the Names of the Officers, and the Corps, Stations, &c. to which they are appointed.

G. O.

Cambrai, 4th June, 1816.

1. (*See WAGGONS.*)

2. The Field Marshal publishes the following orders respecting the transport of provisions, forage, and fuel to the troops.

3. Corps and detachments of the allied troops are expected to go themselves to the issuing magazines to receive their rations of provision, forage, and fuel, under the following regulations, viz.—

i. For all articles of provision, wine, and spirits, &c., when the troops are not distant from the magazines more than half a league (two kilometres and a half), about an English mile and a quarter.

ii. For forage, when the magazines shall not be distant more than one league (five kilometres), or about two miles and a half.

iii. For fuel, when the magazines are established in the town or place where the troops are actually quartered.

4. The French contractors are bound to convey the forage, provisions, &c. to stations within the distances specified from the barracks and cantonments of the troops; and the Field Marshal positively forbids the Commissary General to allow of any charge of transport of forage, provisions, or fuel, in the accounts of the Officers of his department.

5. (*See WAGGONS.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.*

2. (*See WAGGONS.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1816.*

1. The 1st and 3d divisions are to receive, until further orders, an issue of salt meat once a week.

G. O. *Cambrai, 1st June, 1817.*

1 to 5. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 7th Oct. 1817.*

3. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 14th Nov. 1817.*

1. (*See SPIRITS.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 17th Dec. 1817.*

1. (*See SPIRITS.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 19th May, 1818.*

1, 2. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 18th Oct. 1818.*

1. One day's issue of biscuit in lieu of bread will be made to the troops whilst in companies.

G. O. *Cambrai, 1st Nov. 1818.*

1. (*See EMBARKATION.*)

2. (*See CLAIMS.*)

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ARMY

G. O. *Paris, 2d Feb. 1816.*

1 to 5. (*See POST OFFICE, and Forms of Letter Return in Appendix, Form No. 8.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 3d May, 1816.*

1 to 4. (*See POST OFFICE.*)

COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOMPTS.

G. O. *Paris, 24th Jan. 1816.*

1. (*See RANK.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 26th Dec. 1816.*

1, 2. (*See ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 9th June, 1817.*

1. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury having deemed it expedient that the Comptrollers of Army Accompts should return to the exercise of their duties in England, Mr. Roserlege is removed from the staff of this army from the 1st of June.

2. The following Officers, &c. of the Comptroller's department are likewise removed from the staff from the same date.

3. The regimental and other estimates, returns of pay and allowances, and the subsequent accounts of Officers, will in future be forwarded for examination to Mr. Booth, the present Chief Inspector in the department of the Comptrollers of Army Accompts, who will submit them for the warrants of the Field Marshal.

G. O. *Cambrai, 21st Oct. 1818.*

1, 2. (*See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.*)

4, 5. (*See CLAIMS.*)

CONTRABAND.

G. O. *Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.*

2. The Field Marshal has lately referred to a Court of Inquiry a report made by Colonel Sir G. Wood, of the Royal Artillery, of an attempt made by a tradesman at Dover to smuggle goods into France with a detachment of the Royal Artillery, having marked them as 'Regimental Stores,' and at the same time that he expresses his approbation of the conduct of Lieutenant George Brown, of the Royal Horse Artillery, upon this occasion, he desires that Sergeant Major ———, of the Royal Artillery, may be brought to trial before a General Court Martial for his conduct in this transaction.

3. The Assistant Quarter Master General stationed at Calais is hereby directed to make over the cases above referred to, containing these goods, to the chief of the Customs at Calais; to inform him that they do not belong to the army, and to desire him to deal with them according to the laws for the government of the French Customs.

4. In future the Assistant Quarter Master General stationed at Calais is desired to require from the Officers commanding any regiment or detachment which may land, a return, signed by himself, of the baggage accompanying it, specifying the number and description of the packages, and the general nature of their contents.

5. The Assistant Quarter Master General stationed at Calais will besides adopt the measures that he may think necessary to prevent the practice of smuggling through the means of the facilities afforded, by the Treaty, to the importation of the baggage and stores of the Officers and troops.

6. The Field Marshal desires that printed copies of this order may be sent to Calais, to be communicated by the Assistant Quarter Master General to all Officers who may arrive there in command of troops.

7. He is convinced that there are some who would knowingly permit the abuse for private gain of a privilege granted to the military in France; but he trusts that this order will serve to draw their attention to the subject, and will induce them to co-operate with the Assistant Quarter Master General in preventing abuses, which are not only injurious to the reputation of the army, but must eventually tend to their own inconvenience and disadvantage.

G. O.

Cambrai, 15th Nov. 1816.

1. The following letters are published for the information and guidance of the army :—

2.

‘ MY LORD DUKE,

Horse Guards, 6th Nov. 1816.

I am directed by the Commander in Chief to enclose, for your Grace's information, a copy of a letter from the Treasury, and its contents, stating that in future no military stores or baggage coming from abroad shall be delivered without previous examination by a revenue officer, and which has given rise to the Circular Letter of this date on the subject.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Field Marshal

H. TORRENS.’

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

3.

‘ SIR,

Treasury Chambers, 29th Oct. 1816.

I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you the accompanying copies of reports, &c. from the Commissioners of Customs, respecting

a seizure of some tobacco, at Canterbury, among the baggage belonging to the regiment, and to request that you will submit the same to the consideration of the Commander in Chief, acquainting His Royal Highness, at the same time, that it appeared to my Lords absolutely necessary for the security of the revenue that a general examination of the whole of these effects should take place with as little delay as possible, and that in future no stores or baggage coming from abroad should be delivered without having been previously inspected by an officer of the revenue; and I am to desire you will move His Royal Highness to give directions accordingly.

I am, &c.,

Major General Sir H. Torrens, K.C.B.
Military Secretary.

G. HARRISON.'

4.

' SIR,

Custom House, 20th Sept. 1816.

The Commissioners having received two letters from the Collector and Comptroller at Dover, respecting a seizure made by the officers in the service of this revenue at Canterbury, of a quantity of tobacco belonging to the regiment, and submitting that directions may be given to Mr. Lloyd, the Assistant Storekeeper General at this place, not to suffer any packages under his care to be delivered without the presence of an officer of this revenue.

I have it in command to transmit copies of the said letters for the information of the Lords of the Treasury, and to signify the request of this board, that their Lordships will be the means of directions being given by the Commander in Chief, that the packages in question may be examined by an officer of this revenue previously to their delivery from the military stores at Canterbury.

S. Lushington, Esq.

I am, &c.,

&c. &c.

J. E. DELAVAND.

5.

' HON. SIRS,

Custom House, Dover, 26th Aug. 1816.

The Comptroller having received the enclosed letter from Mr. Gilbert, Assistant Storekeeper General, containing information of a quantity of tobacco being in seven packages under his superintendence, as belonging to their regiment, on the 20th instant, he, accompanied by the leading surveyor and a residing officer, proceeded to Canterbury to examine the said packages and any others that might be of a suspicious nature. On examination of the packages pointed out, 604 lbs. of tobacco were found, and which these officers seized, as having been illegally imported and

run; but there being in the stores an immense quantity of baggage brought from the continent, and belonging to Officers of different regiments, it was then found impracticable to go on with the examination of them, and the officers thought it not prudent to break the locks, there being no information of any of these effects having smuggled goods contained therein; but it was settled by Mr. Lloyd, who had that day succeeded Mr. Gilbert as Assistant Storekeeper General, that no packages then on shore from the continent should be delivered without the presence of the Comptroller, or such officers as we may direct to attend; an arrangement of which we trust your Honors will approve, unless your Honors' Board may think proper for a general examination of these effects to take place immediately.

The Commissioners of Customs,
&c. &c. &c.

We are, &c.,
 E. KELSAY, Collector.
 B. G. SAMPSON.'

G. O.

Cambrai, 19th Nov. 1816.

1 to 7. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

COURT OF INQUIRY.

G. O.

Paris, 22d June, 1816.

5. A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Major General Sir John Lambert, President, and four Field Officers of the 1st division, members, is to meet at Cambrai on the 29th instant, to inquire into a matter which will be referred to the President by his Grace the Field Marshal.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

G. O

Cambrai, 4th Sept. 1816.

1. It frequently happens that articles arriving from England for Officers and other individuals of the allied armies are detained in the Custom House at Calais, owing to a non-compliance with the formalities of admission agreed upon with the French Government, under the Fifth Article of the Tariff annexed to the Military Convention of the 20th November, 1815.

2. Information may be obtained at the Quarter Master General's Office at head quarters, or from the Assistant Quarter Master Generals attached to divisions, of the formalities requisite for the

admission of such effects as can be allowed to enter France free of duty under the article of the Tariff above referred to: but if these formalities are not complied with the effects will be detained in the French Custom House, until the individuals they belong to shall have either paid the duties due upon them, or shall have obtained permission of the French Custom House to send them back to England.

G. O. *Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.*

1 to 7. (*See CONTRABAND.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 15th Nov. 1816.*

1 to 5. (*See CONTRABAND.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 29th Nov. 1816.*

1 to 7. (*See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.*)

DAILY REPORT.

G. O. *Cambrai, 26th Nov. 1817.*

1. The Field Marshal desires that the Commanding Officers of regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and troops of artillery, will make a daily report to the General Officers commanding brigades, of any event of consequence which occurs in the cantonments occupied by the troops under their command respectively, which reports they are to forward with the daily state.

2. If any communication has been made with the Magistrates of the country, either in the way of complaint on their parts of the military, or in the way of complaint of the inhabitants, it must be particularly noticed in this report, as well as any occurrence, in the cantonments or town in which the troops may be in barracks, which the Commanding Officers of regiments may think deserving the attention of their superiors.

These reports the General Officers commanding brigades will forward to the Adjutant General at head quarters, through the General Officers commanding divisions, with such observations upon them as occur to them.

4. In case there should be nothing to report, the report must contain the words 'Nothing extraordinary.'

5. The Officers commanding brigades of artillery will make similar reports to the General Officers commanding divisions of infantry; and the Officers commanding the Royal Sappers and Miners, infantry staff corps, and cavalry staff corps, will send similar reports direct to head quarters.

DESERTERS.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Jan. 1816.

1. The reward for the apprehension of deserters from the British army is fixed at three pounds, which is to be paid by the regiment to which the deserter belongs, upon conviction of the desertion or absence without leave from his regiment, before a General or Regimental Court Martial, and is to be paid by the Paymaster in his contingent account.

2. When a deserter is brought to a station by any of the French gendarmerie or civil authorities, and the regiment to which such deserter belongs is not serving at the station to which he is brought, the Officer commanding thereof will order that a receipt, according to the following form, may be granted to the person who apprehended him, and the payment of the reward must be suspended until the soldier shall have been tried and convicted of desertion or absence without leave, before a General or Regimental Court Martial, when the reward will be paid, as before directed, by the Paymaster of the regiment, and charged in his contingent account.

Form of Receipt.

Received the body of _____
supposed to be a Deserter from the _____, apprehended
by _____, to whom the sum of three pounds will
be paid, upon the said _____ being convicted
before a Court Martial of having deserted, or having been absent
without leave, from the above or any other regiment in His Ma-
jesty's Service.

Given at _____, this _____
day of _____ 18____, by order of
_____ Commanding.

_____ [Signature.]

DETACHMENTS.

G. O.

Paris, 26th Feb. 1817.

5 to 9. (See ROUTES.)

DISCIPLINE.

G. O. *Paris, 19th Apr. 1818.*
1 to 6. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 10th Nov. 1818.*
6, 7, 8. (*See FLANKS.*)

DRESS.

G. O. *Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.*

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Officers of the British army, including those of the departments attached to it, will wear their side-arms, and the hats or caps ordered for them, respectively, by the regulations of the service, or by the orders of their regiments, whenever they appear out of their quarters or tents.

G. O. *Cambrai, 6th Oct. 1816.*

1. The Field Marshal begs that the Staff Officers of the army and the aides de camp of General Officers, particularly his own, will appear dressed and equipped according to His Majesty's orders and regulations, upon all occasions in which they appear in uniform.

2. All ornaments not ordered by His Majesty are to be discontinued, and the Staff Officers and aides de camp must appear in blue or white pantaloons, and black boots.

G. O. *Paris, 20th Jan. 1817.*

5. The Field Marshal desires that the General Orders dated Horse Guards, 20th December, 1816, respecting the dress of General and Staff Officers may be strictly and immediately attended to.

6. He also begs to remind Field as well as other mounted Officers, of all infantry regiments, that the white buff leather shoulder belt with slings is that prescribed by His Majesty's regulations, and not the waist belt.

7. The Officers of all infantry regiments are required to button the lapels of their jackets close across their breasts, without showing any part whatever of their facings.

8. The above orders apply to the guards and artillery as well as to other regiments of infantry.

G. O. *Cambrai, 14th Aug. 1817.*

6. The Field Marshal desires that the soldiers may not be permitted to quit their camp or quarters without being properly

dressed and with their side-arms on, unless on fatigue, when they should be attended by a non-commissioned officer.

G. O. *Cambrai, 18th Feb. 1818.*
1 to 8. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

G. O. *Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.*
1 to 5. (See OFFICERS.)

EMBARKATION OF THE TROOPS AT CALAIS.

G. O. *Cambrai, 26th Oct. 1818.*

1. Major General Sir Manley Power will be pleased to proceed to Calais, to take upon himself the superintendence of the embarkation of the troops.

G. O. *Cambrai, 1st Nov. 1818.*

1. The pay office of the Commissary General under charge of Deputy Adjutant Commissary General Priestly is now established at Calais, to which place the detached military chest is also removed, for the convenience of those about to embark, who may have outstanding claims to settle.

EQUIPMENT.

G. O. *Cambrai, 6th Sept. 1817.*

1. The Field Marshal begs to remind the Commanding Officers of regiments of the circular memorandum from the Quarter Master General's office, of the 1st November, 1816, to be observed in all their arrangements for obtaining clothing, necessaries, &c., from England.

2. He also refers them to the General Order of the 19th November, 1816, on the same subject. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS, Nos. 1 to 7.)

EXERCISE.

G. O. *Cambrai, 21st July, 1818.*

5. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the General Officers commanding divisions and brigades of infantry to the General Orders of the 7th October, 1814, (see COLUMN OF MARCH, in the General Orders, 1815,) and directs that the distance to be marched shall be extended to twelve miles a day twice a week, and be performed in columns at quarter distance, and in as large bodies as can be conveniently assembled.

FIELD EQUIPMENT.

G. O.

Cambrai, 31st May, 1816.

1. The price to be charged against the troops for forage nets, is 2s. 5½d. per pair.

FORAGE.

G. O.

Cambrai, 1st June, 1817.

1. In order to relieve the country as much as possible in this season for the burthen of the support of so many horses of the cavalry and artillery, and so many belonging to Officers of the army, the Field Marshal desires that the following arrangements may be made, to reduce the ration of oats and to put some horses upon green forage.

2. The ration of forage for all the horses of the army, with the exception of those of the General Officers and of the Field Officers of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, and of the Officers of the General Staff, and of the horses of the waggon train, is, till further orders, to be 10 litres, or about 8 pounds English, of oats; 14 pounds, *poid de marc*, of hay; and 3 pounds, *poid de marc*, of straw.

3. The horses of the cavalry and artillery, musquet ball cartridge carts, pontoon, train, &c., to the number for which it may be possible to obtain green forage, are to receive it in lieu of hay; and in this case the ration is to be 60 pounds, *poid de marc*, of green forage, 6½ litres of oats, and 3 pounds of straw, per diem, for each horse.

4. In case any of the Officers excepted in paragraph No. 2 should be desirous of having the ration ordered in that paragraph in lieu of that hitherto received, or should wish to receive green forage, they will make it known to the Commissary attached to them, who will make arrangements accordingly with the French Commissaries.

5. The horses of the cavalry, artillery, &c. are to be sent the same distances to fetch the green forage that they are obliged to go to the magazine for the dry.

G. O.

Cambrai, 7th Oct. 1817.

3. The following ration of forage will be issued to the horses of the army from the date of this order :—

1 boisseau of oats,
10 pounds of hay,
3 pounds of straw.

G. O.

Cambrai, 19th May, 1818.

1. Such of the Officers, commanding regiments or corps, as may wish to put any proportion of their horses on green forage, will give in to the Commissary attached to them a return of those for which it is required, when arrangements will be made for issuing the return in the proportion fixed, and on the conditions stated, in the General Orders, 1st June, 1817, Nos. 3 and 5.

2. Staff Officers may equally avail themselves of this arrangement.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th June, 1818.

1. The green forage in the neighbourhood of St. Omer having become scarce, from the number of troops assembled there, the issues thereof must hereafter be necessarily confined to such horses as absolutely require it.

FORAGE NETS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 31st May, 1816.

1. (See FIELD EQUIPMENT.)

FUEL.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Nov. 1816.

1 to 4. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

9. (See HOSPITAL.)

GARRISONS.

G. O.

Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.

5. (See CAMBRAI.)

6. (See VALENCIENNES.)

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 19th Nov. 1816.

1 to 3. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B., was President, Captain——, of the ——, was arraigned 'for breach of duty,' as an Officer of the ——, in signing a pretended receipt for the delivery of three casks and one case, whereby certain persons trading at Cambrai were enabled to receive the same, directed for the ——, from the office of the Roulage in Cambrai, in fraud of the duties due to the French government on the goods contained therein. The Court are of

opinion that Captain —— is guilty, and do sentence him to be placed at the bottom of the list of the Captains of the ——, and to lose three months' rank in the army; and the Court do further adjudge him to be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Commander of the Forces shall be pleased to direct: which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal requests the particular attention of the Officers of the army to the charge of which Captain ——, of the ——, has been found guilty, and for which it is his duty to reprimand that Officer.

5. Certain tradesmen at Cambrai contrived, under different false pretences, to introduce goods into France, which were transmitted in the usual course to the stores in Cambrai, without payment of the duties, and from whence, according to order, they could not be removed without the signature, to a receipt, of the Commanding Officer of the regiment to which the goods were addressed. But Captain —— took upon him to sign this receipt, knowing that the goods in question did not belong to the ——, but to the tradesmen above referred to, who accordingly received them from the stores.

6. It is not proved, or even charged, that Captain —— derived any profit from the transaction; but he made himself a party to all the false pretences and frauds by which it was conducted, and he was the principal actor in the completion. Although the receipt of profit is neither charged nor proved, yet it will scarcely be believed that motives of private friendship for tradesmen—a mere desire to enable them to increase their profits at the expense of the French government—could have induced an Officer to become a principal party in a transaction in which so many frauds have been committed, and which is so very disgraceful to the character of the army.

7. Captain —— is hereby reprimanded.

G. O.

Paris, 16th April, 1817.

1 and 2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir Peregrine Maitland was President, Ensign ——, of the ——, was arraigned 'for unofficerlike and disorderly conduct, in causing a file of the guard, without the authority of the officer commanding it, to enter the ball-room at Cambrai, at about three o'clock in the morning, and unwarrantably causing M. David, an inhabitant, and M. Bautroy, Agent of the Police of the town, to be arrested, and confined in the guard-room.' The Court are of opinion that Ensign —— is guilty, and do sentence him to lose

three months of his rank in the army and in his regiment, and do further sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Excellency the Commander of the Forces may deem fit : which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. Ensign — having appeared in a masked ball at Cambrai without his side-arms, having engaged himself in a dispute with an individual, and having been found guilty, by the General Court Martial, of unofficerlike conduct, as above recited, the Field Marshal desires him to recollect in future that even in his character of a British Officer he has no warrant or authority to order a guard to protect him from the consequences of his disputes, or to revenge a private insult offered to him ; neither has he any authority to put any person into confinement till such person should make him an apology of which he should himself approve.

5. The Field Marshal reprimands him for this unofficerlike conduct of which he has been found guilty ; he besides reprimands him for appearing in the town of Cambrai without his side-arms, and dressed otherwise than as an Officer should be, contrary to the General Orders (*See DRESS*, 3d September, 1816, No. 1), and for disputing in the public masquerade on the night of the 18th or morning of the 19th of February last.

6. Ensign — is to be released from his arrest, and is to return to his duty.

7. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the General Officers to the General Order above mentioned.

8. He now gives notice that he will take no steps whatever on the subject of any complaint made to him of an insult offered, or an injury done, to an Officer, who, at the moment the circumstance may have occurred, shall not have been dressed according to the General Orders of the 3d September, 1816.

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th June, 1817.

1, 2, 3. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir J. Lambert, K.C.B., was President, Mr. —, Apothecary to the Forces, was arraigned 'for disobedience of the General Orders of the army, dated 3d September, 1816, No. 1,' in appearing out of his quarters in the garrison of Cambrai without his side-arms and hat, on the 15th December, 1815. The Court are of opinion that he is guilty, and do sentence him to be reprimanded in such manner as His Grace may deem fit : which opinion and sentence have been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. The Field Marshal feels that the Officers of the army must be convinced that he would not have issued the orders of the 3d

September, 1816, nor have called their attention so repeatedly to them, if he had not seen the necessity for them; and it happens that of all the complaints which he has received of disputes with the inhabitants, and of the insolence of the lower orders to the Officers of the army, not one has occurred when the Officers have had on their side-arms ordered by the General Order of the 3d September, 1816 (*see DRESS*).

5. But little attention is required from any Officer to put on his side-arms when he quits his quarters, and the time required for the same purpose is but short. That of which the Field Marshal complains is that, where so little is required, and in a case where the object of the order and the beneficial result of obedience are so manifest, he cannot obtain obedience.

6. The excuse offered by Mr. —, in his defence, is a mere pretence.

7. He could not have been delayed a second in his attendance upon his patients if he had put on his side-arms before he had quitted his quarters; but the fact was, that when he quitted his quarters without his side-arms he was not going to attend his patients, and he disobeyed the orders of the Field Marshal on this occasion because he was habitually inattentive to them, instead of being otherwise.

8. The Field Marshal hereby reprimands Mr. —, and orders that he may be released from arrest.

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

G. O.

Cambrai, 16th May, 1817.

1 and 2. At a General Court Martial, of which Major General Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B., was President, Private —, of the — Hussars, was arraigned 'for desertion.' The Court are of opinion that the forgiveness of the prisoner by his Commanding Officer of this same crime of desertion now preferred against him, and the prisoner having been ordered to his duty as a soldier in the regiment, subsequently to such forgiveness, does amount to a pardon of the delinquency charged against him.

3. Which opinion has been confirmed by the Field Marshal.

4. Private — is therefore to be released from his confinement and to return to his duty.

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th June, 1817

9. (*See LEAVE OF ABSENCE.*)

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th June, 1818.

6. At a General Court Martial, of which Colonel Sir E. Blakeney was President, Private —, of the — reg., was arraigned ‘for feloniously setting fire to the dwelling-house and premises of —, and —, inhabitants of St. Amand, whereby the same were consumed;’ ‘for feloniously stealing, during the said fire, two watches, a great coat, &c., of the value of £3 and upwards, the property of the above inhabitants.’ The Court do find him guilty of the first charge; but the Court considering the 10th article of the 16th section of the Articles of War, and that less than two-thirds have concurred in the said finding, the Court are precluded from giving sentence of death against the prisoner. The Court, having further considered on the second charge, are of opinion that he is guilty of stealing to the value of 39s. only; and do therefore sentence him to be transported for seven years.

7. The Court having met again on the 23d April, in conformity with the orders of His Grace the Commander of the Forces, for the purpose of revising the proceedings and sentence on this trial, the following letter from His Grace the Commander of the Forces to Colonel Sir Edward Blakeney, President of the General Court Martial, was accordingly read to the Court, a copy of which is as follows:—

‘SIR,

Paris, 19th April, 1818.

I have the honor to return the proceedings of a General Court Martial, of which you are President, from the trial of Private —, of the — reg., for revision: because it should appear that the division of the Court in opinion on the first charge could only have arisen from an erroneous impression, that actual evidence of his having been seen to apply the fire to the houses was necessary to warrant a conviction, and that the absence of such proof amounts to a legal objection to pronouncing the prisoner guilty on a capital charge.

Because, on the second charge, the Court have exercised a discretion in estimating the articles stolen, in order to reduce the charge below a capital offence, in contradiction to the only evidence on oath before them of the amount (namely, £5 or £6 for the watches alone, and about £7, estimating them with the coat and hat), and, as it should seem, in contradiction to the apparent value of the objects themselves, which were before the Court.

That, on a conviction to the full extent, on either charge, with the concurrence of a competent number of the members of the

Court, a capital sentence is the only one recognized by law; and a General Court Martial, sitting to try such offences abroad, are not competent to commute the sentence of the law which they may be so called upon to pronounce.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Col. Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B.

WELLINGTON.'

President of a Gen. Court Martial.

8. The Court, having accordingly reconsidered the evidence adduced on the first charge against the prisoner, are of opinion that he is guilty. But the Court, further considering the 10th article of the 16th section of the Articles of War, and that less than two-thirds have concurred in the said finding, the Court are precluded from giving sentence of death against the prisoner. The Court, having further reconsidered the second charge, are of opinion that he is guilty of the same, and do therefore sentence the said prisoner to be hanged by the neck till dead, at such time and place as His Grace the Commander of the Forces may deem fit.

9.

' MY LORD DUKE,

Horse Guards, 22d June, 1818.

Having laid before the Prince Regent the proceedings of a General Court Martial, on Private —, of the — reg., I am to acquaint your Grace, that, under all the circumstances of the case, His Royal Highness was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to extend his gracious clemency to the prisoner, by commuting the sentence of death for transportation as a felon for seven years; and to command that he, —, shall be transported accordingly to New South Wales.

I am, my Lord Duke,

Field Marshal

FREDERICK,

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

Commander in Chief.'

GENERAL ORDER.

G. O.

Cambray, 14th May, 1816.

1.

' MY LORD DUKE,

Horse Guards, 10th May, 1816.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Grace a copy of a General Order which the Commander in Chief, in obedience to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, has directed to be published to the army; and I am directed by His Royal Highness to request that your Grace will be pleased to

circulate it to the British corps serving under your orders, with an injunction that it should be read at the head of each regiment, and that you will direct the Commanding Officer of the — battalion of the — to communicate the contents to Captain —.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

H. CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

(General Order.)

Horse Guards, 10th May, 1816.

So long as Major General — and Captain —, of the —, were under trial, the Commander in Chief abstained from making any observation on their conduct.

The proceedings being now terminated, the Commander in Chief has received the Prince Regent's commands to declare His Royal Highness's sentiments on the transactions which have led to the trial and conviction of those Officers.

In the instance of Major General —, the Prince Regent thinks it necessary to express his high displeasure that an Officer of his standing in His Majesty's service, holding the commission and receiving the pay of a Major General, should have been so unmindful of what was due to his profession, as well as to the Government under whose protection he had voluntarily placed himself, as to have engaged in a measure the declared object of which was to counteract the laws and defeat the public justice of that country. Nor does His Royal Highness consider the means by which the measure was accomplished as less reprehensible than the act itself: for His Royal Highness cannot admit that any circumstance could justify a British Officer in having obtained, under false pretences, passports in forged names from the representative of his own sovereign, and in having made use of such passports for himself and a subject of His Most Christian Majesty, under sentence for *High Treason*, disguised in a British uniform, not only to elude the vigilance of the French Government, but to carry him in such disguise through the British lines.

While the Prince Regent cannot but consider it as a material aggravation of Major General —'s offence, that, holding so high a rank in the army, he should have countenanced and encouraged an inferior Officer to commit a decided and serious breach of military duty, His Royal Highness, nevertheless, thinks it equally necessary to express his high displeasure at the conduct of Captain —, for having been himself an active instrument in a transaction of so culpable a nature; more especially in a

country in amity with His Majesty, where the regiment with which he was serving, in the course of his military duty, formed part of an army which had been placed by the Allied Sovereigns under the command of the Duke of Wellington, under circumstances which made it peculiarly incumbent upon every Officer of that army to abstain from any conduct which might obstruct the execution of the laws.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, being unwilling to visit these Officers with that full weight of his displeasure which the complexion of their offences might have warranted, and also taking into consideration the degree of punishment to which they have subjected themselves by violating the laws of the country in which this transaction took place, has signified to the Commander in Chief these his sentiments, that they should be published to the army at large, in order to record in the most public manner the strong sense which His Royal Highness entertains of the flagrant misconduct of these Officers, and of the danger which would accrue to the reputation and discipline of the British army, if such an offence were to pass without a decided expression of His Royal Highness's most severe reprehension.

By order of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief.

H. CALVERT,

Adjutant General.

GREEN CORN.

G. O.

Cambrai, 18th Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal receives constant complaints of Officers riding over the corn, hunting, and of Officers and soldiers passing over the corn from cantonment to cantonment, and from the cantonments to the places of exercise, particularly those cantoned in the Pas de Calais.

2. It is very easy to avoid doing this mischief; and the Field Marshal earnestly intreats the Officers to pay attention to the requests he has particularly made, verbally, upon this subject: he will otherwise, very reluctantly, be under the necessity of forbidding them from hunting altogether.

G. O.

Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.

5. The Field Marshal again requests the Officers of the army will not hunt or shoot without the permission of the owners of the ground on which they go, and that they will neither ride nor walk over the standing corn.

GUARDS.

G. O. *Paris, 10th March, 1816.*

1. The frequency of prisoners making their escape from confinement has particularly struck the attention of the Field Marshal, and induces him to believe that these prisoners have effected their escape, not merely by the gross neglect of duty on the part of the guard, but by their actual connivance. He is therefore determined, on any future occurrence of this kind, to bring the non-commissioned officers and the whole of the guard to trial before a General Court Martial.

HORSES.

G. O. *Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.*

1. (*See PUBLIC HORSES.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 1st June, 1817.*

1 to 5. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 7th Oct. 1817.*

3. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 19th May, 1818.*

1 to 2. (*See FORAGE.*)

G. O. *Cambrai, 30th June, 1818.*

1. (*See FORAGE.*)

HOSPITAL.

G. O. *Paris, 19th Jan. 1816.*

1, 2. (*See NETHERLANDS.*)

G. O. *Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.*

1 to 4. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

5. Each man in regimental and general hospital is to be liable to a stoppage of 3*d.* per day.

6. The stoppage is to be made from men in regimental hospital by the Paymasters of regiments, and carried to account in their abstracts, and from men in general hospital by the Paymaster General.

7. The regimental Surgeon and Purveyor will send into the Paymaster of the regiment, or the Paymaster General, as the case may be, the stoppage account, on the 24th of each month, for the month commencing the 25th of the preceding month. Copies of their stoppage accounts are to be sent to the Comptroller of Army Accompts.

8. The whole of the stoppages are to be lodged in the military chest, and to form a fund for defraying the expense to be incurred for hospitals.

9. The Surgeons of regiments will require from the Commissary of Brigade in which the regiment may be such articles of bread, meat, spirits, or wine, fuel, straw, or candles, as may be wanted for regimental hospitals, which the Commissary will supply as far as possible for the regiment; and the Commissary is to supply, by purchase, to be charged against the hospital fund, such surplus of fuel, candles, straw, and such articles of diet not in the usual ration, as may be required for the sick.

10. Repairs of buildings for regimental hospitals, the wages of regimental and general hospital servants, washing of bedding, and renewal of utensils, for regimental hospitals, must be paid out of the same fund, of which an accurate account must be kept.

G. O.

Paris, 19th March, 1816.

10. Medical Boards will assemble at two o'clock on the Tuesday in each week, at Cambrai, Valenciennes, and St. Pol, for the examination of Officers, under the usual regulations.

G. O.

Cambrai, 16th May, 1816.

1. The services of the following Officers of the medical department being no longer wanted with this army, they will be discontinued from the 24th instant:—

Here follow the names of—

2 Deputy Inspectors.	3 Deputy Purveyors.
1 Physician.	19 Hospital Assistants.
7 Staff Surgeons.	5 Hospital Mates.
3 Staff Assistants.	9 Dispensers.
1 Apothecary.	15 Purveyors' Clerks.
1 Purveyor.	

G. O.

Cambrai, 15th Dec. 1817.

1. To obviate disputes that might arise with the French authorities, on the subject of claims advanced for damages done to the buildings allotted for regimental hospitals, it has been agreed that periodical inspections shall take place, of those buildings, their furniture, &c., by a French Sousintendant Militaire and the Quarter Master of the regiment concerned.

2. Commanding Officers of regiments will be so good, therefore, as to give directions to their Quarter Masters to attend accordingly.

HUNTING.

- G. O. *Cambrai, 18th Dec. 1816.*
 1. (See GREEN CORN.)
- G. O. *Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.*
 5. (See GREEN CORN.)
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LETTERS.

- G. O. *Paris, 2d Feb. 1816.*
 1 to 5. (See POST OFFICE, and Form of Letter Return, in *Appendix*, Form No. 8.)
- G. O. *Cambrai, 3d May, 1816.*
 1 to 4. (See POST OFFICE.)
-

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- G. O. *Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.*
 1. The Field Marshal directs that applications for leave of absence for Captains may not be forwarded, unless one half of the establishment (not including the recruiting companies of infantry regiments) shall remain actually present with and fit for the duties of the regiment, in case the leave applied for should be granted; and that, in like manner, applications may not be forwarded for subalterns of infantry, unless fifteen shall remain for the duties of the regiment; and, in cavalry regiments, twelve for the 1st dragoon guards, and nine for the other regiments.
2. Applications for Field Officers are not to be made unless one shall remain with the regiment.
3. Officers commanding regiments will take care that the indulgence of leave of absence is so regulated, that all the Officers may participate in their turn, in the benefit thereof, in the course of the year.
4. The above orders do not in any manner comprehend the regimental staff, nor do they affect the general staff of the army.
- G. O. *Cambrai, 1st June, 1816.*
 1. The Field Marshal being desirous of giving the Captains of the Guards the same indulgence of leave of absence as is given to other Field Officers of the army, under the General Order of the 27th February last, allows that applications may be made for leave of absence, so as to leave with each battalion one-third of the number, including the Officer doing the duty of Field Officer.

G. O.

Paris, 19th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal requests that Officers commanding regiments, in forwarding applications for leave of absence, will state the full period which Officers may require to transact the business that induces them to apply for leave, as the Field Marshal will not, but under very peculiar circumstances, grant a renewal of leave of absence, it being an injustice to the Officers remaining with the regiment.

2. The Field Marshal likewise requests Commanding Officers to recollect that he has not the power of giving leave to Officers to quit their regiments for foreign countries, out of the limits of his own command. When, therefore, Officers apply for such leave, they must take care to do so early enough to allow for a communication with England.

G. O.

Cambrai, 21st Dec. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal begs to recal to the recollection of the General Officers of the army that the principle of the service is, that no Officer can give leave to another to pass the limits of his own command without the permission of his superior.

2. The Field Marshal gives leave to Officers to go to England only by authority of the General Orders from the Horse Guards of the 16th September, 1815; and, to foreign countries, by the special permission of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, and he cannot with propriety delegate this authority.

3. He begs, therefore, that the authority of the Circular Letter of the Adjutant General, of the 3d April, 1816, may be considered to apply only to the limits of the command of each General Officer, and that all applications for leave to quit the country occupied by the army may be made to the Adjutant General in the usual manner.

4. The Officers on the Staff of the army of occupation cannot quit their stations without the special permission of the Field Marshal.

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th June, 1817.

9. The Field Marshal directs that Officers who are members of Courts Martial may not be permitted to go on leave of absence, or otherwise quit their regiments, until the proceedings of the Court shall have been confirmed.

G. O.

Cambrai, 29th May, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal observing the frequency of applications on the part of Staff Officers, both General and Regimental, for leave of absence, begs that they will recollect that, from the nature of

their situations, he cannot, but in cases of real and great emergency, permit them to be absent from the army ; and desires therefore that they will relieve him from the disagreeable necessity of refusing their requests, by desisting from making applications in future.

LOW COUNTRIES.

(See NETHERLANDS.)

MANŒUVRE.

(See ATTACKS OF CAVALRY, 1816.)

G. O.

Paris, 28th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal desires that as soon as the regiments will be encamped, or whenever they can be assembled for exercise, they should be rendered perfect in the following movements :—

1st. Marching in columns on an alignment at full, half, and quarter distances ; Officers keeping accurately the exact distance ordered.

2d. Deployments of close columns into line.

3d. Wheeling a close column, or one at quarter distance, into a new direction.

4th. Formation into line from open column by the echelon march of divisions.

5th. Formation of the square from columns at half and quarter distances and at close order.

G. O.

Cambrai, 29th Sept. 1816.

1. As His Majesty's Regulations do not contain orders respecting the order of review for the infantry in column, the following orders are to be obeyed in this army.

2. When the troops are ordered to be formed in columns, the original formation is to be in columns of battalions, if possible, at quarter distances, in one or more lines, as may be ordered.

3. The columns of the several battalions are to be at the distance from each other which is ordered to be between two battalions when formed in line.

4. When the reviewing General arrives on the ground, the Officers and Colors are to form in one line two paces in front of the column, the Colors being in the centre, the mounted Officers two paces in front of the line of Officers, and the Com-

manding Officer in front of the whole ; the Surgeon and Quarter Master to be in the rear of the battalions, and the Staff Surgeons in their rear.

5. The band and drums to be formed in several ranks in line with the front rank of the battalions, and on its right.

6. The pioneers in one rank in rear of the drums.

7. The General Officers commanding divisions and brigades to be stationed, in respect to the troops under their command, as they would be if their troops were in line.

8. The General Officer is to be saluted according to His Majesty's Regulations, without opening ranks, and then the troops are to stand shouldered in the order above ordered while the General will go down the line.

9. In passing in review at quarter distances, the interval between the battalions is to be that prescribed by His Majesty's Regulations between two battalions in column at ordering distances.

10. In this interval are to march the band and drums and pioneers, and those mounted Officers who, according to His Majesty's Regulations, precede a battalion on its march in column, and those which follow that which moves before it.

11. In passing in review in column at quarter distances in quick time, the mounted Officers are alone to salute ; the others and the Colors march in their places, as fixed by His Majesty's Regulations.

12. There is to be no additional interval left for the Colors.

13. When the artillery is in line with the infantry formed in columns, the Officer commanding the artillery must take care to occupy the space with his guns which he will occupy in marching in column, so that no time may be lost in marching off the ground.

14. In passing in review, and in all movements with the troops in close columns, the artillery will move with six carriages in front if possible, if not, with three.

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th Aug. 1817.

1. In addition to the movements ordered by the General Orders of the 28th of June and 29th of September, 1816, the Field Marshal desires that the following mode of changing the front of a column may be practised by the regiments of infantry.

2. The battalion standing in close column, or at quarter or any other distance, is required to change its front within the space of its own breadth.

3.

*The column will
change its front :*

*—Sub-divisions
right about face:*

*The whole—
Shoulders forward.*

4.

Quick March.

On the caution being given, a point should be placed in the reverse flank of the leading division, and the sub-divisions in that flank be ordered to face to the right about; the whole will then be cautioned to bring up their left shoulders if the column has its right in front, and *vice versa* if the left is in front.

On the word *March* the whole will step off together, the leading pivot sub-division wheeling a half circle and halting, and the others moving round necessarily in the rear of it, and of each other, and halting with their proper distance, whilst at the same time the reverse sub-divisions wheel round and follow along the ground formerly occupied by the pivot sub-divisions, pass on to the rear, halt and front as they come opposite to their respective pivot sub-divisions.

5. The regiments must also be practised to perform this movement on the march, by the reverse sub-divisions turning to the right about, and the whole continuing to move as before described.

G. O.

Cambrai, 31st May, 1818.

1. The Field Marshal requests the attention of General Officers and Officers commanding regiments to the General Orders, 28th of June, 29th of September, 1816, and 14th of August, 1817; and also desires that the troops may be practised in the movements to a flank in column at quarter distance, upon the principle laid down in sections 164 and 165 of the Rules and Regulations for Field Movements.

G. O.

Cambrai, 21st July, 1818.

5. (See EXERCISE.)

MARRIAGE.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

8. (See CHAPLAINS.)

MEAT.

G. O. *Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.*
 1, 2, 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.*
 2. (See COMMISSARIAT.)
 9. (See HOSPITAL.)

MEDICAL BOARDS.

G. O. *Paris, 19th March, 1816.*
 10. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O. *Cambrai, 11th Sept. 1817.*
 1. A Medical Board will be established at Cambrai, in order to examine the wounds of such Officers receiving pensions as may be ordered to appear before it.

Detail	{	Inspector General, Dr. Grant, President,	}	Members.
		Deputy Inspector, J. R. Hume,		
		Staff Surgeon, J. Cole.		

MILITARY CHEST.

G. O. *Paris, 26th August, 1816.*
 1. All outstanding checks on the military chest are to be presented for payment on or before the 24th of the month in which they are issued.

G. O. *Cambrai, 1st Nov. 1818.*
 1. Military chest removed to Calais. (See EMBARKATION.)

MILITARY CONVENTION.

(See TARIFF, 28th November, 1815.)

G. O. *Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.*
 1, 2, 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O. *Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.*
 1 to 6. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

G. O. *Paris, 16th Feb. 1816.*
 5. (See MIXED COMMISSION.)

G. O. *Paris, 19th March, 1816.*
1 to 9. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

G. O. *Paris, 1st April, 1816.*
1 to 4. (See TOBACCO.)

Convention concluded in conformity to the Fifth Article of the Principal Treaty, relative to the Occupation of a Military Line in France by an Allied Army.

Art. 1. The composition of the army of 150,000 men, which, in virtue of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of this day, is to occupy a military line along the frontiers of France,—the force and nature of the contingents to be furnished by each Power,—as well as the choice of the Generals who are to command those troops,—shall be determined by the Allied Sovereigns.

Art. 2. This army shall be maintained by the French Government in the manner following :—

The lodging, the fuel and lighting, the provisions and forage, are to be furnished in kind.

It is agreed that the total amount of daily rations shall never exceed 200,000 for men, and 50,000 for horses, and that they shall be issued according to the Tariff annexed to the present Convention.

With respect to the pay, the equipment, the clothing, and other incidental matters, the French Government will provide for such expense by the payment of a sum of fifty millions of francs per annum, payable in specie, from month to month, from the 1st of December, 1815, into the hands of the Allied Commissioners.

But the Allied Powers, in order to concur as much as possible in everything which can satisfy His Majesty the King of France, and relieve his subjects, consent that only thirty millions of francs, on account of pay, shall be paid in the first year; on condition of the difference being made up in the subsequent years of the occupation.

Art. 3. France engages equally to provide for the keeping up of the fortifications and of the buildings of the military and civil administrations, as well as for the arming and provisioning the fortresses which, in virtue of the Fifth Article of the Treaty of this day, are to remain as a deposit in the hands of the allied troops.

These respective services, which are to be regulated upon the principles adopted by the French administration of the War de-

partment, shall be executed upon demand, addressed to the French Government by the Commander in Chief of the allied troops, with whom some plan shall be agreed upon for ascertaining what may be needful, and concerting the measures necessary to remove all difficulties which may arise, and for accomplishing the object of this stipulation in a manner equally satisfactory to the interests of the respective parties.

The French Government will take such measures as it shall judge to be the most effectual for securing the accomplishment of the different services stated in this and in the preceding Article ; and will concert to that effect with the Commander in Chief of the allied troops.

Art. 4. In conformity to the Fifth Article of the Principal Treaty, the military line to be occupied by the allied troops shall extend along the frontiers which separate the departments of the Pas de Calais, of the North, of the Ardennes, of the Meuse, of the Moselle, of the Lower Rhine, and of the Upper Rhine, from the interior of France.

It is further agreed, that neither the allied troops nor the French troops shall occupy (except it be for particular reasons, and by common consent) the territories and districts hereafter named, *id est*,—

In the department of the Somme, all the country north of that river, from Ham, to where it falls into the sea ;

In the department of l'Aisne, the districts of St. Quentin, Vervins, and Laôn ;

In the departments of the Marne, those of Rheims, St. Ménéhould, and Vitry ;

In the department of the Upper Marne, those of St. Dizier and Joinville ;

In the department of the Meurthe, those of Toul, Dieuze, Sarrebourg, and Blamont ;

In the department of the Vosges, those of St. Diez, Brugères, and Remiremont.

The district of Lure, in the department of the Upper Saône ; and that of St. Hyppolite, in the department of the Doules.

Notwithstanding the occupation, by the allies, of the portion of territory fixed by the Principal Treaty and by the present Convention, His Most Christian Majesty may, in the towns situated within the territory occupied, maintain garrisons, the number of which, however, shall not exceed what is laid down in the following enumeration, at—

Calais . . .	1,000 men.	Douay and Fort	} 1,000 men.
Gravelines . .	500 "	de Scarpe .	
Bergues . . .	500 "	Verdun . . .	500 "
St. Omer . . .	1,500 "	Metz . . .	3,000 "
Béthune . . .	500 "	Lauterbourg .	200 "
Montreuil . .	500 "	Weissenbourg .	150 "
Hesdins . . .	250 "	Lichtenbourg .	150 "
Ardres . . .	150 "	Petit Pierre . .	100 "
Aire . . .	500 "	Phalsbourg . .	600 "
Arras . . .	1,000 "	Strasbourg . .	3,000 "
Boulogne . .	300 "	Schelestadt . .	1,000 "
St. Venant . .	300 "	Neuf Brisach and	} 1,000 "
Lille . . .	3,000 "	Fort Mortier .	
Dunkirk and its	} 1,000 "	Befort . . .	1,000 "
forts . . .			

It is, however, well understood, that the *materiel* belonging to the engineer and artillery departments, as well as such articles of military equipment as do not properly belong to those fortresses, shall be withdrawn from them, and shall be transported to such places as the French Government shall think fit, provided those places are situated without the line occupied by the allied troops, and without the districts in which it is agreed not to leave any troops either allied or French.

If any infraction of the above stipulations should come to the knowledge of the Commander in Chief of the allied armies, he shall make his representations on the subject to the French Government, which engages to do what is right thereupon.

The fortresses above mentioned being, at this moment, unprovided with garrisons, the French Government may place therein, as soon as it shall think fit, the number of troops fixed as above, apprising always before-hand the Commander in Chief of the allied troops, in order to avoid any difficulty and delay which the French troops might experience in their march.

Art. 5. The military command in the whole extent of the departments which shall remain occupied by the allied troops shall belong to the General in Chief of those troops; it is, however, distinctly understood, that it shall not extend to the fortresses which the French troops are to occupy, in virtue of the Fourth Article of the present Convention, nor to a rayon of a thousand toises around each of these places.

Art. 6. The civil administration, the administration of justice, and the collection of taxes and contributions of all sorts, shall

remain in the hands of the agents of His Majesty the King of France.

The same shall be the case with respect to the Customs. They shall remain in their present state, and the Commanders of the allied troops shall throw no obstacles in the way of the measures to be taken by the officers employed in that service, to prevent frauds: they shall even give them, in case of need, succour and assistance.

Art. 7. To prevent all abuses which might affect the regulations of the Customs, the clothing and equipment, and other necessary articles destined for the allied troops, shall not be allowed to enter, except they be furnished with a certificate of origin, and in pursuance of a communication to be made by the Commanding Officers of the different corps to the General in Chief of the allied army, who will, on his part, cause information to be given thereof to the French Government, who will, in consequence thereof, issue the proper orders to their officers employed in the administration of the Customs.

Art. 8. The service of the *Gen-d'Armerie*, being acknowledged as necessary to the maintenance of order and public tranquillity, shall continue, as hitherto, in the countries occupied by the allied troops.

Art. 9. The allied troops, with the exception of those that are to form the army of occupation, shall evacuate the territory of France in twenty-one days after the signature of the Principal Treaty.

The territories which, according to that Treaty, are to be ceded to the Allies, as well as the fortresses of Landau and Sarre-Louis, shall be delivered up by the French authorities and troops, in ten days from the date of the signature of the Treaty.

Those places shall be given up in the state in which they were on the 20th of September last.

Commissioners shall be named on both sides, to ascertain and declare that state; and to deliver and receive respectively the artillery, the military stores, plans, models, and archives, belonging as well to the said places as to the different districts ceded by France accordingly to the Treaty of this day.

Commissioners shall also be named to examine and ascertain the state of those places still occupied by the French troops, and which, according to the Fifth Article of the Principal Treaty, are to be held in deposit, for a certain time, by the Allies.

These places shall also be delivered up to the allied troops in ten days from the date of the signature of the Treaty.

Commissioners shall also be named by the French Government, on one part, and by the General commanding in chief the allied troops destined to remain in France, on the other ; also by the General commanding the allied troops which are at present in possession of the fortresses of Avesnes, Landrecy, Maubeuge, Rocroy, Givet, Montmedy, Longwy, Mézières, and Sedan, to ascertain and declare the state of those places, and of the military stores, maps, plans, models, &c., which they shall contain at the moment which shall be considered as that of the occupation, in virtue of the Treaty.

The Allied Powers engage to restore, at the expiration of the temporary occupation, all the places named in the Fifth Article of the Principal Treaty, in the state in which they shall have been found at the time of that occupation, save and except the damages which may have been caused by time, and which the French Government should not have provided against by the necessary repairs.

Done at Paris, this 20th day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

Additional Article to the Military Convention, signed at Paris, the 20th of November, 1815.

The high contracting parties having agreed, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty of this day, to occupy for a certain period, with an allied army, military positions in France, and being desirous of anticipating all that might hazard the order and discipline which it is so important to maintain in that army, it is determined upon by the present additional Article, that every deserter, who, from either of the corps of the said army, should go over to the French side, shall immediately be arrested by the French authorities, and delivered up to the nearest Commander of the allied troops, in like manner as all deserters from the French troops, who might come over towards the allied army, shall be immediately delivered up to the nearest French Commandant.

The tenor of this Article is to apply equally to such deserters from either side who may have forsaken their colours previously to the signature of the Treaty ; the same to be without delay restored and delivered up to the respective corps to which they may belong.

The present additional Article shall have the same force and

validity as if it were inserted, word for word, in the Military Convention of this day.

In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed it, and have affixed thereunto the seals of their arms.

Done at Paris, the 20th of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH. (L. S.) RICHELIEU.
(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

Tariff annexed to the Convention relative to the Occupation of a Military Line in France by an Allied Army.

1. Provisions, Forage, Quarters, and Fuel.—Ordinary portion of the Soldier.

Two pounds (*poids de marc*) of meslin bread, or one pound two-thirds of flour, or one pound one-sixth of biscuit.

A quarter of a pound of oatmeal or grits, or three sixteenths of a pound of rice, or half a pound of fine wheaten flour, pease, or lentils, or half a pound of potatoes, carrots, turnips, or other fresh vegetables.

Half a pound of fresh meat, or a quarter of a pound of bacon.

One tenth of a litre of spirits, or half a litre of wine, or one litre of beer.

One-thirtieth of a pound of salt.

1. In case the troops should be quartered on the inhabitants, they shall enjoy the use of fire and candle; in barracks, wood for the rooms and kitchens, and lights for the rooms and corridors, shall be allowed, according to circumstances, in exact proportion to what is strictly necessary. The same shall be observed with respect to the guards.

2. Substitutes for the usual articles of the ration are not to be given at the discretion of the troops, but according to circumstances. The articles of provision shall, where practicable, be varied according to the season, giving generally a preference to farinaceous vegetables. Bacon may be given where the troops are willing to receive it.

3. Flour, for bread, shall not be given in lieu of bread, excepting with the consent of the troops; and, in that case, wood, and the necessary conveniences for baking, must be granted; biscuit shall be given only in case of a movement, or of necessity, or to complete the ten days' supply in reserve, with which the

troops should be provided in their flying hospitals. This store shall be furnished in addition to the daily supply. Moreover, in order to insure a regular supply, it is to be understood, that, within the space of two months, the magazines are to be so provisioned that there shall be always a supply of provisions and forage (meat excepted) in store, for a fortnight in advance, under the inspection of the French store-keepers. The commissaries of the several *corps d'armée* shall be authorized to inspect this store in reserve when they may think proper.

4. The meat shall be delivered slaughtered, without including the head, feet, lights, liver, and other internal parts. If, with the consent of the troops, live cattle be delivered, the weight shall be fixed by an exact computation, including the heads, the fat, and whatever is eatable. The hides shall, in this case, belong to the troops.

5. On a march, and on other occasions, where the soldier shall be fed "*par étape*," the same Tariff shall be in force; the soldier shall then receive his portion, or an adequate equivalent, prepared and divided into two meals, and in the morning, a portion of bread and spirits.

6. Receipts shall be granted by regiments, companies, and detachments, for the number of rations and portions received, which receipt shall be revised and confirmed in each corps by a mixed commission, whose official expenses shall be regulated and paid by the French Government.

7. As several of the troops are accustomed to tobacco for smoking, and as the soldier will not be able to purchase this article at the very high price that exists in France, it is stipulated that regiments, companies, or detachments, shall be entitled to demand half a kilogramme of tobacco per month, for each man present, on paying sixty centimes for each half kilogramme, of the most inferior quality sold in the shops, but fresh. In order to prevent any contraband practices arising therefrom, upon the issues to be distributed amongst the regiments, there shall be specified the quantities of tobacco delivered.

Officer's portion.

Two pounds of white bread.

A quarter of a pound of fine grits, or substitutes.

Two pounds of meat.

A portion of liquor, of good quality.

Two tallow candles, eight to the pound.

To prevent inconveniences, it were to be wished that this part

of the portion should be estimated, at a certain sum per diem, for all the *corps d'armée*, and should always be given in money.

Moreover, one fifteenth of a sterc of hard firewood, or, according to circumstances, soft wood, coal, or turf, in the proportion established in the French service.

This part of the portion shall be always given in kind, except during a march. The summer ration shall be one half the winter, and there shall be reckoned six months to the winter.

In those provinces where coal is generally burnt, the commutation between wood and coals shall be made, as well for the Officer as the soldier, according to the Tariff of commutation of the same articles in use in the French army.

Likewise the quarters, with beds and bedding.

The portions and the quarters shall be given to the Officers according to the following table:—

RANK.	Number of Portions of Provisions.	Number of Rations of Fuel.	Number of suitable Apartments.	Number of Places for Servants.	OBSERVATIONS.
Subalterns	1	1	1	1 to 2	
Captains of Cavalry, of Infantry, and <i>en second</i> }	2	2	2	3	
Majors	3	3	3	3	Commanding a regiment, one additional ration of provision and fuel one room, one servant's room more.
Lieutenant Colonels . .	4	3	3	4	
Colonels	5	3	3	4	
Major Generals	7	4	4	5	Commanding a division, or attached to the Staff, one portion more of each Article.
Lieutenant Generals . .	9	5	5	7	
* Generals of Cavalry, of Infantry, or commanding a <i>corps d'armée</i> .	12				* They shall be lodged in suitable hotels, properly supplied with fuel.

1. The servant shall likewise receive the portion of the soldier, but only when borne as 'effective' on the mustering roll, and not beyond the number allowed in each army.

2. The civil and medical departments shall be assimilated with the military in everything according to their respective ranks.

3. In case of necessity, more particularly on a march, a smaller number of apartments shall suffice. In barracks the quarters shall be regulated according to circumstances, and conjointly with the Commandants.

Forage.—Light Ration.

Oats, five eighths of a bushel.

Hay, ten pounds.

Straw, three pounds.

Heavy Ration.

Oats, one bushel (Paris measure).

Hay, ten pounds.

Straw, three pounds.

1. The heavy ration shall be given for the saddle horses of Officers; for horses of regular cavalry, light and heavy; for artillery horses that draw the guns and caissons. All other horses including cossack horses, shall receive only the light ration, except by the rules of the service of each army there should be other draft horses entitled to the heavy ration. On a march which may continue for more than four days all the horses on the march shall receive the heavy ration.

2. The forage may be varied in case of necessity, by reckoning six rations of barley, and, in extreme scarcity, as many of rye, for eight rations of oats; and half a light ration of oats for five pounds of hay. The latter substitute may be demanded as a matter of right by those troops whose ration of hay is generally under ten pounds, and that of oats more liberal.

3. Straw shall be furnished from the magazines for the stables of the barracks, and the dung shall belong to the troops, who are to remove it themselves. When quartered on the inhabitant, he shall supply straw according to the Tariff, and shall have the advantage of the dung.

4. Stabling shall be granted to regiments and companies for the effective number of horses, also light and accommodation for the guard, and place for the baggage and forage.

5. Forage for the Officers of different ranks shall be given to each army, according to the regulations in force with them respectively, previous to the date of the present Tariff. It shall be delivered according to such returns, without any deduction. Officers shall claim stable room for the actual number of their horses, and room for their baggage and forage, but not candle light. For each horse there shall be allotted a space of eight feet long and four feet broad.

GENERAL REMARK.

Beyond the present Tariff, the troops shall not be entitled to claim anything, and shall be obliged to purchase at their own expense the articles not comprehended in it, such as soap, butter, chalk, pipeclay, &c. With respect to guard houses and sentry boxes, the towns will provide for them at their own expense.

II. *Hospitals.*—The administration of the hospitals shall in

general be in the hands of the French authorities, according to the established orders; but in the subsistence of the sick respect shall be had to the regulation published by each army on its entrance into France. Everything necessary, medicines included, shall be provided at the expense of the French Government. On the other hand, nothing shall be granted for regimental hospitals beyond the usual portions and quarters, which shall be claimed by regiments for their sick as well as for their effective. Each *corps d'armée* shall send to the hospital destined for its sick the necessary medical or other assistance, to secure proper treatment. All soldiers sent to the hospitals shall be received, and the hospitals shall be established at convenient distances.

III. *Transport*.—When the troops are on a march carriages shall be furnished by the French Government, on the demand of the Commander in Chief. The same rule shall be observed for the transport of the sick. The necessary relays for the communication between different parts of a *corps d'armée* shall also be granted: but the greatest moderation shall be observed on this subject. With respect to the conveyance of military effects to the army from beyond the French frontier, such conveyances shall be made by relays of the country only till the 1st February, 1816, and merely for moderate quantities.

IV. *Posts*.—All dispatches connected with the interior service of the different corps, and correspondence with the French authorities, bearing an official seal, shall be received and forwarded, without payment, at the usual posts. Estafettes and private letters of the military shall be paid for at the usual prices. Couriers and travellers, military or otherwise, shall pay punctually for post horses.

V. *Douanes*.—Articles for the clothing of the troops shall enter free from duty, on certificates well authenticated. Military persons joining the armies, or leaving France, shall be exempt from payment of all duties on whatever is for their own use or that of the troops.

Agreed upon and signed at Paris, the 20th of November, in the year of our Lord, 1815.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.

(L. S.) RICHELIEU.

(L. S.) WELLINGTON.

The Allied Ministers to the Duke de Richelieu.

Paris, 20th Nov. 1815.

The Allied Sovereigns having entrusted Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington with the command in chief of that portion of

their troops which, by the Fifth Article of the Treaty concluded this day with France, is to remain in that country for a certain number of years, the undersigned Ministers of the Cabinets, &c. think it advisable to come to an understanding with His Excellency the Duke de Richelieu upon the nature and extent of the powers attached to this command.

Although chiefly led to the adoption of this measure by motives of consideration for the security and welfare of their own subjects, and far from having the intention of employing their troops in the maintenance of the police or interior administration of France, or of interfering with or shackling the free exercise of the royal authority in that country, the Allied Sovereigns have, nevertheless, in consideration of the high interest which induces them to strengthen the authority of the legitimate Sovereign, promised to His Most Christian Majesty, to support him with their arms against all revolutionary convulsion tending to overturn by force the state of things actually established, and which would thus threaten anew the tranquillity of Europe.

But not forgetting that, under the variety of shapes in which the revolutionary spirit might still show itself in France, there might be doubts as to what cases might require the interference of a foreign force, and being well aware of the difficulty of giving precise instructions, applicable to each particular case, the Allied Sovereigns have thought it most advisable to confide to the known prudence and discretion of the Duke of Wellington, the determination of the time and mode in which it would be proper to employ the troops under his orders, in a full confidence that he will in no case act without having previously concerted his measures with His Majesty the King of France, and that he will acquaint, as soon as possible, the Allied Sovereigns with the motives which have engaged him to take his determinations.

And as, in order to assist the Duke of Wellington in the choice of his dispositions, it will be important that he should be accurately informed of the events which take place in France, the Ministers of the four Allied Courts accredited to His Most Christian Majesty have received orders to keep up jointly a regular correspondence with his Grace, and to be at the same time the regular channel of communication between the French Government and the Commander in Chief of the allied troops, for the purpose of forwarding to the French Government those communications which the Duke of Wellington may have to address to it, and also transmit to the Field Marshal those views and applications which the Court of France might wish he should receive.

The undersigned hope that the Duke de Richelieu will perceive in these arrangements the same character and the same principles in which the measure of the military occupation of part of France has been conceived and adopted. They, moreover, carry with them, in quitting this country, the consolatory persuasion, that notwithstanding the elements of disorder which France may still contain, in consequence of the revolutionary events, a wise and paternal government, acting on principles adapted to compose and conciliate the minds of the people, and abstaining from all acts contrary to such system, will succeed not only in maintaining the public repose, but also in re-establishing universal union and confidence, while it will relieve the Allied Powers, as far as the measures of the government will admit, from the painful necessity of recurring to the adoption of means, which, in the event of renewed disorder, would be imperiously prescribed to them by the duty of providing for the security of their own subjects and the general tranquillity of Europe.

The undersigned, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

HARDENBERG.

METTERNICH.

CAPO D'ISTRIA.

RASOUMOFFSKY.

WESSENBERG.

Procès-verbal of the Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia; held at Paris, October 22d, 1815.

The ministers of the four Courts have taken into consideration the measures, which it remains for them to adopt, for regulating the military part of their arrangements with the French Government, and for giving effect to the plan concerted between them for the maintenance of general tranquillity. These measures relate ;—

- i. To the final organization of the army which is to remain in France for the common security of Europe.
- ii. To the relation in which this army and its Commander stand towards the French Government.
- iii. To the evacuation of the French territory by the troops that are not to constitute a part of this army.

ART. I. As to the final organization of the European army, the ministers of the Cabinets, pursuant to the full powers which they have received from their respective Sovereigns to that effect, have determined,—

1. That the army shall be composed of troops of the different Powers in the following proportions :—

The contingents of 30,000 men to be furnished by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, shall be composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, in such proportions as the respective Powers may judge proper ; it being understood that the cavalry is not to exceed a sixth, and not to fall short of a tenth, of the total contingent.

The contingent of Bavaria shall consist of 10,000 men, and those of Denmark, Saxony, Hanover, and Wurtemberg, of 5,000 men each.

2. That the Marshal Duke of Wellington is appointed General in Chief of this army.

3. That full and entire authority over this army is conferred upon the Duke of Wellington, to the end that he may employ it as he shall deem most consistent with the general object of military occupation, the convenience of each corps being consulted as much as possible, and that he may direct its movements according to circumstances, conforming himself in every respect to the instructions which he will receive from the four united Cabinets ; it being understood that the troops of each Power shall always be under the immediate command of their Generals, and that they shall continue united, and posted as much as possible upon their line of communication with their respective countries. Whatever has any reference to the economy and internal discipline of each corps is reserved to their own Generals, having each his own particular command.

4. That, in virtue of the powers with which the Sovereigns have invested the Duke of Wellington for the general interest of Europe, the Generals commanding the corps of the different Powers shall be placed under the chief command of the Duke of Wellington, shall address to him their reports, and shall obey, in every respect, the dispositions which he may think proper to make.

5. That the French Government shall be requested to concert, without delay, with the Duke of Wellington, whatever relates to the temporary occupation of the places designated in the Principal Treaty, to the subsistence of the army, and to the execution of the particular Conventions for regulating both these objects.

6. That the present procès-verbal shall be communicated,—
First, to the Duke of Wellington.

Secondly, to the Generals commanding the corps of the allied troops that shall compose the army of occupation.

Thirdly, to the French Government.

ART. II. Respecting the relation in which the army of occupation and its Commander in Chief shall stand towards the French Government, in as far as that point is not settled by the Military Convention annexed to the Principal Treaty, the ministers reserve it to themselves to adopt a final resolution.

ART. III. As to the evacuation of the French territory by the allied troops not intended to form part of the army of occupation, the Duke of Wellington is charged to attend, without delay, to every measure likely to expedite that evacuation, as well as to the arrangements to be agreed upon in this respect, both with the French Government, and with the Generals, Commanders in Chief of the allied armies.

(L. S.) CASTLEREAGH.	(L. S.) METTERNICH.
(L. S.) HARDENBERG.	(L. S.) CAPO D'ISTRIA.

MILITARY SECRETARY.

G. O.

Cambrai, 6th May, 1816.

1. Colonel Lord Fitz Roy Somerset is discontinued from his office of Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces from the 25th December last.

3. Colonel Hervey is appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces from the 25th December last, inclusive.

MIXED COMMISSION.

G. O.

Paris, 16th Feb. 1816.

5. As it is arranged by the Military Convention, 28th November, 1815, and other instruments annexed, that there shall be a Mixed Commission, consisting of French Commissaries, with Commissaries of the several nations, residing at the head quarters of each of the principal contingents of the allied army, the French Government have appointed the Commissaire Ordonnateur Regnault, and the Commissaire de Guerre, Gaiton Robert, and the Field Marshal has appointed Deputy Commissary General Dumaresq and Assistant Commissary General Carruthers, to be the Mixed Commission at the head quarters of the British contingent: and they are to assemble at Cambrai.

G. O.

Paris, 1st April, 1816.

1 to 4. (See TOBACCO.)

MOVEMENT.

(See EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRE.)

NETHERLANDS.

G. O.

Paris, 19th Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal is anxious that as soon as possible all persons, stores, &c., belonging to the British army should evacuate the Netherlands; and he desires accordingly that immediate measures may be adopted to remove the hospitals, &c., from Bruxelles and Ostend, so that by the 5th of February all persons, stores, &c., belonging to the army shall have quitted Bruxelles; and that by the 15th of February all persons and stores shall have been withdrawn from the Netherlands, excepting the Officers of the Engineer department employed in the works.

2. The Field Marshal holds the heads of departments responsible for the execution of this order.

OFFICERS.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Jan. 1816.

1, 2, and 3. (See PASSPORTS.)

G. O.

Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.

1 to 6. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

G. O.

Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.

1 to 4. (See LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.

1. (See DRESS.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 6th Oct. 1816.

1, 2. (See DRESS.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

10. (See BILLETS.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 21st Dec. 1816.

1 to 4. (See LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 26th Dec. 1816.

1, 2. (See ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.)

G. O.

Paris, 20th Jan. 1817.

5 to 8. (See DRESS.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th June, 1817.

9. (See LEAVE OF ABSENCE.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.

1. The Field Marshal has frequent complaints of the conduct of the Officers of the army in striking individuals with their fists, which is quite inconsistent with their duty and with their character as British Officers.

2. He has repeatedly given orders that the Officers of the army (*see DRESS*) may not quit their quarters without their side arms, an obedience to which would certainly preclude the supposed provocation for making use of fists, if anything can be a provocation for a British Officer so far to forget himself.

3. The Field Marshal is sorry to observe however that his orders upon this point have not been obliged, and he has ever seen the Staff Officers of the army, whose special business it is to notice the disobedience of others, in the streets of Cambrai without their side arms.

4. The Field Marshal is determined to enforce obedience to his orders, and, upon any occasion of disobedience in future, he will be under the necessity of adopting measures which will be very disagreeable to him as well as to those who will be the object of them.

5. (*See GREEN CORN.*)

6 and 7. (*See SERVANTS, SOLDIERS.*)

G. O.

Paris, 19th Apr. 1818.

1 to 6. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

PASSPORTS.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Jan. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal has learned that notwithstanding the orders he has given out, the Officers of the army attempt to travel through the country without passports regularly countersigned by the French authorities.

2. Passports for foreigners leaving Paris, although granted and signed by the minister from their own country, must be countersigned by the Minister of Police and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs: otherwise the person holding the passport is liable to be stopped, and treated according to the laws regarding passports, as a person attempting to travel without a passport.

3. The Field Marshal requests the attention of the Officers of the army to this rule; and he begs the General and other Officers commanding the stations in the country not to interfere with the

Postmasters and civil authorities in the execution of the orders they may have received from their own government regarding the law on the subject of passports.

G. O.

Cambrai, 27th Oct. 1816.

1 to 10. (*See CAMBRAI.*)

PAYMASTERS.

G. O.

Paris, 7th Jan. 1816.

1. The Paymasters of regiments are desired to take notice that, independently of the casualties to be specified in the proper place in their monthly estimates, they are required also invariably to state in the column of remarks whether they have or have not any balance of public money in their hands, from whatever source arising, and, if any, the amount.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Jan. 1816.

1, 2. (*See DESERTERS.*)

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

6, 7. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O.

Paris, 19th Mar. 1816.

1 to 9. (*See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.*)

G. O.

Paris, 25th June, 1816.

1 to 4. (*See WAR OFFICE.*)

G. O.

Cambrai, 26th Dec. 1816.

1, 2. (*See ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.*)

PAYMASTER GENERAL.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Jan. 1816.

1. (*See RANK.*)

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

6, 7, 8. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

G. O.

Paris, 26th Aug. 1816.

1. (*See MILITARY CHEST.*)

POSTMASTERS.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Jan. 1816.

3. (*See PASSPORTS.*)

POST OFFICE.

G. O.

Paris, 2d Feb. 1816.

1. All letter bags and letters sent from the head quarters with the official mark will be delivered from the French post offices free of expense.

2. All letter bags and packets addressed as follows will be received at head quarters free of expense:—

Head Quarters of
the British Army.

Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.
The Military Secretary.
Le Chef d'Etat, Major General.
Adjutant General.
Quarter Master General.
Commissary General.
Inspector General of Hospitals.
Superintendent of the Post Office.

3. The above envelopes are however on no account to be made use of for the purpose of private correspondence between individuals of the army; and private letters so transmitted are to be sent to the French post office, there to remain until claimed and paid for by the individuals concerned.

4. Such letters as are charged postage in consequence of negligence in the mode of addressing them will be charged against the individuals or corps from whence they came.

5. As the letter bags sent from the head quarters are all marked, they must be regularly returned to the post office by the different corps and departments.

G. O.

Cambrai, 3d May, 1816.

1. The mail for England will be closed at 11 o'clock A. M., and on Tuesdays and Fridays till further orders.

2. It has been arranged with the French post office that letters for Calais on the public service shall go free, under the following address, viz., 'To the Assistant Quarter Master General of the British Contingent stationed at Calais.'

3. All letters upon *Service* are to be sent therefore under cover to the Assistant Quarter Master General, addressed as above.

4. This correspondence is of course subject to the Regulations mentioned in the General Order, 2d February, 1816, Nos. 3 and 4.

PRIZE MONEY FOR WATERLOO.

G. O.

Paris, 30th Apr. 1817.

1, 2, 3. (*See WATERLOO.*)

PUBLIC HORSES.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Dec. 1816.

1. Four shillings and sixpence per month, for each horse, is to be allowed to defray the expense of shoeing the following public horses, and to commence from the 24th of last month; provided the horses are really kept by the Officers concerned:—

The camp-kettle horse, for each troop of cavalry.

Adjutant's	} carrying regimental books.
Paymaster's	

Public	} carrying intrenching tools in charge of the Quarter Master.

Surgeon's	} the regimental medicine chest.
Vet. Surgeon's	

Sergeant Saddler's. . . . carrying his tools, &c.

PURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

G.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

7. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

QUARTERLY PAY LISTS.

G. O.

Paris, 25th June, 1816.

1 to 4. Certificates of the Quarterly pay lists being forwarded to the War Office required. (*See WAR OFFICE.*)

QUARTERS.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Jan. 1816.

1. *See RANK.*

G. O.

Paris, 11th Feb. 1816.

1. (*See RANK.*)

G. O.

Paris, 2d April, 1816.

1. (*See RANK.*)

G. O.

Paris, 19th April, 1818.

1 to 6. (*See CANTONMENTS.*)

RANK.

G. O.

Paris, 24th Jan. 1816.

1. His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, having been pleased to communicate to the Field Marshal the regulations heretofore in force in the army, regarding the classification of the Officers of the civil department with the ranks of the military, in order to provide for their choice of quarters, and to enable the Field Marshal to decide on their claims under the Tariff; the following is published for general information; and the order of the 22d ult., regarding the Commissariat department is cancelled:—

Commissary General } as Brigadier Generals.
Paymaster General }

Deputy Commissary General } if 3 years' standing, as Lieut. Colonel.
Deputy Paymaster General } if under 3 years' standing, } as Major.

Assistant Commissary General } . . . as Captains.
Assistant Paymaster General }

Deputy Assistant Commissary General } as Lieutenants.
Deputy Assistant Paymaster General }

Clerks holding Treasury appointments . as Ensigns.

Inferior Clerks, Storekeepers, } . . . as { Non-commissioned
and Conductors } Officers.

Inspector General of { when head of the } as Colonel.
Hospitals { department }
{ in other cases . . as Lieut. Colonel.

Inspector . . . { when head of the } as Lieut. Colonel.
{ department }
{ in other cases . . as Major.

Deputy Inspector . { when head of the } as Major.
{ department }
{ in other cases . . as Captain.

Physician }
Purveyor } as Captains.
Surgeon }
Apothecary . . . }

Deputy Purveyor	as	Lieutenant.
Hospital Mate	as	Ensign.
Storekeeper General	as	{ Lieut. Col. (the same as the Dep. Com. Gen. of 3 years' standing).
Deputy Storekeeper General in charge of Department }	. . as	Major.
Deputy Storekeeper General . . .	as	Captain.
Assistant Storekeeper General . .	as	Lieutenant.
Clerks not holding Treasury appointments }	: . as	{ Non-commissioned Officers.
Comptroller of Army Accompts. .	as	{ Lieut. Col. (the same as the Dep. Com. Gen. of 3 years' standing.)
Inspector of Army Accompts. . .	as	{ Major (the same as Dep. Com. Gen. under 3 years' standing.)
Principal Examiner	as	{ Captain (the same as Assist. Com. Gen.)
Examiner	as	{ Lieut. (the same as Dep. Dep. Assist. Com. Gen.)
Clerk	as	{ Ensign, if holding Trea- sury appointment; if not, as Non-commissioned Officer.

G. O.

Paris, 11th Feb. 1816.

1. The comparative ranks of the following Officers have been determined by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief:—

Deputy Judge Advocate	{ when at the head of the Department,	{ as Colonel.
	{ when not at the head of the Department,	{ according to his rank in the army.

Chaplains attached to Brigades, as Majors.

Ditto ditto Regiments, as Captains.

G. O.

Paris, 2d April, 1816.

1. In consequence of orders from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, it is to be understood that the Comptroller of Army Accompts and the Deputy Paymaster General are to have quarters and to receive the same rations as are allowed to Brigadier Generals; and the Clerks of the Pay department, appointed by the Paymaster General, are to have quarters and to receive rations as Ensigns.

G. O.

Cambrasi, 24th May, 1816.

1. The comparative ranks of the following Officers, &c. of the civil branch of the Ordnance department having been determined by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, they are inserted in orders for the information and guidance of those concerned :—

Chief Commissary, as Lieutenant Colonel.

Commissary of the 1st & 2d class, as Major.

Assistant Commissary, 1st class, as { Captain commanding a company.

Ditto ditto 2d class, as { Captain without a company.

Clerks of Stores, 1st and 2d class, as Subalterns.

Conductors of Stores, 1st & 2d class, as { To receive half 'a Subaltern's allowance.

RATIONS.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.

(See MILITARY CONVENTION.)

G. O.

Paris, 22d Dec. 1815.

1. The Officers of the Commissariat department will receive rations in the army of occupation according to their relative ranks, as specified as follows :—

Commissary General as Major General.

Deputy Commissary General of three years' service upon full pay . . } as Lieutenant Colonel.

Deputy Commissary General under three years' service upon full pay } as Major.

Assistant Commissary General . . as Captain.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General as Lieutenant.

Commissary Clerk, holding a Treasury appointment } as Ensign.

Clerk not holding a Treasury appointment, Storekeeper, and Conductor } as { Non-commissioned Officers.

- G. O. *Paris, 28th Dec. 1815.*
 1. (See WOMEN.)
- G. O. *Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.*
 1, 2, 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)
- G. O. *Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.*
 1 to 6. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)
- G. O. *Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.*
 1 to 4. (See COMMISSARIAT.)
 5 to 10. (See HOSPITAL.)
- G. O. *Paris, 2d April, 1816.*
 1. (See RANK.)
- G. O. *Paris, 26th Feb. 1817.*
 5 to 9. (See ROUTES.)

REVIEW.

- G. O. *Cambrai, 29th Sept. 1816.*
 1 to 14. (See MANŒUVRE.)
- G. O. *Cambrai, 18th Oct. 1816.*
 2 to 5. (See AMMUNITION.)

ROUTES.

- G. O. *Paris, 26th Feb. 1817.*
 5. It appears by reports made to head quarters, that several instances have occurred of routes being issued by individual Officers, which practice leads to a considerable degree of irregularity.
6. Routes are in future to be issued, therefore, from the Quarter Master General's office only, or by the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to troops, and the Assistant Quarter Master General stationed at Calais.
7. The Quarter Master General will communicate to his assistants the necessary instructions for their guidance in the issue of routes.
8. Such routes only as are above authorised are to be acknowledged at any station, and are to entitle the bearers to receive rations and be provided with quarters.
9. No detachment or party of any description, nor any individuals going beyond the bounds of their own corps, so as to require quarters or provisions, should proceed without a route.

SERVANTS, SOLDIERS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.

6. The Field Marshal begs that the General Officers and Commanding Officers of regiments will recollect that, according to His Majesty's Regulations and the General Orders of the army, all Officers' servants should appear upon all occasions in the ranks when the Officers whom they are serving are in the ranks; and it will therefore be necessary that they should be exercised as well as other soldiers.

7. These regulations and orders must be considered as applicable to the artillery, engineers, staff corps, and waggon train, as well as to the cavalry and infantry; and the Field Marshal will require a particular account of every man absent from the ranks when he shall inspect any body of troops.

SHOEING.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

1. (See PUBLIC HORSES.)

SMUGGLING.

G. O.

Cambrai, 30th Oct. 1816.

2 to 7. (See CONTRABAND.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 15th Nov. 1816.

1 to 5. (See CONTRABAND.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 19th Nov. 1816.

1 to 7. (See GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL, OFFICERS.)

SPIRITS.

G. O.

Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.

1, 2, 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

2. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

9. (See HOSPITAL.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 22d Dec. 1816.

1. Brandy will be issued to the troops from the 1st to the 25th inclusive of every month, and wine the remaining part of the month, until further orders. This arrangement to commence from the 1st of January next.

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th Nov. 1817.

1. Until further orders, the rations of liquid will be given in brandy, gin, or wine, in the proportions that will be fixed, from time to time, between the French and English Commissaries, according to what may be found in the different magazines from which the troops are respectively to draw.

G. O.

Cambrai, 17th Dec. 1817.

1. From the 1st of January, 1818, the ration of liquid will be given exclusively in gin, of a proof equal to 18 degrees of the 'Aréomètre de Cartier;' in cases, however, of necessity, brandy may be given of an equal proof, when the receipt for the quantity issued must be given accordingly.

SQUADS.

G. O.

Paris, 19th April, 1818.

1 to 6. (See CANTONMENTS.)

STAFF.

G. O.

Paris, 19th March, 1816.

6 to 9. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 6th Oct. 1816.

1, 2. (See DRESS.)

G. O.

Cambrai, 23d Sept. 1817.

1 to 4. (See OFFICERS.)

STAFF CORPS OF CAVALRY.

G. O.

Paris, 1st April, 1816.

5. The following proportions of non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, farriers, privates, and horses, are to be transferred from the several regiments of cavalry to the staff corps of cavalry :

	Serj.	Corp.	Trump.	Farriers.	Privates.	Horses.
1st Dragoon Guards . . .	4	2	1	1	21	29
2d do.	4	2	1	.	23	30
3d Dragoons	3	2	.	1	20	26
7th Hussars	2	2	.	1	23	28
15th do.	2	1	.	1	23	27
18th do.	2	1	.	1	23	27
11th Light Dragoons .	2	2	1	1	23	29
12th do.	2	2	1	1	23	29
13th do.	2	2	.	1	21	26
Totals	23	16	4	8	200	251

6. The above numbers include the non-commissioned officers, and others belonging to the regiments specified, who are already attached to the staff corps of cavalry.

7. These transfers will take place from the 24th of March, up to which day inclusive the men's accounts are to be settled and delivered over to the Officers of the staff corps of cavalry who will be appointed to receive them.

8. The men are to be struck off the strength of the regiments to which they at present belong from that day, but are liable at any time to be sent back to them in case of misbehaviour or otherwise.

9. As the duties of the staff corps of cavalry are of that nature that they require men of the best character to perform them, Officers commanding cavalry regiments will take care that, in due regard for the service and as a reward to deserving soldiers, men of the above description are alone selected.

10. All articles of appointment belonging either to Government or to the Colonels, are to be returned to the regiments from which the men are to be transferred.

11. Routes will be transmitted by the Quarter Master General for the march of these men to the point of assembly.

STOPPAGES.

G. O.

Paris, 1st Feb. 1816.

5 to 8. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

SWORD EXERCISE.

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th Jan. 1818.

3. The Field Marshal begs to call the attention of the Officers of the army to the sword exercise, which they have been ordered to learn.

4. It is really important to them, as it affords a foundation on which they can with facility make themselves masters of the art of using the weapon which they are obliged to wear.

5. The Field Marshal has directed Major Angelo to report to him any future want of attention.

TARIFF.

- G. O. *Paris, 28th Nov. 1815.*
 (See MILITARY CONVENTION.)
- G. O. *Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.*
 1, 2, 3. (See COMMISSARIAT.)
- G. O. *Paris, 25th Jan. 1816.*
 1 to 6. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)
- G. O. *Paris, 19th Mar. 1816.*
 1 to 9. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)
- G. O. *Paris, 1st April, 1816.*
 1 to 4. (See TOBACCO.)

THANKS.

- G. O. *Cambrai, 10th Nov. 1818.*
 6. Upon the return to England of the troops which have so long served under the command of the Field Marshal, he again returns his thanks for their uniform good conduct, during the period in which they have formed part of the army of occupation.
7. The Field Marshal has in another order, addressed to the army of occupation at large, expressed his sentiments regarding the conduct of, and his obligation to, the General Officers and Officers of that army. These are especially due to the General Officers and Officers of the British Contingent; and he begs them to accept of his best acknowledgments for the example they have given to others by their own good conduct, and for the support and assistance they have invariably afforded him to maintain the discipline of the army.
8. After a service of ten years' duration, almost without interruption with the same Officers and troops, the Field Marshal separates from them with regret: but he trusts that they will believe that he will never cease to feel a concern for their honor and interest.
- G. O. *Paris, 1st Dec. 1818.*
 1. The Field Marshal has great satisfaction in publishing to the troops, which have lately served under his command, the following letter from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, conveying the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of their conduct while serving in France:—

2.

‘MY LORD DUKE, *Horse Guards, 27th Nov. 1818.*

The army of occupation having finally removed from France, I have the Prince Regent's commands to convey to your Grace the thanks of His Royal Highness for the discipline and good order which have been so successfully maintained, to the honor of the British army, during the period it has been stationed in that country.

I have frequently had occasion to address your Grace, by command of the Sovereign, in the language of just commendation of the brilliant victories achieved under the guidance of your genius: but though the events of peace do not furnish the grounds for conveying the warmth of expression which a sense of the distinguished actions of warfare so strongly call forth, yet the conduct of the army while stationed in the country of their former enemy, where the discipline and good order established by your Grace was calculated to conciliate the inhabitants, and to uphold the character of the British arms in the view of surrounding nations, cannot fail to draw forth the Prince Regent's cordial approbation and thanks, as well as the gratitude of the country, to your Grace and to them.

I am commanded to request that your Grace will be pleased to make these sentiments known to the General and other Officers who have been under your command in any manner you may think proper.

Field Marshal

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

I am, &c.

FREDERICK,
Commander in Chief.

TOBACCO.

G. O.

Paris, 1st April, 1816.

1. The following letter from the French Commissary, in regard to the supply of tobacco to the soldiers under the Treaty of Paris, is published for the information of the army:—

2. (MIXED COMMISSION, No. 83.)

i. ‘SIR,

Cambrai, 20th March, 1816.

I have the honor to apprise you of the arrangements which have been adopted to ensure the execution of that Article of the Treaty of Paris which relates to the manner in which the allied troops are to be supplied with tobacco for smoking.

ii. It will be necessary that the demands for the same shall be made by the Officers in command of the several corps, and that they shall be examined (*visées*) by the mayors of the cantonments. These demands shall be transmitted by the British Commissaries, or Officers in command of corps, to the French Commissaries, who will forward them to the principal Comptroller of the indirect contributions in the principal towns of each *arrondissement*, who has received orders to discharge them. To regulate the operation of this object, the deliveries of tobacco will be made in the chief towns of the *Sous-préfectures*, and at the *entrepôts*, which are established by the government.

iii. I have given the necessary instructions on this subject to the French Commissaries established in the different cantonments of the army of occupation. You will without doubt see the necessity of making the British Commissaries acquainted with the dispositions which I have the honor to communicate to you, that in the mode to be pursued a regular system may be adopted.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

*The Commissary General,
British Army.*

Le Commissaire Ordonnateur,
REGNAULT.'

3. The Officers commanding regiments will make their requisitions for the tobacco they will require for their regiments upon the Commissary attached to the regiment or brigade, specifying in which villages the soldiers are cantonned.

4. The Commissaries attached to the regiments or brigades will take care that the regimental requisitions are countersigned by the mayor of the principal village in the district, or the *Sous-préfet*, and will then forward them to the French Commissary at the head quarters of the British contingent.

G. O.

Cambrai, 15th Nov. 1816.

1 to 5. (See CONTRABAND.)

TRANSPORT.

G. O.

Cambrai, 4th June, 1816.

1. (See WAGGONS.)

2 to 4. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

5. (See WAGGONS.)

VALENCIENNES.

G. O.

Paris, 27th Feb. 1816.

6. The staff of the fortress of Valenciennes will be composed as follows, from the 30th January, 1816:—

Major de la Place,	Lieut. Col. Blair, 91st regiment.
Aide Major de la Place,	Captain King, 73d ..
Officier d'Artillerie,	Lieut. Col. Hawker, R.A.
Officier de Genie,	Captain Wells, R. E.
Officier de Santé,	Staff Surgeon Sandell.
Commissaire d'Artillerie,	Assist. Com. General Curry.
Commissaire de Vivres,	Assist. Com. General Robinson.

G. O.

Cambrai, 14th May, 1817.

1. Lieut. Col. Sir R. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., of the Coldstream Guards, is appointed Commandant of Valenciennes from the 25th December, 1816.

G. O.

Cambrai, 7th July, 1818.

1. (See CARTS.)

VOLUNTEERS.

G. O.

Paris, 13th April, 1817.

4 and 5. (See BÂT AND FORAGE MONEY.)

WAGGONS.

G. O.

Cambrai, 4th June, 1816.

1. The Field Marshal desires that the Commissary General will give over to the Royal Waggon Train a number of Commissariat waggons in good repair, without horses, in the proportion of one for each regiment of cavalry and infantry in the army.

2 to 4. (See COMMISSARIAT.)

5. The waggons drawn by the horses of the Royal Waggon Train, ordered by No. 1 of this day's orders to be attached to the Royal Waggon Train, are to be under the direction of the Assistant Quarter Master General attached to each division in performing such duties of transport as may be necessary, such as the removal of clothing, &c. from the station to which it will be brought by water transport to the station of the troops, the carriage of coals to the troops, barracks, &c.

G. O.

Cambrai, 3d Sept. 1816.

2. The different departments having any waggons or horses belonging to the Commissariat Train will deliver them over to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Wickens, at Espinoy, near Cambrai.

WAR OFFICE.

G. O.

*Paris, 5th April, 1816.*1, 2, 3. (*See WOMEN.*)

G. O.

*Paris, 25th June, 1816.*3. (*CIRCULAR, No. 329.*)

‘SIR,

War Office, 19th June, 1816.

The Quarterly pay lists of corps on foreign stations are, by the Regulations, required to be sent off by the earliest opportunity that may occur after the expiration of a month from the termination of each quarter; but, it being found that in many instances the rule has been disregarded, I have the honor to signify to you the Prince Regent’s pleasure, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that you do require the Commanding Officers of regiments within your command invariably to report to you, at the proper periods, whether the Quarterly accounts of their respective Paymasters have or have not been sent off; and that you do immediately suspend from duty, pay, and allowances, any Paymaster who shall be reported as not having performed this important part of his duty, provided the regiment is not engaged in such active service as in your opinion may justify your withholding the suspension.

I am to add, that the suspension is to continue until the accounts shall have been sent, leaving it to the Paymaster afterwards to make, through his Commanding Officer, any representation he may judge proper of the ground upon which he may consider the delay to have been unavoidable.

You will be pleased to report to me the suspensions which you shall, from time to time, think necessary to order in pursuance of these instructions.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

*To the General Officer commanding
His Majesty’s Forces, France.*

PALMERSTON.

4. The Field Marshal is determined to carry into execution the arrangements ordered by the above letter; and directs the

Commanding Officers of regiments to transmit to the Adjutant General, with the first weekly state after the expiration of the period that the Quarterly pay lists should be sent to the War Office, a certificate signed by themselves and their respective Paymasters, stating whether or not the Quarterly pay lists have been dispatched.

WARRANTS.

G. O.

Cambray, 9th June, 1817.

3. (See COMPTROLLERS OF ARMY ACCOUNTS.)

WATERLOO.

G. O.

Paris, 28th Jan. 1817.

1. The following letters and resolutions are published for the information and guidance of the army :—

2.

‘ MY LORD DUKE,

Horse Guards, 23d Jan. 1817.

I have it in command from the Commander in Chief to transmit, for the information of your Grace, and for the purpose of being communicated to the several regiments under your command which were present at the battle of Waterloo, the copy of a letter from the chairman of the Waterloo Committee of Distribution, enclosing a resolution passed by the committee on the 14th instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.

*Field Marshal**H. TORRENS.**The Duke of Wellington, K.G.’*

3.

‘ SIR,

Park Place, St. James’s, 16th Jan. 1817.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for your Royal Highness’s consideration, the copy of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Waterloo Committee of Distribution on the 14th instant, and humbly request your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be taken as shall best enable them to attain the object therein expressed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

*His Royal Highness**J. WRAY, Chairman.**The Commander in Chief.’*

4. *Waterloo Subscription Office, 14th Jan. 1816.*

At a meeting of the joint committee for distribution, held this day, John Wray, Esq., in the chair.

The committee, feeling very anxious that the whole of the applications from persons entitled to relief from the Waterloo subscription should be before them, and observing that there are many who appear to have suffered injury who have not made the particulars known to the Committee by a regular medical report,—

Resolved,—that the period for securing such applications be extended to the 31st of March next, and to be addressed to the secretary of this office.

Resolved,—that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, with the request of this committee that he will be pleased to cause the same to be communicated to all the regiments engaged in the campaign of 1815, and that the chairman be desired to transmit the same.

(Extract from the Minutes.)

J. P. WOLSFORD, *Secretary.*

G. O.

Paris, 30th April, 1817.

1. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, having been graciously pleased by a warrant under his sign manual, dated the 30th ult., to grant to Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, in trust for the British and allied troops which served under His Grace's command, and were engaged in the battles of the 15th, 16th, 17th, or 18th days of June, 1815, or employed in blockades or sieges in France, or which had joined the army in France before the 7th day of July, 1815, the sum of 25,000,000 livres for the ordnance, arms, stores, magazines, and other booty captured by it from the enemy during that period, it is hereby ordered that prize lists, according to the forms and instructions which the agents appointed by His Grace, on the part of the army, to conduct and arrange the business, are directed forthwith to furnish to the departments and corps concerned, be filled up and delivered with every possible dispatch, to enable their agents to pay over the money to the different persons entitled to it with as little delay as possible.

2. Each Officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, must (according to the provision of the said warrant) be returned ac-

ording to the rank respectively held by them on the 15th day of June, 1815.

3. The departments and the corps which now compose the British contingents in France will transmit their prize lists as soon as completed to the Adjutant General of that army, marking on the cover thereof 'Prize-List,' and the department or corps to which it belongs.

WINE.

G. O. *Paris, 4th Jan. 1816.*

1, 2, 3. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

G. O. *Paris, 5th Feb. 1816.*

2. (*See COMMISSARIAT.*)

9. (*See HOSPITAL.*)

WOMEN.

G. O. *Paris, 28th Dec. 1815.*

1. The Field Marshal directs that rations shall be granted in future for six instead of four women for every hundred men, including non-commissioned officers and drummers.

G. O. *Paris, 5th April, 1816.*

1. The following extract from a letter from the Secretary at War is published for the information and guidance of those concerned:—

2.

‘MY LORD, *War Office, 26th March, 1816.*

It having been discovered that, notwithstanding the precautions lately taken, frauds are still committed by women who go to the sea ports of Kent, and, although they have never been abroad, pretend to be soldiers' wives or widows returning from the continent, and thus improperly obtain the allowances granted by the Acts of 51 Geo. 3, cap. 106, and 52 Geo. 3, cap. 120; and it being found that the claims of those who are actually the wives or widows of soldiers cannot be properly ascertained, because the returns of women present with the army in France and the Netherlands are incomplete, inasmuch as they do not comprehend the women left at Bruxelles and Ostend, or other detached stations, but only those who are at the head quarters of the several regiments; I have the honor to request that your Grace will be pleased to give orders to Commanding Officers of regiments, battalions, garrisons,

and depôts of the army, under your Grace's command; to complete new and complete returns to this department agreeably to the enclosed forms (*see* Form in *Appendix*, Form No. 15.) in order that, on the one hand, impostors may no longer obtain the allowance above mentioned, and that, on the other hand, those who are really soldiers' wives and widows, and entitled to the said allowances, may have no difficulty in receiving the same on returning to this country, although they may have lost their certificates, or, through ignorance, may not have applied for them before they came away.

Field Marshal

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

PALMERSTON.'

G. O.

Paris, 1st July, 1816.

3. The returns called for by the above extract are to be sent direct to the Secretary at War, by regiments and by the Commandant of St. Denis.

• MY LORD,

War Office, 19th June, 1816.

With reference to your Grace's letter of the 5th of April last, I have the honor to request that you will give directions to the Commanding Officers of regiments, mentioned in the margin, to transmit to this office returns of the wives of soldiers of those corps in France, no returns thereof having yet been received from the said regiments.

Field Marshal

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

PALMERSTON.'

2. The above regiments are referred to the General Order, Nos. 2 and 3, of the 5th of April last. The Commanding Officers will immediately comply therewith, and report the execution to the Adjutant General.

G. O.

Cambrai, 13th Nov. 1816.

1. The Field Marshal, having received intimation of the distress which the wives of soldiers experience, arising from the imprudence of their husbands in writing to them to come out to this country, desires that Officers commanding regiments will in the most pointed manner caution the non-commissioned officers and soldiers against inducing their wives to come out to the regiments without the permission of the Commanding Officers thereof, as they will in all probability be subject to prevention of embarkation at Dover, or, should they by clandestine means get across the water, to apprehension at Calais by the French police, and be sent back to Dover; and even should they ultimately succeed in getting to their regiment

they cannot obtain rations, quarters, or any of the benefits accorded to a soldier's wife who is permitted to be with a regiment.

2. The Officers commanding regiments, in their communications with the Officers in charge of their respective depôts, should take care to acquaint them whether any or what number of men who are expected to be sent out to join the regiment may be permitted to bring their wives with them.

3. All Officers who come out from England in charge of detachments are required to make an immediate report, on their arrival at Calais, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, of any women who may have got on board the vessel clandestinely, in order that steps may be taken for sending them back; and the Officer will be held responsible that no such women are permitted to disembark at Calais.

4. The number of women allowed to remain with each regiment will be six per troop or company.

G.O.

Cambrai, 8th Dec. 1816.

1. The following letter is published for the information and guidance of the army; and the Officers commanding regiments will take care to be punctual in complying with the directions therein contained:—

‘MY LORD,

War Office, 28th Nov. 1816.

In reference to the communications made to your Grace on the subject of the allowances granted to wives and widows of soldiers under the Acts of 51 Geo. 3, cap. 106, and 52 Geo. 3, cap. 120, I have the honor to suggest to your Grace the expediency of issuing to the Commanding Officers of His Majesty's corps under your Grace's command a General Order, requiring that, whenever the wife or widow of a soldier belonging to any of the said corps shall be allowed to proceed to this country, a report thereof shall be made to me in duplicate some days before the woman sets off, stating her name and description in the form already described, which will enable me to give the necessary authority to the Officer in command at Dover to furnish the woman with a pass immediately on her arrival there, instead of detaining her until he has communicated with this Officer, as is the practice at present.

I am to add, that it being my intention, in consequence of the numerous frauds which have been practised on the public, that every woman calling herself a soldier's wife or widow who shall apply for a pass at Dover, and shall not have been reported as above suggested, shall be taken before a magistrate, in order that she may be dealt with in the same manner as other persons

attempting to obtain money under false pretences, it is very desirable that this should be made known as generally and as extensively as possible among the women attached to the British troops under your Grace's command.

Field Marshal

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, K.G.

PALMERSTON.'

G. O.

Cambray, 6th Jan. 1818.

1. The Field Marshal desires that when the Commanding Officers of regiments of cavalry, battalions of infantry, and troops and companies of artillery, send non-commissioned officers or soldiers to England from the corps under their command respectively, on any occasion whatever, they will take care that such men do not take with them from this country any woman who is not married to the person with whom she may cohabit.

2. The Commanding Officer of any detachment which may be sent to England is to have a certificate specifying the names of the men accompanied by their wives, and the number of women returning to England; and any individual taking a woman over to England is to have a certificate from his Commanding Officer that she is his wife.

3. Copies of this order are to be sent to the Officer of the Quarter Master General's department who superintends the embarkation at Calais, who will see that it is carried into execution.

AN
ALPHABETICAL INDEX
OF THE
GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
&c. &c. &c.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION IN FRANCE,
1816, 1817, and 1818.



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(see COMMISSARIAT)	4 Jan. 1816
(see BAT AND FORAGE MONEY)	25 Jan. 1816
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	19 Nov. 1816

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(see COMMISSARIAT)	} 1 Feb. 1816
(see HOSPITAL)	
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THREE

INSTRUCTIONS OR ORDERS

ISSUED BY

FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.,

When Commander in Chief, in 1827.

RANK, COMPARATIVE, OF MILITARY AND CIVIL
OFFICERS.

‘ SIR, *Horse Guards, 14th March, 1827.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th of January, together with its enclosures, regarding a question of comparative rank arising in the pretensions of the Surgeon of the — reg. to take precedence as a President of a Board of Survey, upon the plea of seniority in the date of his relative commission.

Upon a careful consideration of all the documents transmitted by you on this occasion, the Commander in Chief is of opinion, that this whole subject is misunderstood; and that the late Commander in Chief could not have had the question in all its bearings brought under his view, when His Royal Highness authorized the reply, upon the claim of Mr. T——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, communicated in the Adjutant General’s letter of the 11th December, 1823.

The General Regulations, which define the relative rank of all the Civil Officers of the army, were framed for the express purpose of regulating their corresponding claim to quarters, allowances, prize money, &c.; and it is clearly stated that such relative rank is not to extend to ‘the exercise of any military authority or command whatever.’ It would be quite inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this regulation, to permit Officers of the civil departments to assume any control at mixed boards; and it is quite clear that the late Commander in Chief never contemplated that they should assume the station of a President at such Boards. Such a pretension on the part of a surgeon of a regiment, as assumed by Mr. G——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in his departmental order, renders it quite necessary that the exercise of this relative rank on the part of the civil Officers of the army should be strictly confined to the letter of the King’s Regulations.

His Grace is aware that it is essential to the interests of the

public service that certain boards should, according to the object of their inquiry, have the advantage of the information which the Officers of the civil departments can best afford; and they are employed upon such boards for the express purpose of giving the assistance which comes within the limits of their departments: but it would be an anomaly to invest them with the control which must attach to the situation of a President, who must have a general and not a departmental view of the object on which a board is assembled. It is the military Officer alone who can have this view, and he only can be the President of a Board; his claim to which must not be disturbed by any pretensions as arising in the relative rank of civil Officers of the army, granted for other and express purposes.

This principle may be fully illustrated with reference to the claim of Mr. T——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals in 1823, to the rights of his relative rank in a board assembled to decide on a proper situation for a lunatic asylum. His opinion on this point could only be departmentally professional: but there were many other objects for consideration, which could only be under the view of the military Officer, and which gives the latter an undoubted claim to precedence and the control belonging to it, which, if assumed by a departmental civil Officer, the King's Regulations would be violated.

Impressed with the considerations arising out of this view of the subject, and with the necessity of putting this question at rest, in conformity with the spirit as well as the letter of the King's Regulations, I have received the Commander in Chief's commands, to desire that you will be pleased to cancel your General Order of the 11th of January, which gives to the Officers of the civil departments of the army the advantages of their relative rank; and likewise that of the 19th of January, dispensing with the nomination of President, in cases where such Officers are employed in the formation of boards.

I am, at the same time, to desire you will convey to Mr. G——, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, the expression of the Commander in Chief's displeasure at the extreme irregularity of issuing his departmental order, which has a reference to points affecting the general service; and further, that you will admonish Mr. G—— not to issue any such order in future, and particularly without the knowledge of the Commander of the Forces.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To Lieut. General —,

Commander of the Forces, West Indies.'

H. TORRENS,

Adjutant General.

OCTOBER MINUTE.

Remarks of the Duke of Wellington, when Commander in Chief, on the interference of Officers, and on the responsibility of General Officers for the Officers of the Staff employed under them.

Horse Guards, Oct. 1827.

This affair originated in a dispute between the respective Officers of the Ordnance and the Barrack Master at —, which it fell to my lot to settle, when I was Master General, by dismissing the Barrack Master from the service. It now comes before me in another shape, that of the interference of Major General —, commanding at the station, in the original dispute; the mode of interference; and the letters written by the Major General, and by Colonel —, the senior Officer of Ordnance, to the Commander of the Forces in the West Indies. I cannot but disapprove of the original interference of the Major General. The question between the respective Officers of Ordnance and the Barrack Master was upon mere official details, as between the respective Officers and the Barrack Master, with which the Major General had nothing to do. They were referable to a distinct authority, responsible for the expenditure of money and stores, which authority settled the matter without reference to the Major General's authority or opinion; and, I must here add, that no other authority could have settled it.

It is very desirable that General Officers should consider these matters maturely before they interfere in them. They should study their instructions, and the rules and regulations of the service. They would therein find the limits of their authority; and, by acting accordingly, they would save themselves, and those placed over them, a great deal of useless trouble and correspondence.

In respect to the mode of interference, I regret that the Major General should have forgotten that the Officers of the Ordnance, although not commissioned by His Majesty, are considered as Officers; and that he ought not to have ordered a court of inquiry to investigate their conduct without previous report to, and sanction from, superior authority. In respect to the correspondence between the Major General and the Colonel respec-

tively, with the Commander of the Forces, I cannot but find fault with the whole of it. It contains the assertion, on both sides, of principles and pretensions, for which there is no authority, either in the Regulations or practice of the service; and is written in a tone quite unbecoming Officers of rank corresponding with the Commanding Officer, on the conduct of others, vested with authority independent of the writer.

The service cannot be benefited by such correspondence; and I would recommend to Officers in authority not to allow themselves to be made the receivers and transmitters of such correspondence.

I cannot, however, avoid observing upon one point, viz., the charge of Colonel — against Lieut. —, the Staff Officer of the Major General. Every Staff Officer must be considered as acting under the direct orders and superintendence of the superior Officer, for whose assistance he is employed, and who must be considered responsible for his acts. To consider the relative situation of General Officer and Staff in any other light would tend to alter the nature of the service; and, in fact, to give the command of the troops to the Subaltern Staff Officer instead of to the General Officer. If Lieut. — has conducted himself improperly, Major General — is responsible; and Colonel — has no more right to notice the deficiencies of Lieut. —, in the performance of his duty towards Major General —, than the Major General had to interfere in a matter of detail between the respective Officers and the Barrack Master at —.

I have only one more point to notice, and that is, the voluminous nature of this correspondence. If Officers abroad will have no mercy upon each other in a correspondence of this nature, I entreat them to have some upon me; to confine themselves to the strict facts of the case, and to write no more than is necessary for the elucidation of their meaning and intentions. An attention to this request, and abstinence from interference, in which those who interfere have no authority, and in which they are not called upon to interfere by duty, will save the Officers in command or authority abroad, and those placed over them at home, a great deal of unnecessary trouble; and leave much valuable time disposable for other purposes.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

*To Lieut. General —, Commanding
His Majesty's Troops, West Indies.'*

BARRACKS.

SIR,

Horse Guards, 31st Dec. 1827.

The Master General of the Ordnance having represented to me the difficulties which have been experienced by the Officers of his department at several of the foreign stations, in carrying on the duties of the Barrack Master, I deem it my duty to call your serious attention to this subject.

The orders for the regulation of Barracks proceeded from His Majesty. They are the regulations of the service equally with those for regulating discipline, or any of its branches, and must be obeyed by all in His Majesty's service. No deviation from them can be allowed, excepting in cases of emergency, which must be reported forthwith, for His Majesty's most gracious approbation, and for which the Officer commanding in chief on the spot may think proper to take upon himself the authority; trusting that the circumstances under which he assumed such authority, which must be stated, will justify such assumption and the deviation from order and regulation.

This is the view which I have taken of these orders and regulations: and I must add, that unless the service is conducted according to this view—unless the Barrack Master is supported by the Officer commanding in chief, in carrying on his duties, under the direction and superintendence of the principal Officers of the Ordnance—and unless the Officers and troops are obliged by their superiors to obey the orders and regulations, to limit their occupation and use of the barrack and barrack furniture to what is allowed by regulation, and what is directed by the Barrack Master, under the authority vested in him—great as the expense of this department is, it must be vastly increased; and that, after all, the inconvenience to all must be immense, in order that a few may be able to enjoy advantages to which the regulations of the service do not entitle them.

As an example of the truth of these general observations, I see that the deficiency of stores, at one of the principal garrisons occupied by the troops upon the last general survey, arising chiefly from an undue and unnecessary interference with the duties of the Barrack Master, contrary to regulation, and an improper use and application of stores, amounts to £3000!

Having written thus much upon the subject in general, I will not enter into the detail of the different discussions which have

been brought under my view; but I must say, that in all the Ordnance have been in the right.

The Officers and troops must not have, at any station, more accommodation than the regulations allow them. The use of single iron bedsteads has diminished the number, in almost every Barrack, which the same space would have accommodated under other circumstances; and it will not answer still further to diminish the number accommodated, after the diminution already caused by this arrangement.

The regulations of the service have fixed the number to be accommodated in each room; these numbers must be accommodated accordingly; and the surplus room and furniture must be at the disposition and under the care of the Barrack Master.

In like manner, Officers' quarters and stables, not occupied by the Officers entitled to them under the regulations, must, under the regulations, be given over to the care, and be at the disposition of the Barrack Master: and I beg to observe, that my experience of the service, as well as in the office of Master General of the Ordnance for eight years, has convinced me, that the Officers of the army in general suffer much more from these deviations from order and regulation than is at all compensated by any temporary convenience which any individual may thereby enjoy.

I have therefore to desire that His Majesty's orders and regulations, in respect to barracks, may be strictly carried into execution in your command; and that the Barrack Master may be allowed to take possession and charge of his barracks and stores, and allot them according to regulation, and without the interference of any body.

There is one part of this subject, however, to which I am desirous of drawing your attention more particularly; and that is, the order which several Officers holding a foreign command have given, that they should be furnished with the reports which the Barrack Master made to his immediate superiors, the respective Officers of the Ordnance.

The intention in framing the regulations under which the duties of the Barrack department are conducted was, that its Officers should be guided by those rules and regulations alone; and that they should be responsible for an obedience thereto, and for the care and expenditure of stores and money, to the Master General and Board of Ordnance alone; being the department of the state which is responsible to His Majesty and the Par-

liament for the due administration of the affairs of the Barrack department, and the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament for its service.

The Barrack Master, as well as the respective Officers of the Ordnance, and every other authority in the station, are under the general superintendence and orders of the Officer commanding in chief on each station, whose duty it is to see that they obey the orders and regulations for the conduct of the service entrusted to them: and the Barrack regulations direct that the Barrack Master should produce to the Officer commanding the troops, when required, all instructions or orders relating to the allowances or accommodation of the military. *Other subjects not belonging to the troops need not be produced.*

But the regulations do not contain a word respecting *the reports to the Master General and Board, or respective Officers, from the Barrack Master*; and I am convinced that you will see that such reports ought not to be called for.

If they are unfounded, if they are calumnious, it is not to be supposed that Officers in such high stations as the Master General and Board of Ordnance would not reject them; or even communicate them to the Officer commanding the troops, in order that he might take the steps he might think fit to punish the falsehood or the calumny. But it is quite obvious that the Barrack Master cannot perform his duty in the independent manner in which the regulations require he should perform it, and that the responsibility of the Master General and Board is not secure, if there is not security that the reports of the Barrack Master reach them. It cannot be expected that these reports will contain his real view of the transactions to which they relate, if they are liable to be called for by any other authority whatever.

I have, &c.

To the Officer commanding

His Majesty's Troops at —:

WELLINGTON,

Commander in Chief.

*Three Instructions or Orders issued by Field Marshal the DUKE
of WELLINGTON, K.G., when Commander in Chief, in 1827.*

RANK, COMPARATIVE, OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS 569
at Boards 14 Mar. 1827

OCTOBER MINUTE 571
remarks on the interference of General Officers, and on
the responsibility of General Officers for the Staff Officers } Oct. 1827
employed under them }

BARRACKS AND BARRACK MASTERS 573
orders respecting 31 Dec. 1827

APPENDIX
TO
THE GENERAL ORDERS
OF
FIELD MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
&c. &c. &c.

FORMS OF RETURNS.

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FORM No. 1.—ROUTE.

Quarter Master General's Office,
Lisbon, ____ of ____, 18__.

ROUTE for the March of _____ from Lisbon to Coimbra,
commanded by _____

	Officers.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Privates.	Drummers.	Total Number of Persons.	Horses.	Mules.	Carts.	
Total										
DAYS OF MARCH.	STATIONS.						LEAGUES.	REMARKS.		
18 .										
Aug. 1	Sacavem						2	Provisions and forage to be drawn for 1st & 2d at Lisbon.		
2	Villa Franca						4			
3	Alcoentre						3	Ditto for 3d & 4th at Villa Franca.		
4	Rio Mayor						2			
5	Carvalhos, &c.						5	Ditto for 5th & 6th at Rio Mayor.		
6	Leyria						2			
7	Halt							Ditto for 7th & 8th at Leyria.		
8	Pombal						5			
9	Condeixa						5	Ditto for 9th & 10th at Condeixa.		
10	Coimbra						2			

(Signed) _____

Assistant Quarter Master General.

FORM No. 2.—RATION RETURN.

RETURN of _____ for _____
 from the _____ of _____ to the _____ of _____
 18—.

NAMES OF OFFICERS AND NUMBER OF REGIMENT.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.	NUMBER OF HORSES.	NUMBER OF MULES.	OXEN.
Total				
REMARKS.				
Received from _____ at _____				WEIGHT IN FIGURES.
<p> N. B. The Quantities to be written here in words at length. No erasure or interlineation to be al- lowed. </p>				<p> Pounds of Bread Pounds of Biscuit Pounds of Meat Pints of Wine Pints of Spirits Pounds of Barley Pounds of Indian Corn Pounds of Straw Pounds of Green Forage Pounds of Wood </p>

_____ [Signature.]

FORM No. 3.—HOSPITAL TICKET.

To the Purveyor of His Majesty's Hospital at _____

SIR,

Please to receive into Hospital the following Men of the _____ Regiment, dated the _____ day of _____ 18____.

MEN'S NAMES.	TROOP OR COMPANY.	DISEASE, AND HOW LONG ILL.	N.B. This must be signed by one Commissioned or Commanding Officer, besides the Surgeon or his Assis- tant, as underneath.
			<p>Captain _____</p> <p>Lieutenant _____</p> <p>Cornet _____</p> <p>Ensign _____</p> <p>Surgeon _____</p> <p>Assist. Surgeon _____</p>

Form No. 4.—DAILY STATE—CAVALRY.

DAILY STATE of the _____ Reg. of _____, under the Command of _____, the _____ day of _____, 18__.

REGIMENT.		OFFICERS.		SERJEANTS.		TRUMPETERS.		RANK AND FILE.		HORSES.		ALTERATIONS SINCE YESTERDAY.		REMARKS.
		Field Officers.	Staff.	Present.	Total.	Present.	Total.	Present.	Total.	Present.	Total.	Men.	Horses.	
		Subalterns.		Absent.	On Command.	Prisoners of War, and Missing.		Absent.	On Command.	Prisoners of War, and Missing.		Reduced.	Joined.	Transferred.
		Caplains.		Present.	Absent.	On Command.		Present.	Absent.	On Command.		Received.	Dead.	Cast.
												Discharged.	Sold.	
												Deserted.	Joined.	
												Given.	Reduced.	
												Dead.	Cast.	
												Joined.	Transferred.	

_____, commanding the _____ Regiment of _____

FORM No. 6.—RETURN OF FIELD EQUIPMENT FOR CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

RETURN of Field Equipment of His Majesty's _____ Regiment of _____ Dragoons.

_____ the _____ of _____, 18_____

	CAMP EQUIPAGE.																	PACK SADDLES AND MULES.					REMARKS.			
	INTRENCHING TOOLS.																	Pack Saddles.	Bridles and Collars.	Medicine Panniers.	Haggis Straps.	Sergeant Armourer's Panniers.		Sergeant Saddler's Panniers.	Public Mules.	
	Tents.	Canteens and Straps.	Haversacks.	Bill Hooks.	Camp Kettles.	Picket Posts.	Great Mallets.	Breast Lines.	Water Buckets.	Forge Cords.	Hair Nose Bags.	Corn Sacks.	Water Decks.	Blankets.	Reaping Hooks.	Scythes.	Pickaxes.	Felling Axes.	Spades.	Shovels.						
Received since last Return																										
Serviceable																										
Unserviceable																										
Wanting																										

_____, commanding the _____ Regiment of _____

Form No. 7.—RETURN OF FIELD EQUIPMENT FOR INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

RETURN of Field Equipment of His Majesty's _____ Regiment of Infantry.
 _____ the _____ of _____, 18____.

	CAMP EQUIPAGE.							INTRENCHING TOOLS.				PACK SADDLES AND MULES.						REMARKS.
	Officers' Tents.	Company's Tents.	Tin Camp Kettles.	Bill Hooks.	Canteens and Straps.	Haversacks.	Blankets.	Shovels.	Spades.	Pickaxes.	Felling Axes.	Pack Saddles.	Bridles and Collars.	Medicine Panniers.	Baggage Straps.	Public Mules.		
Received since last Return .																		
Serviceable																		
Unserviceable																		
Wanting																		

_____, commanding the _____ Regiment of _____

FORM No. 8.—LETTER RETURN.

RETURN of LETTERS dispatched by Orderly _____ *from Head Quarters to* _____
 _____ P. M. _____ of _____, 1815.

Number of Letters.	To whom addressed.	Rate per Hour.	Stations of the Letter Parties.	Hour of Arrival at.	Hour Dis- patched from.	Signature of Non-commissioned Officers commanding Parties.	Name of Officer by whom received, who is also to sign the Hour of Receipt.	Hour of Receipt.

This Return is to be afterwards taken by the Return Orderlies to the Officer in charge of the communications of the Army,
 or to the Officer by whom dispatched.

 [Signature of Officer by whom dispatched.]

FORM No. 9.—CASUALTY RETURN.

_____ Regiment of _____

RETURN of Casualties in Action with the Enemy near _____

on the ____ day of _____ 18____.

	OFFICERS.										
	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Staff.					
Killed											
Wounded											
Missing											
Total											

OFFICERS' NAMES.			
<i>Killed.</i> Rank and Names.	<i>Wounded.</i> Rank and Names.	<i>Remarks.*</i>	<i>Missing.</i> Rank and Names.

_____ Officer commanding the
_____ Regt.

* Under the head of Remarks will be stated whether the Officer be wounded 'severely' or 'slightly.' Christian names to be inserted.

FORM No. 10.—CONTINGENT ACCOUNT.

Contingent Account of _____ on the Staff of
the Army under the Command of _____ from the
1st of January, 18____, to 30th June, 18____.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	NUMBER OF VOUCHER.	FOREIGN MONEY.	AMOUNT.			
			£.	s.	d.	
						The account and all receipts or other vouchers must be in duplicate, and free from erasure or alteration. The receipts, to specify the sums paid, in words at length, must be signed by the person to whom the money was paid, and witnessed.

_____ [Signature of Officer.]

(Approved.)

_____ [Signature of the General Officer under whom the
Staff Officer is serving.]

FORM No. 11.—RETURN OF NATIVE BÂTMEN
OR SERVANTS.

RETURN of Native Servants allowed instead of Bâtmén to _____,
as per General Orders of the 16th March, 1899.

RANK.	NAME.	Number of Bâtmén.	PERIOD.		Number of Weeks.	Rate per Week.	AMOUNT IN CURRENCY.	
			From	To			Dollars.	Rees.

I certify upon honor, that the above mentioned Bâtmán (or Bâtmén) was actually employed by me for the period above stated, and that I had no Bâtmán during the above period from the ranks of any of the regiments composing the army in Spain and Portugal.

_____ [Signature of the Officer.]

Approved.

_____ [Signature of General Officer or Head of Department.]

FORM No. 13.—WOMEN AND CHILDREN RETURNING HOME.

RETURN of Women and Children returning Home from the _____ Regiment of _____, serving in _____
 _____ 1st of _____ 18____.

Woman's Name.	Whether married since the Corps embarked.	HER HUSBAND'S			Whether dead or living, and if living, where serving.	Woman's Age.	HER HEIGHT.		COLOR OF HER			NUMBER OF CHILDREN.			PLACE WHERE GOING TO.		REMARKS.	
		Name.	Rank.	Troop or Company.			Feet.	Inches.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	Boys.	Ages.	Girls.	Ages.	Parish.		County.
												*		*				

I certify that _____ is faithfully described above, and that on her arrival in Great Britain she will be entitled to the travelling allowances granted by the 51st Geo. 3, c. 106, and 2d Geo. 3, c. 120, to enable her to proceed to her home.

_____, commanding at _____
 {Signature of Commanding Officer at the
 {Dépôt or Port whence the Woman is sent.

* N.B. To be careful, if there are none, to write the word 'None' here, and if any children have been born since the Corps quitted the United Kingdom, to specify the same in the column of Remarks.

3
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